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

3 - 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1921 7-9-74 MAR 29
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1387 *Date* March 16, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

Noted T. O.

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

Rec'd M.I.D., G.S. MAR 26 1921

The partial elections were held yesterday, March 15th, instant. Peace and good order were general throughout the localities where the elections were held.

Partial elections were held in all provinces except Oriente. Due to delayed decisions on contested cases from Oriente, the Central Electoral Board has set March 26th as the date for holding the partial elections in that province. However, the partial elections in that province could not affect the national result, and consequently will be of little interest.

In the elections yesterday the Liberals generally obeyed the instructions of their Executive Committee, and abstained from voting. They have made an appeal direct to the United States Congress. Copy of this appeal is attached hereto. It now appears that the Liberals will adopt the policy of making their complaints direct to the American Government in Washington, and will not, through the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Cuba. Liberal leaders continue their threat to block the legal procedure required for the proclamation of the new President. By means of preventing a quorum they claim they can prevent the proclamation by the Cuban Congress of the newly elected President. It is now their evident intention to bring about such a condition of affairs that on May 20th when President Menocal is to give up the presidency, a legal successor will not have been legally proclaimed, and as a consequence, to compel the United States Government to intervene.

At present there are no signs of revolution, and all indications point to peaceful conditions until May 20th. Future conditions as to law and order depend upon what is done on or before the date of the new inauguration.

Binding Margin.

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

COPY OF THE TELEGRAM SENT SEPARATELY TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 14, 1921.

Rush. Urgent.

Havana, March 14, 1921.

The Congressmen of the Liberal Party beg to inform the honorable legislative body presided by you that the people of Cuba have not received for the election that is to take place tomorrow March 15th the electoral guarantees which were offered by the Note of the American Legation of August 30th,1920 in spite of the presence in this country of Major General E. H. Crowder, who no doubt has reported to the American Government that the Supreme Court of Justice annulled nearly one hundred and eighty Electoral precincts,in the majority of cases on account of the violent intervention of the forces of the Army and the police.

At this moment the armed forces which intervened at the last elections which have been annulled have not been subjected to the Courts although their guilt has been proved, nor has the transfer of these military men been effected,continuing at present in the same places where new elections are to be held contrary to what has been recommended to the National Executive by the Central Electoral Board.

The people of Cuba is subjected to a condition of force and intimidation and lacks the political rights indispensable to designate its future Government, which fact has forced the Liberal Party and its ally the Democratic Nationalist Party, to pass resolutions

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

of absolute withdrawal of their electors from the elections of March fifteenth and to renounce all the elective offices which may result from the elections of November the first and the complementary of tomorrow, as well as not to proclaim the candidates that may result elected in these illegal elections.

The appeal that we make to the American Congress involves the purpose that it may be known by the men who enjoy the greatest freedom in the world what are the actual conditions of a brother people which demands the guarantees which were offered them by the Representative of the American Government in August 30th,1920, and that without such offer, to which we gave the importance that the honorability of that Government deserves, we would not have gone to the electoral struggle and we would have avoided the loss of life and the mourning of many homes,because we already had the experience of 1917, and conce the actual conditions are the same, that is to say, an absolute lack of guarantees for the free determination of the popular will.

Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello,
President of the Liberal
Congressional Committee.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
3-1 2657-9-75
1921 MAR 80
WAR DEPARTMENT
NOTED M. I. O.

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1,391 *Date* March 22, 1921. *19*

Noted T. O. O.,

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

Rec'd M.I.D., G.S. MAR 28 1921

(50) & (51) Ins and Outs.

The following unofficial returns show the result of the Elections held on March 15th:

Province	Electors	National League (Liga Nacional)	Liberals & Democrats	Totals	Electors who failed to vote.
Santa Clara	28,668	8,291	58	8,349	20,319
Matanzas	14,797	3,342	36	3,378	11,419
Camagüey	4,531	1,687	3	1,690	2,841
Pinar del Rio	1,255	276	3	279	976
Totals--------	49,251	13,596	100	13,696	35,555

Total number of electors in the colleges in the four Provinces,	49,251
Number voting the National League ticket " " " "	13,596
Number of electors who failed to vote ----------	35,555

A study of these figures, taken in connection with previous political data, leads to the following conclusions:

1st. The Liberal withdrawal from the elections was practically complete. The control of the Liberal organization over the rank and file of that party was excellent. This is shown by the fact that only 100 Liberal votes were cast in this election, in spite of the fact that the decision to withdraw was made on the 9th instant, only a few days before the election.

2nd. The Liga Nacional, although it made strenuous efforts to turn out the heaviest possible vote, obtained less than 30% of the total registered vote.

3rd. Over 70% of the registered electors did not go to the polls. These voters who remained away from the polls were not members of the Liga Nacional because that party made tremendous efforts to poll the largest possible vote. The voters who remained away from the polls were either Liberals or neutrals. A conservative estimate of the neutral voters would not place the strength of that element higher than 30% of the total number of registered voters. Therefore at least 40% of the uncast vote belonged to the Liberal party. 40% of this uncast vote would have been sufficient to gain for the Liberals the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, which, added to Havana province (already won by them in the November 1st. elections), would have given them the national election.

4th. The withdrawal of the Liberals was a most unreasonable mistake. Figures show that they had a right to count on a safe majority in this partial election, and even if intimidation and coercion were practised

Binding Margin

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

on and before election day, they would have added strength to the legal protests which they had already made as a result of the November elections.

5th. The elections of November 1st., supplemented by those of March 15th, do not show an expression of a majority of the popular vote of Cuba.

There is some dissension among the Liberals as to whether they will attempt to prevent the proclamation of Zayas as President-elect, by the Cuban Congress. A majority of the Liberals at present appear to favor these tactics, but a few assert that no attempt will be made to prevent Congress from obtaining a quorum when the time comes for proclaiming a President.

Indications now point to an effort by the Liberals to start an investigation in the United States Houses of Congress. They have already sent written appeals to Washington for that purpose, and are reported to have sent special messengers to start the agitation.

It now appears that Dr. Zayas will be proclaimed and inaugurated without disorder or forcible opposition.

- - - - - - -

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

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
26 1921 APR 5
7-9-76
WAR DEPARTMENT

NOTED M. I. O.

SUBJECT The Political Situation - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1395. Date March 29, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. APR 4 1921

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

General José Miguel Gomez, Liberal Presidential Candidate, left for the United States on the 26th inst. The cause of this visit is said to have been a cable to General Gomez from the New York Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada requesting him to come to that city for the purpose of adjusting important business affairs in connection with his sugar centrals. Liberal leaders now state that the main object of the Liberal candidate's visit is to get political action by influential members of the American Government, especially Senators and Congressmen, and it is reliably reported that he has taken with him numerous political documents for that purpose.

It is reliably reported that a petition has been signed by numerous American residents of Cuba for the purpose of influencing the American Congress to investigate alleged electoral outrages in Cuba. This petition, said to contain the names of many very wealthy and influential American business men, has undoubtedly already been delivered at Washington.

The Liberals now intend, not only to exercise direct influence on the American Congress, but also to speed propaganda among the American public.

The Liberals continue firm in their determination not to attend Congress which is due to convene on April 4th. Their absence will result in no quorum being present, as the Constitution requires the presence of two-thirds of the Members as a quorum for its opening session. The present Cuban Congress consists of 120 Members; of these, the Liga Nacional has 70 and the Liberals, 50. 80 Members are required to constitute a quorum, and the Liga is 10 short of the necessary number.

The future political situation therefore depends largely on what will happen on April 4th. The leaders of the Liga Nacional claim that enough Liberal Congressmen will attend on that date to assure the presence of a quorum. Whether the Liga Nacional will disregard the Constitutional requirements and have its members of Congress proclaim the Liga candidate President in the absence of a quorum, is problematical. However, indications point to the necessity of action by the American Authorities on this point.

Dr. Zayas has presented the following tentative program as a basis for his action, should he succeed in obtaining the Presidency:

Binding Margin.

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

(1) One of the reforms of the Constitution should be the prohibition of immediate presidential reëlection.
(2) I do not judge possible nor practical an exclusively representative regime.
(3) Suppression of the present parliamentary immunity.
(4) Necessity of establishing new Departments, and to alter the names and duties of some of the present ones.

Attention is called to the 4th proposition, which would materially increase the number of office holders. Indications are that this proposal will be energetically carried out, but that action on the others will not be serious.

On the morning of March 28th, instant, José Lopez Rodriguez, strong factor in Cuban finance and politics, committed suicide. He was a contributor to the campaign funds of both the large political parties, and used money freely to influence the actions of politicians in furthering his financial schemes. He will receive further mention in an Economic report.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
3-1
1921 26 57-8-77
APR 16
WAR DEPARTMENT
NOTED M. I. 9.

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1,400 Date April 8, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. APR 15 1921

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

In accordance with Article 57 of the Cuban Constitution, the 10th Session of the Cuban Congress assembled on April 4, 1921. The Senate was able to open its session as there were sufficient members present to constitute a quorum. The quorum in the Senate was obtained by the attendance of the Liguistas and the presence of three Liberal Senators. These three Liberal Senators, Manuel Suarez Varona, Antonio Gonzalez Pérez, and Agustin G. Osuna, have been severely reprimanded by the Liberal party and threatened with expulsion therefrom for lending their presence and thereby permitting the formation of a quorum at this Session of the Senate. The Senate at this Session passed a resolution condemning all efforts to invoke foreign interference of any kind in Cuban affairs. This resolution was unanimously passed and received the endorsement of the three Liberal Senators. It was evidently intended as a direct blow at the efforts now being exerted by General Gomez in Washington to obtain American assistance in Cubal political affairs.

In the House of Representatives the Session could not be opened on account of the absence of a quorum. The Constitution of Cuba requires the presence of two-thirds of its members for Congress to open. The House of Representatives is composed of 120 Members, about 70 belonging to the Liga Nacional and about 50 belonging to the Liberals. It therefore requires the presence of about 80 Members to constitute a quorum. At the meeting on the 4th instant practically all of the Members present belonged to the Liga Nacional. One Liberal Congressman attended, having been sent there by his party to watch the proceedings and to note irregularities which might occur in connection therewith. The inability to obtain a quorum was due to the following reasons:

1st.- Results of the elections of March 15th have been contested and pending the decisions of the Supreme Court on these contests, certificates of election had not yet been issued to many Representatives.

2nd.- The Liberal Representatives did not attend, but held a separate meeting of their own organized for the purpose of filibustering against a quorum.

The contested elections of March 15th have recently been decided concerning all provinces except Santa Clara, and the Supreme Court expects to render a decision on the contests in that province within the next few days. Practically all of these decisions have been in favor of the Liga Nacional because the Liberals did not go to the polls. It is practically certain that the few remaining contests will be decided

Binding Margin

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

against the Liberals. As the situation now stands the House of Representatives cannot obtain a quorum, and therefore cannot proclaim a President-elect as required by the Constitution. The Liberals are firm in their determination to remain absent, and if these tactics continue the situation will arrive at such a point that action by the American Government will be required to break the deadlock in order that a President may be proclaimed before May 20th.

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

1 Enc.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
RECEIVED
APR 19 1921
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-9-78
2
347

IN REPLY REFER TO Intel. 35435

HEADQUARTERS ~~EASTERN DEPARTMENT~~ 2D CORPS AREA
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

April 13, 1921.

My dear General Nolan:

I regret that owing to a change of plans, the party that I was with did not return to New York last night. I therefore had no chance to take up in more detail the question of their views on the Cuban situation. However, I am convinced that the unanimous opinion of these gentlemen, all of whom are connected in a business way with Cuba, is that intervention of some kind is inevitable. Apparently, they would prefer a military intervention, but think that a purely civil intervention the more likely.

You may remember that I spoke to you about certain tactical errors that had been committed in Cuba. I brought this subject up again for a few minutes at the hotel before I left. The opinion seemed to be that if certain illegalities in the election had been over-looked or condoned the Liberal party would have assisted on April 4th in getting a quorum in the Cuban congress and settling the election muddle.

I also told you that General Gomez and Senor Angolo tried to sit with the delegation of business men at the ceremony in the Pan-American building. I was incorrect in this statement as far as General Gomez was concerned. It was another Gomez who was there with Senor Angolo, the Liberal candidate actually being in New York, as you will see by the clipping herewith.

Angolo and his wife, who are both prominent in the Liberal party, have been in Washington for about five months and Mme. Angolo claims considerable intimacy with Senator Sutherland.

The New York branch of the Banco Nacional did not fail, but voluntarily placed itself in the hands of the New York Banking Commission for liquidation. It had very few depositors and was practically only an agent office for the main bank in Havana. The more conservative business men have discounted the Cuban financial situation by the extensive use of New York Banking facilities.

I am sorry not to have more information on this question, but the social side of the affair so predominated that no one wanted to talk politics.

Yours sincerely,

Parker Hitt

Brigadier General Dennis Nolan,
Director, Military Intelligence Division,
Washington, D. C.

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

Encl

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 19
1921 2657-9-78
WAR DEPARTMENT

Hold First N. Y.-Havana Phone Communication

For the first time last night, with the opening of the new long distance line, a telephone message was sent from New York to Havana, Cuba, when General Jose M. Gomez called up Senora Gomez in the Cuban capital and talked with her from the Waldorf-Astoria.

General Gomez opened the conversation at quarter past eight o'clock and had the 1,100 odd miles of wire and cable between the two big cities alive with a flow of Spanish and some English, too, for nearly half an hour. There was no difficulty transmitting the voices.

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

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

DEC:NEM
(Date:) 2657-9-79

TO: President Naval War College.
General Board.
Operations (Capt. Freeman).
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley).
Military Intelligence Division.

April 18, 1921.

Source: U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Subject: The Political Situation in Haiti.

NOTED APR 21 1921 M.I.D.

A copy of the above report is here with enclosed for your information.

A. T. LONG,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

By direction.

A. DeCarre',
Captain, U.S.M.C.

RECEIVED
1921 APR 20 AM 10 02
RECORDS SECTION
WAR DEPARTMENT

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

OFFICE CHIEF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
1921 2657-Q-79
WAR DEPARTMENT

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN HAITI IN ITS RELATION TO THE MILITARY? APRIL - 1921.

1. In a study of the political situation in Haiti it must be ever borne in mind that the Haitien Politician represents but an infinitesimal part of the population of Haiti.

2. The delegates of the so called Patriotic Union, who are now in Washington setting forth what they claim to be the views of the Haitien People are, in reality, speaking for only the small est fraction of one per cent of the population of Haiti. A fraction composed mostly of men who have lived in an atmosphere of graft and intrigue and by whom "right and justice" and "love of country" are rudely pushed aside where they in anyway interfere with their personal aims or ambitions.

3. Personally, the undersigned has a very sincere concern for Haiti. Numerous years of work in Haiti and a study of the country, its history and people have made him long for their betterment and wish that he were able to put in force the many obvious acts that would, in his opinion, advance them, morally, physically and mentally.

4. His sympathies lie entirely, however, with the huge uneducated mass of Haitiens who have by the despicable action of an inappreciable few of their countrymen been kept for years in a bondage that is akin to slavery.

5. The possibility of an election being held next January for Haitien Deputies and Senators and the election of a President by the Assembly in the following April has served to complicate an already involved political situation.

6. Numerous candidates for the Presidency have already announced themselves. In fact the time is apparently propitious for the Haitien politician and any Haitien, born of a Haitien father, who has engaged in politics, has any following and some money to spend in advancing his cause may be considered to be in the field for the highest honors.

7. The one outstanding fact that is apparent through the mist of political talk which has now reached the boiling point, is the intense hatred of all Haitien politicians for the existing government. To their minds the government must be changed, they care not how, in order to make room for some one else to fill the Presidential chair and consequently they are united against the Government.

8. Recently, an educated Haitien in Northern Haiti

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

who advocates the withdrawal of the Occupation, was asked whether if the Occupation withdrew he would support the Government, the Constitution and the Laws of Ha Haiti. He replied that if the Occupation withdrew that of course the existing Government must fall at once. When asked if another President was installed who was not to his liking he would support him or endeavor to overthrow his government he could conceive of only the latter alternative.

9. As previously stated, however, the candidates for the Presidency are so numerous and as a consequence they are so divided among themselves that the situation created is ridiculous. For example, we have the Patriotic Union in which all the members of any prominence may be said to be candidates for the Presidency. Among them may be mentioned Pauleus Sannon, and Stenio Vincent, delegates of this Union to the United States, Edmond Laspinasse, George Sylvain and others. The necessity for laws regulating the nomination of candidates and the establishment of definite political parties is apparent.

10. The only candidate who is, up to the present time, apparently desirous of advancing his cause in a serious and logical way is Charles Zamor. He is about to visit the various arrondissements and communes in the Department of the North for the purpose of soliciting votes for the election to the senatorship from that Department if such election is held on January 10, 1922. Of course he expects that if he is elected to the senate he will be voted into the Presidency by the National Assembly when it meets in April 1922.

11. The question that is heard on all sides is "Will the elections for the Assembly be held next January?" At present it is impossible to answer as the Haitian Government has given no definite reply to this question which has been asked it many times. My own personal opinion is that there will be no election held. This opinion is founded on talks I have had with various government officials and my knowledge of those in power. Of course between now and the tenth of October many things could occur that would necessitate a change of heart by the Government in this matter but I believe that at the present time there is no desire on the part of the Government to hold elections.

13. There are a number of reasons for this attitude on the Government's part of which the following are the more forceful:

(a) The holding of elections in January would mean the election of an anti-government Assembly.

(b) Such an assembly would elect a president of their own choice.

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

(c) The present incumbent would leave the office of Chief Executive a much disliked man surrounded by numerous enemies of whom he would ever after have to be watchful.

13. These are, of course, not the reasons that would or could be given out by the government for its attitude in this matter but they probably represent its real feelings while the reasons advanced, if any are advanced, for not holding elections in January the following would unquestionably be found among the most important ones:

(a) The election in January would mean the election of an anti-American Assembly.

(b) Such an Assembly would elect a President who would be most anti-American.

(c) The country is not yet in a condition that permits the holding of elections and such elections would ultimately lead to a renewal of trouble and disturbances.

14. The question that one naturally asks is does the law require the holding of the elections for the National Assembly in January next? The Constitution of Haiti states that the election must be held on the tenth of January in an even year. The year shall be set by the President of the Republic in a decree issued at least three months before the meeting of the Primary Assemblies. In other words the elections will be held when the President believes that the condition of the country is such as to permit of it. The question of holding the election, therefore, lies entirely with the President but next year a new President must be elected or rather the time of office of the present incumbent expires and if there is no Assembly who will elect the President? The Conseil d'Etat was empowered by the Constitution to act, for legislative purposes, in the place of the Assembly. This Council of State is, however, but a creature of the President as all its members are appointed by him and it is reasonable to expect that if so empowered it would re-elect him. Has it the power to elect a President? It is my understanding that the Department of State has already stated that the functions of this body must be confined to legislative acts and under such an interpretation it would unquestionably not have the power. On the other hand, from my talks with Haitien Government officials close to the President I am of the belief that the Haitien Government takes the view that the acts of the Conseil d'Etat cannot be confined to legislative acts only but that it has as broad powers as those of the National Assembly and in support of its contention it will cite that the Conseil d'Etat has power to declare War or Peace, that it has recently done so with the full knowledge of the United States

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

Government and that having such power it has the power to assume the role of electing a new president.

15. If on the other hand the claim is upheld that the Conseil d'Etat has not the power to assume the electoral functions and furthermore the President fails to hold the elections in January for seantors and deputies, how then can a president be elected and under such conditions would the present incumbent be justified in remaining?

16. These are all questions that here in Haiti are uppermost in the minds of those closely allied to Haitian Affairs and at the present time it is difficult to see how many of them can be settled without causing much discontent and feeling among the Haitian politicians of whom many are already sinking their small fortunes in promoting their candidacy. It must be further remembered that the Haitian politician has heretofore run the cuntry - he has controlled the Mass. The Union Patriotique has among its members many candidates for the Presidency but if no election is held all these men will unite in a common cause and then we have a more or less organized body united against the Haitian Government and against our efforts here if we support that Government in its action.

17. In addition, in the coast towns, the newspapers are maintaining their anti-Occupation and anti-Government attitude and are almost daily publishing insulting and vitriolic articles.

18. In the country propaganda is being spread by agents of the Patriotic Union and I am reliably informed that they have even gone so far as to attempt to levy tribute on the large land owners or farmers telling them that the Occupation will soon withdrew and that they must pay tribute or that they will not be protected from the "Cacos" or bandits that will infest the country.

19. From the above it may be seen that looking at these questions from all angles "Trouble" is seen and therefore from a Military point of view it is necessary that until after the coming elections (if held) and the installation of a new President, the Military must be ever ready and so placed as to instantly quell any concerted action.

(s) John H. Russel,
Colonel, U.S.M.C.

Hdqtrs. Marine Corps
Haiti -

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 22
1921
WAR DEPARTMENT

37 2657-9-80

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1,409 *Date* April 15, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* , 19

M.I.D., U.S. APR 22 1921

(50) Ins, and (51) Outs.

Binding Margin.

The Supreme Court of Cuba has completed its decisions on all of the appeals made by the Liberals against the elections of March 15th. The last decision concerned Santa Clara Province, and, as forecast by former reports, was against the Liberals.

Sunday April 17th has been designated as the day for Presidential Electors of the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Camagüey and Pinar del Rio to meet and cast their votes for President and Vice President. However, it is secretly understood that these Electors will not vote for candidates on that day unless certain phases of the present political situation are cleared up before then. This action is based upon the final attitude of the American Government which is expected to be made known in the near future.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal party at a recent meeting voted to definitely expel from the party the three Liberal senators who assisted in organizing the Cuban Senate on April 4th. The action of these senators was mentioned in Report No. 1400 of April 8. See 2657-9-77

The people of Cuba are divided in their attitude toward possible Intervention. The present Government and its political allies are violently opposed to Intervention. The Opposition, the Radical part of the Liberal party, earnestly desire a temporary Intervention which would give them a chance to gain the ascendency after the termination of said Intervention. A large portion of the business element, especially those who have not been able to obtain valuable concessions from the present regime, are keen for Intervention. Labor, with the exception of a few hirelings bribed by the present regime, would be pleased to see Intervention because they believe it would lower the cost of living and eliminate the present profiteering connected therewith. Intervention is also favored by much of the public at large, who wish for it silently but are afraid to openly advocate same.

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

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF
1921
2657-9-81
APR 23
DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1,410 *Date* April 19, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* , 19

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. APR 23 1921

(50 & 51) Ins and Opposition.

A definite solution of the present political contest has been reached. This solution is the result of a decision of the United States Government, which decision was published in a letter given to the press by the American Minister on the 16th inst. (copy attached hereto).

The United States Government has taken the position that since both political parties were willing to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of Cuba reference the November elections, they should also be willing to abide by the decisions of this tribunal reference the elections of March 15th; that as a result of these elections and the decisions of the Supreme Court concerning same, the Presidential candidate of the Liga Nacional, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, has been legally elected President. This Legation Note also takes a stand against the conduct of the Liberal minority in the Cuban Congress who have refused to attend Congress, in order that the proclamation of Zayas may be blocked due to the absence of a quorum.

As a result of this Note, indications point to a change in the attitude of Liberal Congressmen, and it now appears that these Liberal Members will attend Congress and will not obstruct the formation of a quorum. The proclamation of Dr. Zayas as President may therefore be expected within the next two weeks.

This decision of the American Government is naturally very gratifying to the Liga Nacional, and very disappointing to the Liberals. Although the disappointment and chagrin among the Liberals is very acute there are no signs of revolution or political disorder in the near future. Revolvers and machetes are the only weapons that would be available for revolutionary elements, and these elements well understand that revolvers and machetes cannot maintain a fight against machine guns and rifles. The lesson of the revolution of 1917 is well remembered, and it is thought that this also has a very quieting influence on revolutionary tendencies. Any disorder which might break out would probably not take the form of organized revolt or revolution but would take the form of destruction of property, such as burning the cane fields, destruction of sugar centrals, railroad bridges, etc. However when it is considered that the partisans of the defeated party are very large property owners and just as wealthy as the supporters of the Liga Nacional, it is thought they will discountenance any attempt at disorder, and their attitude would more than counterbalance any serious agitation that might arise.

General Gómez, in a statement to the press on the 17th inst., announced his retirement from politics. His statements make it appear that he was simply asking for a very temporary electoral Intervention by

Binding Margin.

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

the American Government; that the American Government was unwilling to grant this temporary interference; and that in preference to having a long Intervention he preferred to tolerate the recognition of the successful candidate of the Liga Nacional.

It has been generally understood that he and his party desired any kind of Intervention, either long or short, in preference to the successful inauguration of his opponent.

Due to the present unstable financial and economic conditions and the past political troubles, indications point to a very strong and thorough application of the provisions of the Platt Amendment by the American Government. Impartial observers point to this as the only method, outside of direct Intervention, by which the Administration of the new President-elect can avoid utter failure.

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

3-1 Enc. 1
2657-9-81

THE

Legation Note Of August 30th By the Charge

—LEGATION NOTE DNS

The note of August 30, 1920, mentioned in the introduction of the statement issued yesterday at the American Legation, was printed in The Havana Post August 31, 1920, as follows:

AMERICAN LEGATION.

Havana, Cuba, Aug. 30, 1920.

To the Editor of The Havana Post, Havana.

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 certain designated persons for the presidency of Cuba. My government has authorized me to state that the sole interest 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 presidentielect 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 reached 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 paced at their disposal.

When the United States government was requested by one of the political parties in Cuba (October, 1919) to supervise the 1920 presidentia lelections, 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, 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 United States government hopes and believes that there will result from this new procedure that clear definition of each and every electoral situation which will eliminate all controversies as to the actual facts and facilitate a conclusion upon the issues raied by those facts.

To Observe Conduct.

Notwithstanding the expectation of this government 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 pledges 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 effective 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 an dpeope 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 WHITE,
Charge d'Affaires, a. i.

THE NEW

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

3-1 Enc. 2

OFFICE, CHIEF OF STAFF
APR 25
2657-9-81

THE HAVANA POST
reaches more English-reading rsidents of Cuba than any other newspaper.

THE HAVANA PO

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVANA POSTOFFICE — ZULU

Vol. XXII, No. 108 (FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE) Havana, Cuba, Monday Morning, April 18, 1921. (GRANTED FR

U. S. MINISTER IN STATEMEN

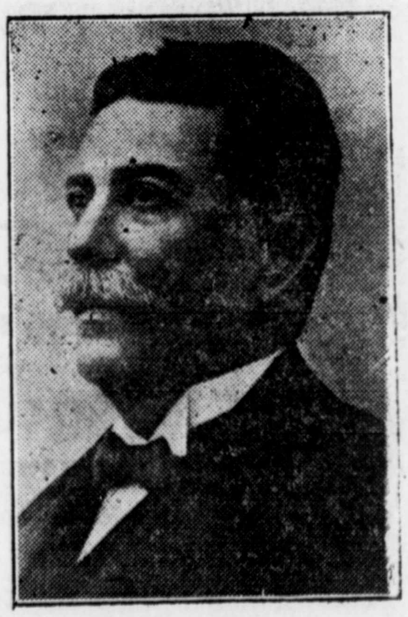
General Gomez Retires to

LIBERAL PARTY CANDIDATE ANNOUNCES HIS WITHDRAWAL IN MANIFESTO TO FOLLOWERS

Talks to Public Through Associated Press at Key West and Leaves for New York on Private Business—Proclamation to Liberal Party Given Here Complete Recite in Detail His Story of Negoiations With the United States.

GENERAL DEPARTS UPON PERSONAL BUSINESS ERRAND

GEN. JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ



Liberal Candidate for President of Cuba Who Announces Retirement to Private Life

KEY WEST, April 17. — General Jose Miguel Gomez, arrived here from Washington this morning and after a conference with a committee of the Liberal Party of Cuba, who met him here, gave out the following statement to The Associated Press late this afternoon:

"In Washington, I laid before President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes, the proofs that fraud, intimidation and violence had been used in the late Presidential election, to prevent the Cuban people from expressing their will, and asked the support of the United States government in the demand of the Liberal Party for the holding of new elections by the Cuban people with larger guarantees.

As an alternative I asked that new elections be held under the authority of the American government, but with the stipulation that this authority should be exercised only for a limited and definite time to be agreed upon in advance and for the purpose of supervising the election only.

The American administration would give no assurances as to a time limit or that intervention would be limited to supervision of elections.

Announces Retirement

"While personally protesting against this attitude of the American government, I have decided to abandon my claims, and retire to private life, at the same time issuing a statement to my party, giving the result of my mission

tion to life, property and personal liberty.

"I asked that the government of President Menocal be respected up to the last moment of his constitutional period, and that the new elections be held under a provisional Cuban government. This same petition was presented in my name to Major General Crowder, in Havana on Sunday, March 13, past.

"I also stated that in case the proposition of a Cuban provisional government was not accepted, that the Liberal and Nationalist Democratic parties would accept the direct and effective authority of the American government for a short time, to be previously indicated for the sole purpose of supervising the new elections.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas' Election Recognized Happy Over Result

Drf. Alfredo Zayas, whose election to the Presidency of Cuba is recognized in the conclusions of the Government of the United States, was very happy in his expressions last night.

Friends had been clamoring to congratulate him since early evening. But he had escaped for hours, visiting the home of a member of his family in a remote section of the Capital.

It was almost midnight when the president-elect motored to his door at No. 3-A Morro, but he was visibly delighted.

"To me it was not a surprise, because I had discounted it," said Dr. Zayas. "I felt certain that the decision would be just as it is announced.

"It is my expectation that the Central Electoral Board will arrange a date as soon as possible, probably tomorrow, for the convening of the electors in the Provincial Capitals. These electors will canvass the vote.

"Perhaps on Saturday the will have declared officially according to the constitution the result of the balloting.

"The President of the Senate will be notified of the result immediately by the various Provinces. He will then summon Congress to communicate the result of the canvass to them, and ask that the President be proclaimed.

"It is not to be anticipated that this will be done within the ensuing week. Perhaps within ten days."

assurances that the most solemn promises of the American people would be complied with and under the direction of their highest representative, who stated in the above mentioned note, among other things, the following:

"'Thle government of the United States does not propose to actually supervise the elections, but it is obligated by a treaty to the maintenance in Cuba of a stable government and the protection of life, property and personal liberty. It is, therefore, consequently unalterably opposed to whatever movement that substitutes violence or revolution for legal procedure. If you wish me to make it clearer the acts we must oppose are intimidation and fraud in the conduct of elections, as such methods result in depriving the people of Cuba of the rights to elect their own government.'

What He Has Done.

"Those having knowledge of the actual election problem in Cuba and the manner in which were held the elections of November 1, 1920, and March 15, 1921, must sincerely agree that he are living under the conditions

United States Gives Decision

AMERICAN LEGATION.

Habana, Cuba,
April 16, 1921.

TO THE EDITOR OF HAVANA POST.
Sir:

Will you please be so good as to give publicity to the following:—

On August 30, 1920, the Government of the United States had occasion to make known to the Cuban people, through the American Legation in Havana, its hope that the Presidential Elections in Cuba would be conducted in such a way as to secure the full expression of the popular will of the Cuban people and make plain its belief that since the new Electoral Law supplied the means of providing evidence to serve as the basis for reaching a decision as to the result of the elections, the responsibility for the conduct of these elections rested, and should rightly rest, with the Cuban government and with the Cuban people.

Voters of both political parties went to the polls in the elections of November first. Aftetr the elections were held both parties were apparently content to test the validity of those elections in the Courts and to abide by the results a nd both parties had full opportunity to have considered by the courts every controverted question raised in their protests and appeals.

During the long period in which the contested - election cases were being considered by the courts the Government of the United States was apprised of no complaints charging unfairness, incompetency, partisanship or undue influence against either the six Provincial Audiencias which heard the cases in the first instance nor against the Supreme Court which decided them on appeal; nor is it aware that individual Judges or Justices have been so charged.

After the fullest deliberation the courts decreed annulment of the previous elections in one hundred and eighty-nine electoral colleges and partial elections were held on March fifteenth and March twenty-sixth in these colleges as well as in a few additional colleges where no elections had been held on November first.

The Liberal Coalition Party, however, withdrew from these partial elections alleging as the grounds of their withdrawal, conditions of intimidation and violence for which the public authorities were responsible. About the same time, the Liberal Party urged that there be held in all six Provinces of Cuba new general elections on November one, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, in substitution for those which had been held and which would be held and the election by the Cuban Congress of a Provisional President to suceed President Menocal on May twenty next and to serve until the result of the new general elections had been proclaimed.

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

the American government, but with the stipulation that this authority should be exercised only for a limited and definite time to be agreed upon in advance and for the purpose of supervising the election only.

The American administration would give no assurances as to a time limit or that intervention would be limited to supervision of elections.

Announces Retirement

"While personally protesting against this attitude of the American government, I have decided to abandon my claims, and retire to private life, at the same time issuing a statement to my party, giving the result of my mission to Washing ton and recommending the acceptance of defeat rather than endanger the safety of the republic of Cuba by another American intervention, inasmuch as our case has been so prejudiced by emissaries of the Conservative Party in their representations to the American government, that justice can not be secured at this time.

"My faith in the American people is unshaken and I retain feelings of deepest gratitude for their aid in the past. I shall retire to privatet life without bitterness, an as a plain citizen, devotet myself to the advancement of my beloved country."

On Private Businses

General Gomez will leave here tonight for New York on private business, after which he will return to his home in Havana. The statement given above is virtually his reply to the American government, to which he has not previously indicated his proposed future actions.

His manifesto to the Liberal Party, also, given out here today, follows:

"Thle honorable president of the executivev committee of the National Assembly of the Liberal Party, Havana, Cuba.

"Sir:

"In all my actions with the Washington government, I did not depart from the line of conduct which from the first moment I began, was consistent with my history and with my love for Cuba, and in accordance with the instructions and mandate which I received from the executive committee over which you honorably preside.

What He Has Given

"I have never asked, nor thought of asking for anything which might affect the liberty of my country, for which I have always given blood, exposed my life and sacrificed the tranquility and repose of my home.

"My request made to President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes, was only for the holding of new elections with wider and greater guarantees, so by that means the Cuban people could elect freely, and in an orderly manner, a government capable of giving protection of life, property and personal liberty. It is, therefore, consequently unalterably opposed to whatever movement that substitutes violence or revolution for legal procedure. If you wish me to make it clearer the acts we must oppose are intimidation and fraud in the conduct of elections, as such methods result in depriving the people of Cuba of the rights to elect their own government.'

What He Has Done.

"Those having knowledge of the actual election problem in Cuba and the manner in which were held the elections of November 1, 1920, and March 15, 1921, must sincerely agree that he are living under the conditions foreseen and referred to in the above quoted note.

"That note was accepted, as before stated, by the govevrnment of Presr. dent Menocal. It brought forth protests from no one. The country received it as a sign of positive guarantees and I, in the name of the Liberal party and in obedience to its instructions, have done nothing more than ask the Washington government to make good their solemn promises.

Election of November.

"In the great electoral contest of last November we had all of right and justice, both of God and man, completely on our side. We placed all our actions before the law, as we could submit our rights to no other authority. My demands have been strictly confined within the limits above stated. I have not asked for more than a normal solution and in reply I have been told 'that if by the twentieth of May there is not in Cuba a constituted government, that fact will be a reason for intervention.' It is really a hopeless situation for a people, which one of their political parties have possessed for three consecutive times the great majority of the suffrage of its people, to have taken from them each time the right to elect their own government and to direct their national life, with a rigeme that stands for liberty and democracy.

"As a Cuban, I prefer to accept things as they are, rather than to endanger the existence of the republic.

"I have done all that could be done, not as a candidate or for my personal benefit, but first for Cuba and secondly for the Liberal party, and all acts of mine have been done openly and are placed before the impartial judgment of right thinking men.

"A Cuban Solution."

"I wanted a Cuban solution, or a well defined and brief American supervision, which would permit the country to manifest its will with full liberty in a manner which would uphold right and justice.

"I wanted the government and American people to comply with the obligation incurred toward Cuba in the note of August 30, 1920. If that is impossible, I prefer anything, even toleration of the new usurper, in preference to an American intervention, of a duration of which they would not tell me, to place in peril my country, to which since a child I have given all the energies of my life.

"Those are for the present my last words in relation to the political problem and it is also, the advice which I permit myself to give to the Liberal party on retiring, which I am doing from this moment on, indefinitely to private life.

(Signed)
"GEN. JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ."

"I asked that the government of President Menocal be respected up to the last moment of his constitutional period, and that the new elections be held under a provisional Cuban government. This same petition was presented in my name to Major General Crowder, in Havana on Sunday, March 13, past.

"I also stated that in case the proposition of a Cuban provisional government was not accepted, that the Liberal and Nationalist Democratic parties would accept the direct and effective authority of the American government for a short time, to be previously indicated for the sole purpose of supervising the new elections.

Efforts At Washington

"To show that my object was not personal or with egotistical aspirations and that it might not be thought that I had come to Washington to work for my own candidacy. I proposed, as I had before proposed to General Crowder, in Havana, that for the new elections, all parties hold new conventions and present new candidates. The above embraces all my efforts with the Washington government.

"In presenting these petitions I have acted within the limits of the mandate which I received from the national executive committee of the Liberal party, and in conformity with the resolutions of the national assembly adopted in 1919, and ratified August thirty, and November ten, 1920, and bearing in mind a national reality originated and consented to by the government of President Menocal which gave origin to the promulgation of the new electoral code, under the personal and direct suggestion of General Enoch H. Crowder, a code which responded, before anything else, to the necessity of rectifying the past and preventing the repetition of the wrongs of 1916 and 1917.

Note of August 30.

"I was consequently able to present these petitions logically in accordance with an understanding between the American and Cuban governments, accepted and consented to without protest from any one, as is proven by distinct notes exchanged between the two chancellories and especially, that of August 30, 1920, written by the then representative of the United States to the government of Cuba Mr. Francis D White.

"The government of President Menocal accepted that note and the reciprocal obligations stipulated in it, the political parties also accepted it and the Cuban people, in the great majority affiliated with the Liberal and Nationalist Democratic parties, were disposed, full of faith and enthusiasm, to exercise their electoral rights, believing implicitly in the guarantees offered them by the new electoral code, enacted under the personal direction of General Crowder, and with faith and

of the previous elections in one hundred and eighty-nine electoral colleges and partial elections were held on March fifteenth and March twenty-sixth in these colleges as well as in a few additional colleges where no elections had been held on November first.

The Liberal Coalition Party, however, withdrew from these partial elections alleging as the grounds of their withdrawal, conditions of intimidation and violence for which the public authorities were responsible. About the same time, the Liberal Party urged that there be held in all six Provinces of Cuba new general elections on November one, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, in substitution for those which had been held and which would be held and the election by the Cuban Congress of a Provisional President to suceed President Menocal on May twenty next and to serve until the result of the new general elections had been proclaimed.

The Government of the United States was unwilling to consider this proposition inasmuch as this departure from the procedure provided by tne Cuban Constitution and the Electoral Code would create a precedent which would menace the orderly development of the stable government in Cuba contetmplated in the treaty obligations of the Government of the United States to the Republic of Cuba.

The Government of the United States assumes the position that if the Liberal Party was satisfied with the decision of the courts of Cuba as to the elections held on November first last upon the question of the lack of guarantees against intimidation and violence there could be no reason why the Liberal Party should be unwilling to trust the courts of Cuba to decide upon the same question as to the partial elections to be held on March 15th and 26th.

The Government of thte United States after the most painstaking investigation reached the conclusion that there was no reason why the Liberal Party should be apprehensive that violence was threatened in the partial elections and believed that all necessary safeguards and guarantees had been provided so that voters could freely go to the polls. The Government of the United States is confident that if the Liberal Party had gone to the polls in the partial elections on March 15 and March 26, those elections would have proceeded without organized disturbance and free from disorder except that which might have resulted from the acts of irresponsible individuals of both parties.

The Government of the United States considers that the safeguards and recourses provided by the Electoral Code of Cuba have been placed at the disposition of the Cuban people without partiality or discrimination. The result of the elections signifies that the Presidential Candidate of the Liga Coalition Party has been elected President. In the judgment of the Government of the United States, the Cuban people should accept this decision as final and no attempt should be made by the members of the minority in the Cuban Congress to impede the orderly procedure provided by the Constitution and the laws by preventing the Congress from proclaiming the successful candidate President of Cuba.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) BOAZ W. LONG,
American Minister.

(The Note of August 30 1920, to which an important reference is also made by General Gomez, will be found upon Page Four.)

Monday, April 18, 1921.
THE HAVANA MORNING P

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

1 Enc
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAY 19
3-1 1921 2657-9 82
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT ~~The Political Situation - Monograph Report~~

NOTED

From CUBA - Political

No. 1427 *Date* May 6, 1921, *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. MAY 16 1921

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

The Cabinet of the President-elect is one of the most serious problems now confronting him. Many of the names mentioned in the proposed Cabinet list forwarded in our Report No. 1416 dated April 22, have been vetoed. The influence of the United States Government through General Crowder is generally accepted as the cause for these rejections, and in spite of the fact that the President-elect has publicly stated that General Crowder is not selecting his Cabinet for him, it is generally believed that Dr. Zayas is strongly influenced from this source. As a result, there is considerable agitation among political groups who are looking for the spoils of office and hoping to receive rewards for service rendered the Liga Nacional in the recent campaign. These groups are extremely anxious for General Crowder to leave Cuba, and their sentiment is set forth in the attached article from LA LUCHA of this date (May 6). The same sentiments were expressed in an editorial published by EL DIA on the 5th inst., and it is thought that practically all of the press controlled by the Liga Nacional will take up the same agitation in a few days.

On account of the political pressure and influence exercised by the Cuban Army during the recent elections, and on account of the large expense involved in the maintenance of the Military Establishment, there is a strong public sentiment calling for either the abolishment of the Army ot its reduction to only a few Rurales. The President-elect is reliably reported as favoring a large reduction and the retention of only a small force as a National Police.

Binding Margin

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

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

EDITORIAL

EL CLAVO ARDIENDO

Ya lo dijimos: la Presidencia de la República de Cuba no es, esta vez, para el que la ha ganado, un lecho de rosas donde va a descansar de las fatigas de la campaña electoral. Es un clavo ardiendo, que estará obligado a tener en sus manos el hombre ilustre que va a desempeñarla. Un clavo ardiendo, por el estado de liquidación y de reajuste en que el mundo enterb se halla despues de la gran guerra; un clavo ardiendo por la crisis del azúcar y de los bancos en nuestro país, y un clavo ardiendo por las ambiciones políticas, por las concupiscencias de muchos elementos de nuestras clases directoras y por el pretexto que se ofrece a determinadas personas, con la estancia en Cuba de delegados del Gobierno de Washington, para hacer presión sobre el nuevo Presidente en el sentido de crear un supuesto Gabinete "de altura" y de llevar a él a tales o cuales personas que convienen a los designios de tales o cuales otras.

Con esa "obra" de los gabinetes de altura se podrá engañar a algún norte-americano que no nos conozca; pero no a nosotros que hemos medido, pulgada a pulgada, la talla de todos nuestros compatriotas y sabemos los puntos que calza cada cual. La única política noble y elevada que aquí puede desenvolverse le corresponde a un gobierno de hombres de confianza del doctor Zayas, y no a los figurones improvisados que formen parte de su Gabinete, porque ya sabemos, por triste experiecnia, lo que han dado de si esos figurones cuando se les ha llevado a la vida pública y lo que, en otras ocasiones, han hecho por el país y por los gobiernos que los han utilizado.

Esos hombres "de altura" y sus amigos no han cesado de moverse en estos días, tratando de parapetarse tras el general Menocal, buscando apoyo en el general Crowder, haciendo llegar noticias al ministro Long y provocando con sus actos la vergiienza de que se diga que el gobeirno de los Estados Unidos está interviniendo en la formación del nuestro y maniatando a Zayas, que es el único que tiene el deecho de elegir sus Secretarios, puesto que será también el único responsable de lo que ocurra en Cuba durante su Presidencia. De ahí que nos encontremos en una situación tan bochornosa ahora, como la que atravesamos cuando algunos cubanos se dirigieron a Washington pidiéndole su intervención en los asuntos interiores de este

cuando
nor servilis
tranjero, hac
bría de bien. F

sotros fuimos los primeros en defender al general Crowder, é atacado por una parte de la prensa cubana, y sin el me-- no, hicimos resaltar las altas prendas de este militar ex-- endo espontánea justicia a su imparcialidad y a su hom- ro hoy, cumplida ya la dificil misión que le estuvo en

comendada al general Crowder, somos también los primeros en afirmar que esa misión debe darse por terminada. Y como lo entendemos asi, asi lo declaramos francamente. Y afirmamos asi mismo que si la Legación de los Estados desea ayudarnos lealmente a sortear nuestras dificultades políticas, debe limitarse al desempeño de su papel diplomático y circunscribir a los casos en que sea violado de hecho el Tratado Permanente la acción de su ingerencia en los asuntos políticos y en los problemas de gobierno de nuestra República.

Bien sabemos que la caballerosidad del general Crowder así como la del ministro Long, ponen a estos dos funcionarios, personalmente al abrigo de toda sospecha. Pero los ambiciosos de este país se escudan en ellos y los excitan a laborar indirectamente en favor de la causa que les interesa, del mismo modo que han querido hacerlo con el general Menocal, y es conveniente que se sepa que, con muy buena intención, los americanos pueden servir de instrumentos para que aquí se realice una obra verdaderamente perturbadora, que no es por cierto la que se proponen llevar a efecto en esta tierra los representantes de la Casa Blanca.

En nombre de la soberanía cubana, nosotros condenamos severamente la labor de los inconscientes que fueron a pedir la supervisión electoral de Washington en nuestros comicios. Y en nombre de ese mism oprincipio, condenamos hoy la conducta de los hombres del otro bando que, directa o indirectamente, intentan apoyarse en la ayuda de los extranjeros para obtener sus personales designios. Tan censurable era aquello como lo es esto; y de todas esas miserias resulta un inmenso oprobio para Cuba, porque son muchos los hijos que la denigran, demostrando con sus actos que no pueden vivir sin tener un amo y que sus almas de esclavos están hechas de una clase de fango que sólo se moldea con la huella de los latigazos.

Por eso, por tener que gobernar rodeado de tales conciudadanos dijimos y seguimos sosteniendo que la Presidencia de la República es para el hombre ilustre que hemos elegido para ocuparla, un clavo ardiendo y no un lecho de rosas. Y por eso consideramos indispensable que los cubanos que aún conservemos intacto en el pecho el ideal de la independencia nos agrupemos, fuertemente unidos, al rededor del doctor Zayas, considerándolo ahora como el símbolo de nuestra nacionalidad, para oponernos a cuanto signifique una merma o una preterición de nuestros derechos o una ofensa a nuestra soberanía.

Es menester que ayudemos a Zayas a sostener el ascua que hemos puesto en sus manos, y para eso lo primero que tenemos que hacer es demostrarle al mundo que los hombres de su talla no se llevan al poder para hacerles servir de meras figuras decorativas, sino para pedirles todo lo que son capaces de realizar en el gobierno, sin restringirles en lo más insignificante su completa libertad de acción. Porque para ahogarlo entre la ridícula superioridad de nuestros "hombres de altura" cualquier maniquí hubiera servido, y no era preciso que nos tomásemos el trabajo de combatirlo con el fin de llevar a la Presidencia a un hombre de talento y a una de las personalidades más ilustres de la América actual, incluyendo a todos los estadistas y los políticos que viven al presente en los Estados Unidos, muy pocos de los cuales alcanzan la talla moral e intelectual del doctor Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso.

Y sépase esto último bien y proclamese así, porque es la verdad y porque nuestro abyecto servilismo no debe llevarnos hasta el extremo de desconocer que hay hombres realmente ilustres en Cuba que no pueden ni deben recibir lecciones de quienes notoriamente son inferiores a él, y que el doctor Zayas es una de estas nuestras grandes figuras nacionales.

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

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1921 26-7-9-82
APR 27
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION -- Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. APR 27 1921

No. 1,416 *Date* April 22, 1921, *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

(50) amd (51) Ins and Outs.

The Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors chosen at the recent elections met on the 21st instant and elected Zayas and Carillo, President and Vice-President of Cuba, respectively.

The vote, by Province, was as follows:

Province	Liga Nacional Zayas & Carillo	Liberals Gomez & Arango
Pinar del Rio	14	0
Havana	0	32
Matanzas	17	0
Santa Clara	30	0
Camaguey	13	0
Oriente	33	0
Totals ----	107	32

Indications point to the proclamation by Congress of the successful candidates within a few days.

The new Cuban Congress shows political alignment as follows:

Liga Nacional	66
Conservative Independents	3
Liberals	50
	119

List giving names and party affiliations of Congressmen attached hereto.

The Cuban Senate, at its session on the 20th inst. elected Senator Aurelio Alvarez as President of that body. Senator Ricardo Dolz, who has presided over that body for several years, was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Senator Alvarez. Dr. Dolz feels quite indignant over his defeat, believes that he was betrayed and tricked by the Administration and Conservative leaders, and has announced his separation from the Conservative party. He has not joined any other party, but seems disposed to assist in the organization of a new party. Dr. Dolz is a lawyer and politician of marked ability. He is considered the greatest Cuban authority on parliamentary procedure, and is one of the best qualified men for presiding over legislative bodies.

Senator Alvarez, who during the late campaign has been president of the Conservative Executive Committee and leader of that party, is a man of great force and political shrewdness. He is not well educated and belongs to the rough type of Cuban politicians.

The new Cuban Senate is composed of 24 members; the Liga Nacional has 20 members, and the Liberals 4 members. List giving names and party affiliation of Senators, is attached hereto.

The following have been mentioned as probable members of the Zayas Cabinet. The President-elect has not yet made any definite announcement of his Cabinet, but it is generally believed that this list contains most of the names of those who will form the new Cabinet:

Binding Margin

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

Department of State		Dr. José Manuel Cortina
"	Justice	Dr. Erasmo Regueiferos
"	Interior	General Demetrio Castillo Duany
"	Public Instruction	Dr. Francisco Zayas
"	Agriculture	José Maria Collantes
"	Public Works	Lagueruela u Orlando Freyre
"	Sanitation	Agustin Cruz
"	Treasury	Rafael Montoro

General Demetrio Castillo Duany, besides being mentioned as Secretary of the Interior has also been mentioned as Secretary of War & Navy. Dr. Aurelio Hevia has also been prominently mentioned as Secretary of the Interior.

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

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS (Cuban)

1921.

Province of Pinar del Rio

Liga Nacional	Liberals
José Baldor y Valdes	Faustino Guerra y Puente
Narciso Camejo y Pimineta	Ramon Vidal y Diaz
Luis E. Cuervo y Rubio	Heliodoro Gil y Cruz
Lucilo de la Peña y Cruz	Justo Luiz Pozo
Armando del Pino y Sandrino	Rafael Ubeda
Oscar del Pino y Ponce de Leon	
José Antonio Cruz	

Liga Nac'l. Province of Habana	Liberals
Vicente Alonso Puig	Ramon Garcia Ozuna
Eugenio L. Azpiazo	Miguel Mariano Gomez
Miguel Coyula y Llaguno	Carlos Guas y Pagueras
Benito Lagueruela y Rubio	Rafael Martinez Alonso
Antonio Pardo Suarez	Fernando Ortiz y Fernandez
Gustavo Pino y Quintana	José Esquivel
Raul de Cardenas y Echarte	José Maria de la Cuesta
Carlos Manuel de la Cruz	Lorenzo Fernandez Hermo
Emilio Sardiñas y Zamora	Antonio Alentado
Armando Chardier	Viriato Gutierrez
José Enrique Casuso	José R. Cano
Vito Candia	Pedro Herrera Sotolongo
José R. del Cueto	Alfredo Hornedo y Suarez
Raul Navattote	

Conservatives

Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade
German S. Lopez

Province of Matanzas

Liga Nacional	Liberals
Antonio de Armas y Nodal	Juan Gronlier y Sardiñas
Nemesio Busto y Delgado	Aquilino Lombard Tondique
José Paniagua y Potestad	Juan Rodriguez Ramirez
Francisco Campos	Juan Manuel Aedo
Domingo Lecuona y Madan	Felix Martinez
Daniel Lima	
Santiago Verdeja	
Manuel Viera Marrero	

Province of Camaguey

Liga Nacional	Liberals
Juan Arteaga y Socarrás	Enrique Recio y Agüero
Federico Miranda Mola	Modesto Maidique Venegas
Wálfredo Rodriguez	Nicolas Adan Usatorres
Manuel Barreto	Manuel Alonzo Ampudia
Ricardo Pardiene u Ochoa	

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

REPRESENTATIVES IN CUBAN CONGRESS (Continued)

Province of Santa Clara

Liga Nacional	Liberals
Rafael Cabrera Sanchez	Ernesto Collado y Castillo
Justo Carrillo y Morales	Juan Espinosa y Espinosa
Antonio Casañas y Gomez	Orestes Ferrata y Marino
Rolando Pardo	Rafael Grosso y Pichardo
Adolfo Nuñez de Villavicencio	Carlos Mendieta y Montefur
Donatilo Valdes Aday	Oscar Soto y Calderón de la Barca
Manuel Villalon Verdaguer	Enrique Maza
Justo Carrillo Ruiz	Carlos Machado
Pastor del Rio	Mario Ruiz Meza
José Sierra	Rafael Alfonso
Joaquin Panadés	Octavio Barrerol
Sabtiago Rey	José Leonard y Barreto
Pedro Aragones y Machado	

Conservative

Ibrahim Consuegra.

Province of Oriente

Liga Nacional	Liberals
Eduardo J. Beltran y Moreno	Ramon de Leon Valdes
José Campos y Arco	Manuel Lores Llorens
Calixto Enamarado	Bartolomé Sagaró y Benitez
Olimpo Fonseca y Perez	Francisco Vallhonrat
Alfredo Guillen Morales	Alfonso Duque Heredia
José Albeni Yande	Luis Estrada
Pablo G. Menocal	Francisco Menchero
Elpidio Perez y Perez	Amado Sigareta y Mustelier
Eduardo Gonzalez Manet	Luis Felipe Salazar
Enrique Jardines y Clavijo	Angel Trinchet Mora
Francisco Soto Izquierdo	Rodolfo Socarrás
José Maria Lasa	
Emilio Santa Cruz Pacheco	
Constantino Papo	
Angel Ravelo	
Felipe Vals	
Manuel Balán	
Pedro Goderich	

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

SENATORS OF NEW CUBAN SENATE.

1921.

Province of Pinar del Rio

Alfredo Porta	Liga Nacional
Wilfredo Fernandez	"
Daniel Compte	"
José R. Villalón	"

Province of Habana

Juan Gualberto Gomez	Liga Nacional
Antonio Gonzalo Pérez	Liberal
Agustin G. Osuna	"
Manuel Varona Suarez	"

Province of Matanzas

Fausto G, Menocal	Liga Nacional
Manuel Vera Verdura	"
Cosme de la Torriente	"
Guillermo R. Jones	"

Province of Santa Clara

Leopoldo Figueroa	Liga Nacional
Manuel Rivero	"
Ricardo Dolz	"
Manuel Martinezmoles	"

Province of Camaguey

Aurelio A. Alvarez	Liga Nacional
Adolfo Silva	"
Rosendo Collazo	"
Julio C. del Castillo	Liberal

Province of Oriente

Carlos Gonzalez Clavell	Liga Nacional
Antonio Bravo Correoso	"
Félix del Prado	"
Manuel Rodriguez Fuentes	"

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

J-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
2657-g-83
1921 MAY 13
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT The POLITICAL SITUATION - ~~Monograph Report~~

From CUBA - Political

No. 1,423 *Date* May 3, 1921, *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. MAY 10 1921

The Cuban Congress on April 29, 1921 proclaimed the election of Zayas and Carrillo for President and Vice-President respectively. There was no difficulty in obtaining a quorum. The Liberals made no attempt to prevent a qhorum, and it is generally understood that their failure to continue their filibustering was the result of the American Note of April 18, 1921.

The political parties in the Cuban Senate are represented as follows on the committees recently appointed by that body:

Committee	Liga Nacional	Liberals
Military Affairs	4	1
Communications	3	2
Sanitation	3	2
Public Instruction	4	1
Charities	3	2
Style	2	1
Prosecutions	3	2
Treasury & Budget	6	3
Customs	3	2
Taxes	4	1
Agriculture	4	3
Public Works	5	4
Concessions	3	2
Interior	9	2
Industry & Commerce	3	2
Immigration	3	2
Foreign Affairs	4	3
Municipal & Provincial Affairs	4	3

The names of these committee-men are given on the list attached hereto. A later report will give the names of the committees of the lower house of Congress, which have not yet been published.

Binding Margin

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

COMMITTEES OF THE NEW CUBAN SENATE, 1921.

Military Affairs	Rosendo Collazo, President		L.N.
	Juan Gualberto Gomez, Member		"
	Carlos Gonzalez Clavel	"	"
	Agustin G. Osuna	"	Lib.
	Julio C. del Castillo	"	"
Communications	Felix del Prado, President		L.N.
	Manuel Vera Verdura, Member		"
	José R. Villalón,	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalez Perez	"	Lib.
	Manuel Varona Suarez		"
Sanitation	Manuel Varona Suarez, President,		Lib.
	Felix del Prado,	Member	L.N.
	Julio C.Castillo,	"	Lib.
	Alfredo Porta	"	L.N.
	Manuel Martinezmoles	"	L.N.
Public Instruction	~~Juan Gualberto Gomez, President~~		
	Juan Gualberto Gomez, President,		L.N.
	Wilfredo Fernandez,	Member	"
	Guillermo R. Jones	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalez Perez	"	Lib.
	Agistun G. Osuna	"	"
Charities	Manuel Vera Verdura,	President,	L.N.
	Manuel Martinezmoles	Member	"
	Antonio Gonzalo Perez	"	Lib.
	Manuel Varona Suarez	"	"
	Adolfo Silva	"	L.N.
Style	Daniel Compte,	President	L.N.
	Juan Gualberto Gomez	Member	~~xxxxx~~ L.N.
	Manuel Varona Suarez	"	Lib.
Prosecutions	Alfredo Porta, President		L.N.
	Wilfredo Fernandez, Member		"
	Manuel Rivero	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalez Perez	"	Lib.
	Julio C. del Castillo	"	"
Treasury and Budget	Wilfredo Fernandez, President		L.N.
	Carlos Gonzalez Clavell,	Member	"
	Leopoldo Figueroa	"	"
	Fausto G. Menocal	"	"
	Juan Gualberto Gomez	"	"
	Manuel Varona Suarez	"	Lib.
	Antonio Gonzalez Perez	"	"
	Julio C. del Castillo	"	"
	Rosendo Collazo	"	L.N.
Customs	Manuel Rodriguez Fuentes, President,		L.N.
	Manuel Martinezmoles,	Member	"
	Leopoldo Figueroa	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalo Perez,	"	Lib.
	Julio G. del Castillo	"	"
Taxes	Fausto G. Menocal,	President	L.N.
	Feliz del Prado	Member	"
	Wilfredo Fernandez	"	"
	Agustin G., Osuna	"	Lib.
	Julio C. del Castillo	"	"

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

Agriculture	Adolfo Silva,	President	L.N.
	Daniel Compte,	Member	"
	Manuel Martinezmoles,	"	"
	Felix del Prado,	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalo Perez,	"	Lib.
	Julio C. del Castillo	"	"
	Manuel Varona Suarez	"	"
Public Works	José R. Villalón,	President	L.N.
	Leopoldo Figueroa,	Member	"
	Carlos Gonzalez Clavel	"	"
	Fausto G. Menocal	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalo Perez	"	Lib.
	Agustin G. Osuna	"	"
	Julio C. del Castillo	"	"
	Manuel Varona Suarez	"	"
	Daniel Compte	"	L.N.
Concessions	Carlos Gonzalez Clavel,	President	L.N.
	Manuel Vera Verdura,	Member	"
	Rosendo Collazo	"	"
	Julio C. del Castillo	"	Lib.
	Manuel Varona Suarez	"	"
Interior Government	Aurelio Alvarez,	President	L.N.
	Manuel Rodriguez Fuentes,	Vice President	"
	Antonio Gonzalo Perez	"	Lib.
	Manuel Rivero,	Secretary	L.N.
	Agustin G, Osuna	"	Lib.
	Leopoldo Figueroa	Member	L.N.
	Manuel Vera Verdura	"	L.N.
	Juan Gualberto Gomez	"	L.N.
	Wilfredo Fernandez	"	L.N.
	Adolfo Silva	"	L.N.
	Felix del Prado	"	L.N.
Industry & Commerce	Ricardo Dolz,	President	L.N.
	Manuel Rivero	Member	"
	Carlos Gonzalez Clavel	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalo Perez	"	Lib.
	Manuel Varona Suarez	"	"
Immigration	Julio C. del Castillo,	President	XXXXXX Lib.
	Guillermo R Jones	Member	L.N.
	Felix del Prado	"	"
	Rosendo Collazo	"	"
	Agustin G. Osuna	"	Lib.
Foreign Affairs	Cosme de la Torriente,	President	L.N.
	Manuel Rodriguez Fuentes,	Member	"
	José R. Villalón,	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalo Perez	"	Lib.
	Agustin G. Osuna	"	"
	Julio C. del Castillo	"	"
	Juan Gualberto Gomez	"	L.N.
Municipal and Provincial Affairs	Manuel Martinezmoles,	President	L.N.
	Felix del Prado	Member	"
	Wilfredo Fernandez	"	"
	Adolfo Silva	"	"
	Antonio Gonzalo Perez	"	Lib.
	Agustin G. Osuna	"	"
	Manuel Varona Suarez	"	"

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 MAY 23
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1

26 57-9-84

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report

NOTED M. I. D.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1,435 Date May 13, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. MAY 19 1921

(43) Counsellors.

The President-elect has selected the following personnel as members of his Cabinet to take office on May 20th:

Secretary of State	Dr. Rafael Montoro
Secretary of Government	Col. Francis Martinez Lufriu
Secretary of Justice	Dr. Erasmos Regüeiferos
Secretary of Public Works	Orlando Freire y Cisneros
Secretary of Sanitation	Dr. Juan E. Guiteras
Secretary of the Treasury	Sebastián Gelabert
Secretary of War and Navy	General Demetrio Castillo y Duany
Secretary of Public Instruction,	Dr. Francisco Zayas (brother of Presi-
Secretary of President	Dr. José M. Cortina. dent-elect)

The Secretary of Agriculture has not yet been named, but will be announced within the next few days.

This Cabinet is generally considered about as good as could be obtained from the personnel available from the members of the Liga Nacional party who supported the President-elect in the last campaign.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Dr. Rafael Montoro:

Born in Havana, October 24, 1852, of distinguished parentage. At an early age became a close student of literature, philosophy and politics. Lived for sometime in Madrid, and while there was appointed, in 1877, Secretary of the Society of Spanish Writers and Artists. Returned to Havana in ~~188~~ 1878, where he started a daily newspaper EL TRIUNFO, and became an advocate of Cuban Autonomy; ~~xxx~~ was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Autonomist party and served as Cuban Autonomist Deputy to the Spanish Cortés for several years during the time when Cuba was a Spanish colony. Once held the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of the Autonomist Administration during the Spanish regime.

Retired to private life in 1898;

In 1902 was appointed by General Bliss, member of the Tax Commission; and in the same year was appointed by first President Palma, Minister to Great Britain, and in 1904, Minister to Germany.

In 1908 joined the Conservative party and was its Vice-Presidential candidate, which party was defeated by the Liberal party, in the 1908 elections.

In 1908 again served as Minister to Germany;

In 1910 served as Delegate to the Pan American Conference at Buenos Aires;

and in 1912 was appointed Secretary to the President.

Dr. Montoro is considered the best equipped man in Cuba for the position for which he has been selected. His high principles, his pleasant and courteous personality, and his long experience in Cuban and Spanish official life which required a man of diplomatic ability,

Binding Margin

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

especially fit him for the position to which he has been appointed. His party affiliations have been with the Moderate, Conservative, and Liga Nacional parties under the Cuban Republic.

SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT, Colonel Francis Martinez Lufriu:

Born October 5, 1876, in Calabazar de Sagua.

Studied in the Doctor Casado School until the age of 18 when he entered as a soldier in the Revolution against Spain. Served later as an Aide to General Calixto Garcia; and when the revolution ended he was serving under General Menocal, as Colonel. He then, together with General Menocal, organized the Cuban National Police; was a Captain of Police during the First American Intervention; and later served as Second Chief of Police, and Chief of Police. Was also associated with General Menocal in the sugar business at Central CHAPARRA.

In official positions Col. Lufriu does not appear to have made an impression as to ability or the absence thereof. He has always been an extremely loyal follower and political supporter of the President-elect.

SECRETARY OF JUSTICE, Dr. Erasmos Regüeiferos:

Native of Santiago de Cuba.

Was appointed by Governor Magoon a Member of the Advisory Commission composed off Cuban jurists and American officials for the purpose of revising Cuban laws. This Commission was headed by General Crowder.

Was elected to the Cuban Senate for the term 1908 to 1916, and during his senatorial term was the author of many prominent measures introduced for public improvement. Has been a close student of civil and criminal codes, divorce procedure and other socialogical problems.

The appointment of Dr. Regüeiferos is considered one of the best made by Dr. Zayas for the incoming Cabinet. His general reputation, both from official and private standpoints, is excellent. He is generally regarded as a lawyer of ability, and his public service has been efficient, honorable and loyal.

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC WORKS, Mr. Orlando Freire y Cisneros:

Born in Camagüey, in 1877.

Educated in Camagüey until 1891, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In 1896 received degree of Civil Engineer and Master of Works, in Havana. Followed his profession for many years in Camagüey, during which time he served two years as City Architect; two years as Chief of Public Works of the Provincial Council of Camagüey Province.

In 1908 served as Provincial Councilman, Province of Camagüey, and later as Secretary of said Council.

In 1916 elected as Conservative Representative to Cuban Congress;

In 1917-19 served as president of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives.

Politically Mr. Orlando Freire has been connected with the founding of the Republican, Moderate, and Conservative parties. Has also been connected with the founding and exploiting of several newspapers in the city of Camagüey; and during the recent political campaign he served as Corresponding Secretary of the Conservative party and the Liga Nacional.

In public life Mr. Orlando Freire has not created any very strong impression as to force and ability, or the absence thereof.

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

SECRETARY OF SANITATION, Dr. Juan E. Guiteras:

Born in the city of Matanzas, January 4, 1852.

Elementary education obtained in a school in Matanzas belonging to his father and uncle. From this school he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of 15. After one year of study at the University of Havana, he left with his family for the United States. The reason for the emigration of the family was because of their known sympathy for the cause of Free Cuba; this took place in 1869. They took up their residence in Philadelphia, where he entered the University of Pennsylvania, studying medicine and graduating with high honors in 1873.

1873-74, served as interne in the Philadelphia Hospital;
1876-79, visiting physician and lecturer for same hospital;
1879 - sent by the United States Government to study yellow fever in Havana;
1880 - appointed physician in the United States Marine Hospital Service;
1886 - Professor of Medicine in University of Charleston, S.C.;
1889 - studied Pathology in Frankfort, Germany; and in the same year was called to the Chair of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania;
1890 - went to Germany for the University of Pennsylvania to investigate Koch's tuberciline discovery;
1895 - outbreak of Cuban War of Independence,- he worked a great deal to secure recognition of Cuba by the United States;
k898 - returned to Cuba;
1900 - founded the Review of Tropical Medicine. He shared honors with various others, in the discovery of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito;
1909 to present time - Director of Sanitation of Cuba.

Dr. Guiteraw is a man of both national and international reputation and has an excellent name in the medical world both in Cuba and other countries. He is a man of high honor, long public experience and talent in his line of work. It is remarked that his age (now seventy) has considerably impaired his force, and it is generally believed that his age and physical weakness would be a considerable impediment in his future activities.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, Sebastián Gelabert:

Mr. Gelabert is generally considered a very modest, unassuming and reliable financier. He has had great experience in Cuban finance. His experience in banking and his reputation for honor are the strong points which commend him for the position of head of the Treasury Department, which it is thought will be the most important office in Cuba for the next several years. He is a member of the Bank Liquidating Commission recently appointed to regulate the affairs of insolvent banks. Although Mr. Gelabert has figured prominently as an official in several Havana banks, there is no record of any serious charge against him in connection with the scandalous operations recently disclosed in the Havana banking world.

SECRETARY OF WAR AND NAVY, General Demetrio Castillo y Duany:

Born in Santiago de Cuba in 1856, of excellent parentage.
For many years pursued studies in the United States and France.
Took active part in the War of Cuban Independence and was a Brigadier General in the campaigns connected therewith.
Civil Governor of Santiago Province (Oriente) in 1898;
Was appointed by Governor Magoon, Superintendent of the National

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

Penitentiary.
Has always been a strong political supporter of Dr. Zayas.
His party affiliation has generally been with the Liberal party.

General Castillo is one of the most popular men in Cuba. It is hard to find a single man in Cuba who has not the highest praise for General Castillo, even partisans of opposite political affiliation. He is a man of highest honor, and one of the best citizens of the Republic. His public career has been honorable and generally efficient. He has the greatest respect for Americans; and is the father of Captain Demetrio Castillo, Jr., who graduated with honors from the United States Military Academy in 1913.

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Dr. Francisco Zayas; (brother of the President-elect.)

Dr. Zayas is a man of considerable intellectual attainment. Is a physician by profession, and has carried on studies in medicine and also in regard to public instruction, in several foreign countries. He has also had considerable diplomatic experience, and was at one time Cuban Minister to Belgium, where he carried on extensive studies.
While he does not possess the shrewd political ability of his brother, the President-elect, he is generally considered a gentleman of culture and high intellectual attainments, and has few enemies.

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT, Dr. José M. Cortina:

Born February 3, 1880, in San Diego, Province of Pinar del Rio.
Educated in Havana, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws at the National University in 1903.
At the termination of the Spanish control of the Island, he organized a federation of Students, of which he was elected President.
One of the most conspicuous of his public acts was his address of welcome to General Maximo Gomez, when the latter entered Havana at the front of the victorious Army of Liberation in 1899. Was a newspaper man for two years, being connected with several Havana dailies.
After the 1906 Revolutoon he acted as mediator between the two dissenting factions of the Liberal party, and his efforts were crowned with success upon the election to office of General José Miguel Gomez. He again acted as mediator between the factions of General Gomez and Dr. Zayas, which resulted in a united Liberal party in the elections of 1916.
1908 - elected Representative in Congress;
1913 - reëlected " " "
1917 - " " " "
Has been the leader of the Liberals in the Lower House, and has figured actively in the promulgation of various laws.
Has served as president of the Committee on Public Works in the House of Representatives; also as Councilman of the Department of Public Instruction, and of the Municipal Council of Havana.
Has been a member of the Board of Inspectors of the University of Havana, and of the Special Congressional Committee for revising all legislation affected by the problems of the World War.

Dr. Cortina is onw of the shrewdest politicians in Cuba. He is an orator of considerable eloquence, and is extremely apt in that class of phrase-making which attracts and gains the plaudits of the multitude. Is considered an extremely astute political manipulator, and was very influential in the formation of the Coalition which resulted in the combination known as the "Liga Nacional" with Dr. Alfredo Zayas as its leader. He has always been a loyal friend of Dr. Zayas.

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

The Committees in the Lower House of Congress were recently appointed, and the political parties are represented therein as follows:

Committee	Liga Nacional	Liberals.
Prosecutions, Etc.	5	4
Treasury & Budget	9	8
Customs & Taxes	8	7
Judiciary	8	7
Foreign Affairs	8	7
Municipal & Provincial Affairs.	7	6
Military Affairs.	6	5
Communicat ions	7	6
Railroads and Navigation.	11	10
Sanitation & Charities.	7	5
Public Instruction.	7	6
Agriculture, Industry & Commerce.	7	6
Public Works.	9	8
Labor and Social Reforms.	8	2
Petitions and Concessions	7	2
National Accounts & Public Debt	8	1
Interior Government..	10	9
Correction of Style	1	1

A list giving the names and party affiliations of the Committeemen is enclosed herewith.

(6) Groups
(19) Classes
(58) Labor.

The recent strike of the employees of the Cuba Railroad which so crippled business in the eastern part of the Island, has been settled. The Railroad Company has agreed to take back five of the employees whom it had discharged for inefficiency. It was charged by some partisans that the strike was aided and abetted by political agents agitators who wished to see the incoming Administration crippled as much as possible. These agitators have not gained their point; traffic has been resumed, and this trouble appears to be settled for sometime to come.

---n

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

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1921.

Prosecutions.	Eugenio L. Azpiazo	Liga Nacional
	Miguel Coyula y Llaguno	"
	Rolando Pardo	"
	Emilio Santa Cruz Pacheco	"
	José Maria Lasa del Rio	"
	Alfredo Hornedo	Liberal
	Alfonso Duque de Heredia	"
	Ramón León	"
	JoséG. Leonard	"

Treasury and Budget	Lucilio de la Peña y Cruz,	Liga Nacional
	José Enrique Casuso	"
	Armando Chardiot	"
	José C. Paniagua	"
	Antonio Cazañas Gomez	"
	Santiago C. Rey	"
	Ricardo Padiehne y Ochoa	"
	Calixto Enamorado	"
	Emilio Santa Cruz Pacheco	"
	Felix Martinez	Liberal
	Rafael Ubeda	"
	Viriato Gutierrez	"
	Franqisco Menchero	"
	Luis F. Salazar	"
	Rafael Alonso	"
	Manuel Alonso Ampudia	"
	José G. Leonard	"

Customs	Armando del Pino y Sandrino,	Liga Nacional
	Enrique Zayas Ruiz	"
	Raul de Cárdenas y Echarte	"
	Francisco Campos	"
	Justo Carrillo y Morales	"
	Pedro A. Aragones	"
	Angel de Ravelo	"
	(Member from Camagüey)	
	Justo Luis Pozo	Liberal
	Fernando Ortiz y Fernandez	"
	Ramón León	"
	Bartolomé Sagaró	"
	Carlos Mendieta	"
	Oscar Soto	"
	Enrique Recio	"

Judiciary	Lucilio de la Peña y Cruz	Liga Nacional
	Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade	"
	Nemesio Busto y Dolgado	"
	Adolfo Nuñez de Villavicencio	"
	Manuel Villalón Verdaguer	"
	Gaspar Barreto Castellanos	"
	Eduardo Gonzalez Manet	"
	Andel de Ravelo	"
	Heliodoro Gil	Liberal
	Irivato Gutierrez	"
	Alfonso Duque de Heredia	"
	German Wolter del Rio	"
	Juan J. Rodriguez Ramirez	"
	Manuel Alonzo Ampudia	"
	Juan M. Haedo	"

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

	Benito Laguceruela y Rubio,	Liga Nacional
	Carlos M. de la Cruz	"
	Gustavo Pino y Quintana	"
	José O. Paniagua y Postedad	"
	Manuel Villalon Verdaguer	"
	Calixto Enamorado	"
Foreign Affairs	José Campos Arce	"
	José Maria Lasa del Rio	"
	Oscar Soto	Liberal
	Rafael Martinez Alonso	"
	Rodolfo Socarrás	"
	Enrique Maza	"
	Orestes Ferrara	"
	Enrique Recio	"
	Ramón G. Osuna	"
	Narciso Camejo y Pimienta,	Liga Nacional
	Gustavo Pino y Quintana	"
	Vito M. Candia y de Leon	"
	Francisco Campos	"
Municipal and Provincial Affairs	Pastor del Rio	"
	José Sierra	"
	Pedro Goderich	"
	Juan Gronlier y Sardiñas	Liberal
	Miguel Mariano Gómez	"
	Fernando Ortiz y Fernandez	"
	Luis Estrada	"
	Rafael Croso	"
	Amado Sigarreta y Mustaleir	"
	José A. Cruz	Liga Nacional
	Armando Chardiet	"
	Santiago C. Rey	"
	Ibrahim Sonsiegra	"
Military Affairs	Manuel Balan	"
	Manuel Viera Marrero	"
	Faustino Guerra Puente	Liberal
	Luis Estrada	"
	Rafael Alfonso	"
	Carlos Machado	"
	Nicolás Adán.	"
	Narciso Camejo	Liga Nacional
	Benito Laguerela	"
	Daniel Lima	"
	Justo Carrillo	"
	Juan Arteaga y Socarrás	"
Communi-cations	Olimpo Fonseca	"
	Felipe Valls	"
	Ramón Vidal	Liberal
	Felix Martinez	"
	Miguel Mariano Gómez	"
	Octavio Barreto	"
	Ernesto Collado	"
	Abtonio Alentado	"

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

Railroads and Navigation.	Armando del Pino y Sandrino	Liga Nacional
	Oscar del Pino y Ponce de Leon	"
	Vito M. Candia y de Leon	"
	Raul Navarrete	"
	Antonio de Armas y Nodal	"
	Nemesio Busto y Delgado	"
	Pedro A. Aragon y Machado	"
	Ricardo Padierne y Ochoa	"
	Federico Miranda Mola	"
	Elpidio Perez	"
	Alfredo Guillen Morales	"
	Heliodoro Gil	Liberal
	Juan J. Rodriguez Ramirez	"
	Ramon G. Osuna	"
	José R. Cano Guzman	"
	Manuel Llores Llorens	"
	Mario Ruiz Mesa	"
	Faustino Guerra Puente	"
	José Maria de la Cuesta	"
	Juan Espinosa	"
	Lorenzo Fernandez Hermo	"
Sanitation and Charities	Luis E. Cuervo y Rubio	Liga Nacional
	José E. Casuso Oltra	"
	Raul Navarrete	"
	Domingo Lecuona y Madan	"
	Joaquin Panades	"
	Justo Carrillo	"
	Elpidio Perez y Perez	"
	Carlos Guas	Liberal
	Rodolfo Socarrás	"
	Manuel Llores	"
	Carlos Mendieta	"
	Angel Trinchet	"
Public Instruction	Luis E. Cuervo	Liga Nacional
	Emilio Sardiñas y Zamora	"
	Vicente Alonso Puig	"
	Joaquin Panades	"
	Enrique Jardines Clavijo (Member from Camagüey)	"
	Juan M. Hacdo	Liberal
	Bartolome Sagaró	"
	Mario Ruiz Mesa	"
	Modesto Maidique	"
	José Esquivel	"
	Lorenzo Fernandez Hermo	"
Agriculture Commerce and ~~Labor~~ Industry.	José Baldor y Valdés	Liga Nacional
	Antonio Pardo Suarez	"
	Raul de Cardenas y Echarte	"
	Manuel Viera Marrero	"
	Justo Carrillo Ruiz	"
	Rolando Pardo	"
	Constantino Pupo	"
	Francisco Menchero	Liberal
	Rafael Martinez Alonso	Liberal
	Antonio Alentado	"
	Nicolas Adán	"
	Amado Sigarreta (Member from Habana)	"

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

	José A. Cruz	Liga Nacional
	German S. Lopez	"
	Benito Lagueruela	"
	Daniel Lima	"
	Adolfo Nuñez de Villavicencio	"
	Gaspar Barreto	"
	Juan Antoga	"
Public Works.	Olimpio Fonseca	"
	Eduardo J. Beltran	"
	Ramon Vidal	Liberal
	Aquilino Lombard	"
	Luis F. Salazar	"
	Angel Trinchet	"
	Octavio Barrero	"
	Ernesto Collado	"
	José Esquivel	"
	Modesto Maidique	"
	Enrique Zayas y Ruiz	Liga Nacional
	Carlos M. de la Cruz Ugarte	"
	Antonio de Armas y Nodal	"
Labor and Spcial Reforms	Rafael Cabrera Sanchez	"
	Antonio de Czañas y Gomez	"
	Constantino Pupo	"
	Francisco Soto Izquierdo	"
	Eduardo J. Beltran	"
	Enrique Maza	Liberal
	Ramon Vidal	"
	Miguel Coyula Llaguno	Liga Nacional
	Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade	"
	Donatilo Valdés ~~de Andrade~~	Aday"
Petitions and Concessions	José Alberni	"
	Manuel Balan	"
	Alfredo Guillen Morales	"
	Felipe Valls	"
	Justo Luis Pozo	Liberal
	Rafael Groso	"
	German S. Lopez	Liga Nacional
	Antonio Pardo Suarez	"
	José Sierra	"
	Pastor del Rio	"
National Accounts and Public Debt	Rafael Cabrera	"
	Enrique Jardines	"
	José Campos Arce	"
	Pablo G. Menocal	"
	Francisco Balhonrat	Liberal
	José Baldor	Liga Nacional
	Oscar del Pino y Ponce de León	"
	Eugenio L. Azpiazo	"
	Vicente Alonso Puig	"
Interior Government.	Domingo Lecuona	"
	Ibrahim Consuegra	"
	Donatilo Valdós Aday	".
	Federico Miranda Mola	"
	Pedro Godorich	"
	Pablo G. Menocal	"
	Rafael Ubeda	Liberal
	Juan Gronlier	"
	Aquilino Lombard	"

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

	José R. Cano	Liberal
	José Maria de la Cuesta	"
Interior	Francisco Valhonrat	"
Government	Juan Espinosa	"
(Continued)	Carlos Machado	"
	Carlos Guas y Pagueras	"
	Eduardo Gonzalez Manet	Liga Nacional
Style	Orestes Ferrara y Marino	, Liberal

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

1 Enc

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

May 27 1921

2657-9-85

WAR DEPARTMENT

NOTED M. I. D.

No.- 1452

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Morrill article appearing in THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUN 3 1921

1. There is enclosed herewith a newspaper clipping from THE HAVANA POST of May 25,1921, entitled "Resident Agents Memorialize the U. S. Minister",- which gives an idea of the indignation prevalent in Cuba over the full-page article published in THE NEW YORK AMERICAN of May 8th by Rev. G. L. Morrill, mentioned in our Report No. 1445 (Political Monograph) of May 24,1921.

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

Enc attached

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

RESIDENT AGENTS MEMORIALIZE THE U. S. MINISTER

Protest New York American Article Published Under Name of Minister.

SCORES ARE REPRESENTED

Criticism of Cuba Resented and Stamped "Detrimental and Untrue."

The following letter to The Havana Post and the accompanying memorial to the American Minister which have been submitted for publication, are self-explanatory.

They are printed in full, as received yesterday.

Muralla 98. Havana, Cuba, May 24.
To the Editor of the Havana Post,
Havana, Cuba.

Gentlemen:—

We beg to enclose herewith a copy of the petition presented today before the Honorable Minister of the United States in Cuba, against the Editorial published by the New York American on May 8th, and signed by Rev. G. L. Morrell, under the improper title: "Unblushing Shamelessness of Wicked Havana."

We beg to advise you that we are taking these steps in consideration toward the commercial interests with our Cuban friends, as well as to the rest of their people, who no doubt are disgusted to see the way they have been treated by this gentleman, who has no scruples whatsoever when speaking of the Cuban ladies. Also, for all the false statements mentioned on the same editorial, which probably had led many of the American people at home to get a wrong impression of this country.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) J. DE LA TORRE.

THE MEMORIAL

Havana, May 23rd, 1921.

Honorable Minister of the United States in Cuba:—

We, the undersigned agents and representatives of American manufacturers in this country, do hereby beg to call your attention to the following fact, in the interest of the American concerns now doing business in this Island.

That, on the 8th inst., there has been published an editorial in the New York American, signed by Rev. G. L. Morrell, in which we have noticed the detrimental words used against the different classes of people of this country, without taking into consideration the bad feeling that such false statements are bound to arise in the minds of the inhabitants of this civilized country, which has been always friendly to America.

We do not approve by any means, the deliberated attitude of Rev. G. L. Morrell, which constitutes a great offense to the Cuban ladies and gentlemen, and we consider our duty to protest against such policy, which we firmly believe that would never be in accord with the real American sentiment toward the Spanish-American race and nationalities.

Untrue Criticism

We understand how indignant must have been all our business friends in this country when they read these untrue criticism at the expenses of our mutual commercial relations, and therefore we wish to appeal in behalf of our responsibilities, that this propaganda be stopped in appreciation to our customers and their honorable families, as well as to the rest of the people of this friendly nation.

We shall beg of you to take this matter in hand, and give to same your careful attention, and thanking you very much for any help that you may be able to render to this subject in the benefit of the American concerns represented by us, and to the Cuban people we beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. de la Torre, representing J. A. & S. W. Granbery, Newark, N. J.

N. A. Holm, representing Waite-Thresher Co, Providence, R. I.

J. M. Masque, representing International Silver Co., New York.

J. Cores, representing The Ansonia Clock Co., New York.

R. J. Riker, representing Riker Brothers, Newark, N. J.

Charles Hansher, representing Essrig Hansher Essrig, New York.

Chritiaan Winkel, representing New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, Conn.

Isadore Gottlieb, representing several American firms.

D. Bliss, representing over twenty American concerns.

Alberto Fuentes, representing Sherwin-Williams Co., Newark, N. J.; Henry Disston and Sons, Inc., Phila.; Rennous Kleinle and Co., Baltimore, Md.; Russell Erwin Mfg. Co., New York.

Jose L. Lopez, representing American Chain Co., Inc., New York.

E. S. Bagley, representing Woodward Light and Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Pages y Duarte, representing Wm. S. Merrell Laboratories, Cincinnati, O.

W. H. Washburn, representing Bates & Bacon Export Co., Attleboro, Mass.

R. S. Porro, representing several American jewelry manufacturers.

J. M. Permuy, representing The Columbus Union Oil Cloth Co.

Phillip Allen, representing Austin Nichols and Co., Inc., New York.

Ernesto Bernal, representing Virginia Iron and Metal Co.

A. W. Tunnell, representing Nitrate Agencies Co., New York.

Prieto Hermanos, representing William Backer, Troy, N. Y.

Charles Blasco, representing several American firms.

E. C. Roque, representing The Goshocton Glass Co., Goshocton, O.

R. A. Lebrke, representing E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Exp., N. J.

Manager Guarantee Sales Company.

E. Salcedo, representing Sharp and Dohme, New York.

Agustin Reyes, representing The Marbland Corporation, of New York.

Pernas y Collado, representing Pernas y Collado, of New York.

Vda. de Humara y Lastra, representing The Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

A. Hidalgo. President, representing Cia Cubana de Fonografos.

J. Burdette and S. S. Stephenson, representing Graham Paper Co., St. St. Louis, Mo.

Havana Post 25-1921.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
3-1 2637-9-85
1921
WAR DEPARTMENT

LA LUCHA.—Habana, domingo 22 de Mayo de 1921. DIARIO DE LA TARDE

El Doctor Alfredo Zayas, ovacionado clamorosamente en el Senado al terminar la lectura de su mensaje

Por primera vez en Cuba se ofrece el espectáculo hermoso de acudir ante el Señado a leer su mensaje presidencial que marca su programa de gobierno, un Jefe del Estado.

Ha correspondido esa gloria al doctor Alfredo Zayas q. a las 3 y veinte de ayer tarde después de un hermoso wiscurso del Presidente del Selnado, señor Aurelio Alvarez, haciendo resaltar su brillante personalidad y la trascendencia del acto que ejercia, dió comienzo a la lectura del soberbio documento que a contiuación reproducimos.

Cuando llegó el doctor Alfredo Zayas al Senado, lo esperaba una comisión integrada por los senadores señores Juan Gualberto Gómez, Dres. Dolz y Varona Suárez y el Presidente de dicho cuerpo colegislador, señor Aurelio Alvarez.

El salón de sesiones del Senado, ofrecía un brillantísimo aspecto por lo numeroso y distinguida concurrencia que lo ocupaba, entre la cual predominaba el bello sexo.

He aquí el texto íntegro del Mensaje leído ayer tarde por el doctor Zayas en el Senado.

AL HONORABLE CONGRESO DE LA REPUBLICA

SEÑORES CONGRESISTAS:

Al usar, por vez primera, y en el inicio de las funciones que el sufragio popular nos ha impuesto, de la facultad otorgada al Poder Ejecutivo por el Apartado Cuarto del Artículo Sesenta y Ocho de la Constitución, deseamos dirigirnos, distinguidos miembros del Congreso, una afectuosa salutación, expresiva de nuestros sentimientos de respeto para con vuestra alta investidura, y de amistosa consideración para con todos y cada uno de vosotros. Al propio tiempo queremos exponer a ustedes nuestrò firme propósito de desarrollar nuestra acción gubernativa exclusivamente dentro de los límites de nuestras facultades privativas, sin invadir ni usurpar en lo más mínimo las atribuciones vuestras, aunque rogándoos u nceloso y oportuno ejercicio de las mismas, para que no falte a la obra de Gobierno y Administración el concurso constitucional del Poder Legislativo.

Conforme al mencionado precepto de la carta fundamental creemos un deber de improrrogable cumplimiento referirnos al estado general de la República en sintética exposición; a los actos que la Administración Nacional se promete realizar; y a las leyes cuya adopción estimamos de evidente utilidad; y como el citado precepto ordena que el Mensaje relativo a esos particulares sea presentado al Congreso, y no a uno de los dos Cuerpos Colegisladores que lo integran: y el mismo Artículo, en su apartado segundo, nos autoriza a convocarlo, si a juicio nuestro fuere necesario, hemos acudido al señor Presidente del Senado de la República, en solicitud de reunir ambos Cuerpos Colegisladores en un mismo local. Tomamos, al comparecer personalmente ante vosotros, la iniciativa de un procedimiento que juzgamos del agrado de la opinión pública, digna siempre de ser oída, y sintiéndonos muy honrados al ser recibidos por los apreciables conciudadanos que la representan, por virtuó del voto que alcanzaron.

El período constitucional del Gobierno del ilustre General de nuestro glorioso Ejército Libertador, Mario G. Menocal, acaba de cesar, y al despedirlo con afecto de compatriota, no señalaremos sus merecimientos porque son notorios, con excepción del muy principal de legarnos una situación de paz en todo el país.

La paz, la tranquilidad más absoluta y completa, impera en el territorio de la Nación, y satisfechos de disfrutarla, como condición indispen

POR PRIMERA VEZ SE OFRECE EN CUBA EL PATRIOTICO ESPECTACULO DE QUE UN JEFE DE ESTADO ACUDA AL SENADO A LEER SU PROGRAMA DE GOBIERNO

Cuerpo a que pertenezca el Congresista contestar la solicitud judicial y presumiéndose concedida la autorización pedida, si transcurriese aquel término sin resolver en cualquier sentido; así como dejando de ser aplicable el precepto constitucional a la persona que cese de ser congresista. (C) Suprimir la exigencia del artículo cincuenta y cuatro, en su segundo párrafo, de la presencia de las dos terceras partes de los miembros de las Cámaras para comenzar sus sesiones, haciendo posible su funcionamiento con la asistencia de la mayoría de aquéllos y determinando que si por no reunirse esa mayoría dejase de celebrarse sesión en tres ocasiones consecutivas, podrá celebrarse en la oportunidad siguiente, con asistencia de cualquier número de congresistas. (D) Evitar la contradicción resultante entre el artículo cincuenta y siete que imperativamente dispone la reunión de las Cámaras el primer lunes de abril y el mencionado artículo cincuenta y cuatro, que exige un quórum que no puede existir en esos momentos, cuando se renuevan los Cuerpos Colegisladores. (E) Modificar los artículos sesenta y seis y setenta y dos con objeto de autorizar la elección de Presidente y Vicepresidente de la República, por sufragio directo y prohibiendo la del primero en dos períodos consecutivos. (F) Eliminar de los títulos once y doce, que tratan del Régimen mente, aquellos detalles que son más Provincial y Municipal, respectivapropios de las leyes orgánicas; y permitir la organización del Municipio en forma distinta a la indicada en los artículos ciento tres y ciento cuatro, si pareciere conveniente, para la capital de la República y otras ciudades.

El país alcanzó, por circunstancias completamente excepcionales, extraordinaria riqueza, debida al elevado precio que obtenía el azúcar, nuestro principal producto. Con febril actividad se levantaron grandes Centrales rodeados de extensos campos de cultivo; la propiedad rústica y urbana cambiaba de manos pagándose por las fincas cuantiosas sumas. Pero cesó la guerra asoladora de la Europa, la gran perturbación de la vida normal de las naciones complicadas en la lucha comenzó a disiparse, y con la súbita baja del precio del azúcar, y la inversión de grandes capitales e inmuebles en mercancías, sobrevino grave crisis que aún nos afecta y nos obliga a adoptar medidas para combatirla, ayudando a las clases productoras a reaccionar, como se logrará merced a los notables recursos naturales del país, y a la laboriosidad de nuestros conciudadanos y de los extranjeros que han empleado sus capitales en Cuba.

En los actuales momentos se impone, como forzosa línea de conducta previsora y patriótica, una economía en los gastos públicos reduciéndolos a la cantidad menor que los ingresos prudencialmente calculados, a fin de cubrir todos aquellos necesarios y tener una reserva disponible para posibles contingencias, sin derrochar, ni atender durante los días críticos nuevas expensas que aún siendo útiles admiten sin embargo aplazamiento.

Lo dicho nos lleva a examinar el proyecto de presupuestos nacionales, que fué oportunamente enviado a la Cámara de Representantes, y que se redactó en el período de progresiva riqueza,, pero que desdichadamente habrá de aplicarse en uno de escasez monetaria y de dificultades económicas.

El presupuesto anterior al proyecto presentado para el año económico cio que exige el actual Palacio y aun que tan pequeña suma poco influye en la total ascendencia del presupuesto general, sin embargo, el Ejecutivo debe practicar la economía y moderación de los gastos públicos que recomienda, y en los que directamente le afectan procede a realizar la posible reducción.

Los egresos correspondientes a la Secretaría de Estado se han aumentado en $282,400,00, y en esa cantidad solamente la de $1.800 se refiere a personal de la Secretaria. En el presupuesto de este Departamento de ben suprimirse varios Consulados, en lugares de escasa o ninguna relación mercantil con Cuba, y donde no hay cubaons residentes, y sustituirse por Consulados Honorarios.

En cuanto a la Secretaría de Justicia se eleva el presupuesto únicamente en la suma de $82,66,00, que en gran parte es producida por reciente reforma de la Policía Judicial. Alguna reducción puede verificarse en esta Secretaría.

La Secretaría de Gobernación duplica sus egresos en el proyecto de presupuestos, ascendiendo a $12,131 mil 419,86, no obstante haberse disminuído por distintos conceptos, $357,923,50, del anterior. Los aumentos son resultado de varias leyes, cuya eficacia y utilidad tal vez no se evidencien en la práctica, de manera tan señalada como sin duda pensó el Congreso; y por ello, y por la necsesidad imperiosa de aminorar los gastos públicos, para que sean cubiertos ampliamente, sin recargar al contribuyente, procede estudiar y realizar economías en las dependencias de esta Secretaría.

A la Secretaría de Hacienda se aumenta en el proyecto de presupuesto $345,359,00, y esto se debe al cumplimiento de varias leyes y algunos Decretos. El personal adscripto a esta Secretaría es numeroso y susceptible de reducción.

El Presupuesto de la Secretaría de Obras Públicas solamente aparece acrecentado con poco más de $700,000 que pueden reducirse; pero se ha formado un presupuesto adicional que se aproxima a $26.000.000 y que debe ser reducido a las cantidades prudencialmente apreciadas para la conservación y reparación de carreteras y puentes y construcción de determinadas obras, las más útiles de las dispuestas por leyes vigentes, y que en conjunto produzcan en el presupuesto un egreso de cinco a seis millones de pesos.

Sería igualmente beneficioso dedicar algunos créditos acordados para obras de relativa importancia, o difícil realización, a la construcción de la carretera central, efectuándose el trabajo en varios lugares de las provincais correspondientes con simultaneidad.

El aumento en la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes llega a $784,321,64, y puede ser objeto de reducción en algunos particulares. Sin embargo, a esta Secretaría debe concederse atención, para darle recursos para crear escuelas necesarias y reposición de material en las funciones, proponiéndonos en especial Mensaje señalar al Congreso lamentables deficiencias en la Instrucción Pública.

La Secretaría de Sanidad y Beneficencia permanece con su anterior Presupuesto, ligeramente aumentado, y dada su importancia y las condiciones actuales de los servicios sanitarios, y de la salud pública, no procede reducirlos, pero sí exigirse, como lo exigiremos, el celoso cumplimiento de sus funciones a todos los empleados del Departamento y muy especialmente a los Jefes Locales de Sanidad y tan pronto lo permitan las condiciones económicas, dedicar fondos a

Total: $69.700.000.

De resultar exactos estos cálculos la aplicación del Presupuesto de 1918 a 1919 arrojaría un superávit de ingresos de $6.969,226.

Para cesar de referirnos a la materia de Presupuestos,, queremos hacer constar que en lo adelante nos proponemos formularlos con el mínimún de egresos, bastante a llenar debidamente los servicios del Estado y el cumplimiento de sus deberes y de esta suerte tendremos seguramente fondos en el Tesoro Nacional, para aplicarlos por medio de leyes especiales a los objetos que el Congreso estime convenientes por su propia iniciativa o por insinuación del Poder Ejecutivo.

Por múltiples causas, examinadas ampliamente en nuestros centros económicos y en los órganos de la prensa, venimos padeciendo una honda crisis, determinada principalmente por la falta de numerario, moneda acuñada o signo fiduciario, representativo de la misma, la situación precaria de los bancos sin efectivo para devolver depósitos y cantidades en cuenta corriente, y el estancamiento del azúcar en manos de sus productores sin fácil enagenación a tipos remuneratorios del precio de adquisición pagado al colono, o del costo de producción que fué muy elevado por circunstancias anteriomente creadas, y que no de un todo han desaparecido.

A remediar estos males, han acudido los Poderes Nacionales, por medio de disposiciones, como los Decretos de 10 de Octubre, 27 de Noviembre y 31 de Diciembre de 1920, y 11 de Febrero de 1921, estableciendo y prorrogando los tres primeros una moratoria para el cumplimiento de obligaciones de carácter mercantil, anteriores a la fecha de Octubre, y el último creando una Comisión para regular el precio del azúcar, y las leyes promulgadas en los postreros días de Enero del año corriente, relativas a aquella moratoria, a la forma de liquidación de las Instituciones Bancarias, y a la formación de una Comisión que estudie la legislación sobre Bancos.

Sometidas a dichas comisiones tan trascendentales materias, sólo nos incumbe en estos momentos excitar su celo, para una rápida y eficaz acción, exigida por las condiciones existentes.

Sin embargo, no dejaremos de llamar la atención de los azucareros acerca de la conveniencia de alcanzar modificaciones en el vigente Tratado de Comercio entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos, para obtener mayor ventaja propicia a sostener la competencia con azúcares de otros países, ya que no pudiendo satisfacer las exigencias de aquel gran mercado de producción doméstica, necesita proveer por la importación al notable exceso del consumo sobre dicha producción.

Nos place manifestar que a una simple insinuación nuestra ha respondido la Secretaría de Estado de la República del Norte, con manifestación explícita de su agrado en considerar las enmiendas que solicitamos del Tratado. Desde luego que al iniciar nuestro Gobierno formales negociaciones con ese objeto, se procurará el provecho de la producción tabacalera, y de otros frutos cubanos.

Igualmente llamamos la atención de los financieros, para su estudio, acerca de la necesidad de procurarnos moneda circulante, ya falta de la acuñada, un signo fiduciario garantizado suficientemente, por medio de un Banco Central o Nacional, que provea a los demás Bancos, que deberán cumplir ciertos requisitos que determine una ley organizadora de los nuestros, sin colocarlos en hostilidades o discrepancia, en cuanto sea compatible con nuestros deberes nacionales. Este deseo no es óbice a que procuremos mantener nuestro antiguo e importante tráfico con algunos países europeos, y fomentar intercambio con las Repúblicas latinoamericanas, y aún con países de otros continentes, si pueden ofrecernos mercados.

La Secretaría de Sanidad para velar por la salud pública y no dar lugar a observaciones autorizadas por el Tratado permanente, con los Estados Unidos, debe practicar inmediata y fiel investigación del estado sanitario de la nación y proceder en consecuencia, con actividad y celo.

La Secretaría de Obras Públicas auxiliar poderoso de la de Sanidad, ha de responder al clamor general que demanda buenos medios de comunicación y rectificación de métodos observados a veces y perjudiciales a los intereses procomunales.

Y la Secretaría de Hacienda, reviste hoy toda la importancia que le dan los difíciles trances en que la riqueza nacional se halla, y necesita una diáfana y cabal relación de sus verdaderos recursos, y del estado exacto de sus finanzas, que haremos practicar en seguida, extendiéndola al estado y situación económica de las Provincias y Municipios, ya que reciben constante auxilio de los fondos nacionales y es interesante aquel conocimiento.

En el cumplimiento de los deberes y las obligaciones que el alto cargo de la Presidencia de la República nos impone, seremos inflexibles con nosotros mismos; y en las relaciones con nuestros gobernados seremos tolerantes, considerados y respetuosos. Estos no verán en el Poder Ejecutivo exclusivismo político, ni preferencias injustas. Queremos conquistar y merecer el aprecio y el auxilio de nuestros conciudadanos, y constituir un Gobierno para todos, en una República de todos y con todos.

El Pder Judicial alcanzará nuestro respeto y acatamiento a sus decisiones, y el Poder Legislativo tendrá en nosotros un fiel observador del límite de nuestras facultades en contacto con las suyas propias, procurando siempre armonizarlas en la obra de afirmar la nacionalidad sobre bases duraderas.

Alfredo Zayas
Presidente de la República

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

necesario, hemos acudido al señor Presidente del Senado de la República, en solicitud de reunir ambos Cuerpos Colegisladores en un mismo local. Tomamos, al comparecer personalmente ante vosotros, la iniciativa de un procedimiento que juzgamos del agrado de la opinión pública, digna siempre de ser oída, y sintiéndonos muy honrados al ser recibidos por los apreciables conciudadanos que la representan, por virtud del voto que alcanzaron.

El período constitucional del Gobierno del ilustre General de nuestro glorioso Ejército Libertador, Mario G. Menocal, acaba de cesar, y al despedirlo con afecto de compatriota, no señalaremos sus merecimientos porque son notorios, con excepción del muy principal de legarnos una situación de paz en todo el país.

La paz, la tranquilidad más absoluta y completa, impera en el territorio de la Nación, y satisfechos de disfrutarla, como condición indispensable para el mejoramiento nacional en todos los órdenes, estamos resueltos a mantenerla, y a restaurarla sin tardanza, si en infortunado, y no previsto caso, llegase a ser perturbada. En ocasión reciente nos hemos referido a este particular, diciendo: "tenemos paz, queremos paz y mantendremos la paz".

La última contienda electoral, sin embargo, dió lugar a excitación de los ánimos, y produjo alguna agitación, y será de extremada conveniencia para evitar en todo lo posible tal estado, propicio para actos imprudentes y poco meditados, que el Congreso, sin variarlo esencialmente, estudie las reformas que en el Código Electoral recomienda la experiencia surgida de su aplicación; entre las cuales nos permitimos indicarle la consistente en dotar a la Junta Central Electoral de muy amplias facultades, como organismo director de todo el proceso electoral; la de cambiar el sistema de proporcionalidad por otro, en cuanto a la elección de Representantes, Consejeros y Concejales; y la de fijar la recta inteligencia del párrafo quinto del artículo ochenta y ocho, cuando existen electores que votaron el día de las elecciones generales, dejando de hacerlo en las especiales o complementarias y viceversa.

Los Partidos Políticos Conservador Nacional y Popular Cubano al unir sus fuerzas bajo la denominación de Liga Nacional, para mantener una misma candidatura para los cargos elegibles por mayoría, hicieron constar su propósito de promover alguna reforma en la Constitución. Atendiendo a ese intento y a mi personal criterio, que admite algunos detalles del régimen parlamentario, pero opinando que deben conservarse en la Constitución los caracteres esenciales del representativo, sugiero al Honorable Congreso, la conveniencia de considerar los siguientes temas de reformas constitucionales. (A) Declarar la obligación y el derecho de los Secretarios de Despacho, de comparecer ante los Cuerpos Colegisladores y sus Comisiones, como informantes, fijándose los casos y forma de hacerlo. (B) Determinar con toda claridad el verdadero concepto de la inmunidad parlamentaria a q. se contrae el artículo cincuenta y tres de la Constitución, declarándose no extendida la prohibición de detener y procesar, o de continuar el procedimiento sumario, sin anuencia del Cuerpo Colegislador respectivo, en los casos de traición, asesinato, violación y otros hechos criminosos de análoga gravedad señalando término dentro del cual deba el

tranjeros que han empleado sus capitales en Cuba.

En los actuales momentos se impone, como forzosa línea de conducta previsora y patriótica, una economía en los gastos públicos reduciéndolos a la cantidad menor que los ingresos prudencialmente calculados, a fin de cubrir todos aquellos necesarios y tener una reserva disponible para posibles contingencias, sin derrochar, ni atender durante los días críticos nuevas expensas que aún siendo útiles admiten sin embargo aplazamiento.

Lo dicho nos lleva a examinar el proyecto de presupuestos nacionales, que fué oportunamente enviado a la Cámara de Representantes, y que se redactó en el período de progresiva riqueza,, pero que desdichadamente habrá de aplicarse en uno de escasez monetaria y de dificultades económicas.

El presupuesto anterior al proyecto presentado para el año económico de 1921 a 1922, ascendía a la cantidad de $62.730,774,55, y el referido proyecto, pendiente de ser discutido por el Congreso, llega a la de $104.155,085,99, y por tanto representa un aumento de $41.424,311,44.

Para cubrir esos egresos se calculan ingresos por $104.157,085,99, apareciendo así nivelado el presupuesto; pero es de advertir que además de las erogaciones consignadas en el mismo existe una consistente en el abono de gratificaciones o sobresueldos a los empleados públicos, que asciende a la importante cantidad de $32.000,000. No se ha incluído esta obligación en el Presupuesto, ni se determina en el Mensaje remisorio, ni en otro documento oficial, como habrá de solventarse. Lejos de esto, el señor Presidente de la República advierte al Congreso que no será posible atender a ese pago, aunque los ingresos excedieran en mucho de la suma calculada, lo que no cree probable.

El aumento de haber de lo semplea dos del Estado, la Provincia y el Municipio, debióse al excesivo encarecimiento de la vida, aun en parte subsistente, tendiendo a aminorarse cada día con excepción de los alquileres de las viviendas. La ley que proveyó a esas necesidades, debe ser como ellas de carácter transitorio, y procede a su derogación o modificación.

En cuanto a las otras erogaciones, es indudable que el personal de las Oficinas resulta crecido, no concibiéndose que pueda ser utilizado en totalidad, por lo que corresponde reducirlo, siendo preferible personal idóneo, bien retribuído y de positiva aplicación, al que siendo abundante, no es todo hábil, o permanece en parte ocioso.

El presupuesto llamado Fijo en lo concerniente al Poder Legislativo aparece aumentado en un 40,36 por ciento, o sea en la suma de $622,222 aplicada exclusivamente a nuevo personal y mejora de sueldos. Conviene llamar la atención a los Cuerpos Colegisladores para que consideren la posibilidad de no acordar tal aumento, sin perjudicar su buen funcionamiento.

El Presupuesto Fijo en lo atigente al Poder Judicial, permite poca rebaja, pues su aumento de un millón y medio de pesos, próximamente, se origina principalmente por la aplicación de la ley de 15 de agosto de 1919.

El aumento del presupuesto Fijo en cuanto a Deudas de la República, es intangible por ahora.

El Capítulo concerniente a la Presidencia de la República está acrecentado en $44.040,00, debido al servi-

vincals correspondientes con simultaneidad.

El aumento en la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes llega a $784,321,64, y puede ser objeto de reducción en algunos particulares. Sin embargo, a esta Secretaría debe concederse atención, para darle recursos para crear escuelas necesarias y reposición de material en las funciones, proponiéndonos en especial Mensaje señalar al Congreso lamentables deficiencias en la Instrucción Pública.

La Secretaría de Sanidad y Beneficencia permanece con su anterior Presupuesto, ligeramente aumentado, y dada su importancia y las condiciones actuales de los servicios sanitarios, y de la salud pública, no procede reducirlos, pero sí exigirse, como lo exigiremos, el celoso cumplimiento de sus funciones a todos los empleados del Departamento y muy especialmente a los Jefes Locales de Sanidad y tan pronto lo permitan las condiciones económicas, dedicar fondos a la construcción de un Sanatorio para tuberculosos, en cada provincia de la República, con excepción de la Habana, que ya lo posee.

De la Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo puede decirse como de la anterior, que conserva su dotación con escaso aumento y que en ciertos extremos de su atribuciones debe proceder con actividad e intensa dedicación.

La Secretaría de Guerra y Marina tiene un acrecentamiento de gastos de $2.345,527,33 y en total su presupuesto proyectado se acerca a diez y ocho millones de pesos. Puede y debe hacerse desde luego reducción de esa suma, a reserva de otras economías que resulten de una conveniente reorganización d elas fuerzas armadas, en que aportando las funciones de policía de los militares mantenga todo el prestigio y obtenga todo el respeto que merezcen, así el Ejército, honra y galardón nacionales, como la antigua Guardia Rural, garantía de vidas y haciendas en nuestros feraces campos.

En resumen: es necesario en las actuales circnstancias de la nación reducir su Presupuesto de gastos, a un total que si fuere posible fluctúe entre cincuenta y sesenta millones de pesos. Si el Honorable Congreso puede hacer esa reducción, haría obra merecedora del aplauso general, pero demandando el hacerlo detenido estudio, y estando muy próximo el comienzo del nuevo Año Económico, parece imposible realizar dicha tarea, y en ese evento, antes que la aprobación festinada del Proyecto o la introducción de rebajas de poca monta, preferimos (y lo insinuamos a su consideración, la no aprobacion, a fin de poner en vigor, con las excepciones procedentes, y por Ministerio de la Ley, el Presupuesto del ejercicio fiscal de 1918 a 1919, último aprobado por el Congreso.

En todo caso, y a los efectos que fueren pertinentes, indicamos al Honorable Congreso, que dentro de las condiciones presentes, y probabilidad de las próximas inmediatas, el prudente cálculo de ingresos del siguiente año fiscal nos parece debe ser el

Rentas de Aduanas, $40.000.000.
Rentas Consulares: 1.200.000.
Rentas de Comunicaciones: 2 millones.
Rentas Terrestres: $15.000.000.
Lotería Nacional: 4.000.000.
Renta Especial del Empréstito $2.000.000.
Renta e Impuesto del Empréstito: 5.000.000.
Propiedades y Derechos del Estado: $500.00.

ya que no pudiendo satisfacer las exigencias de aquel gran mercado de producción doméstica, necesita proveer por la importación al notable exceso del consumo sobre dicha producción.

Nos place manifestar que a una simple insinuación nuestra ha respondido la Secretaría de Estado de la República del Norte, con manifestación explícita de su agrado en considerar las enmiendas que solicitamos del Tratado. Desde luego que al iniciar nuestro Gobierno formales negociaciones con ese objeto, se procurará el provecho de la producción tabacalera, y de otros frutos cubanos.

Igualmente llamamos la atención de los financieros, para su estudio, acerca de la necesidad de procurarnos moneda circulante, ya falta de la acuñada, un signo fiduciario garantizado suficientemente, por medio de un Banco Central o Nacional, que provea a los demás Bancos, que deberán cumplir ciertos requisitos que determine una ley organizadora de una Federación de Instituciones Bancarias. Ese Banco Central sería un agente fiscal del Gobierno de la República sin que pueda operar en la esfera de los negocios particulares, para no mermar los de los Bancos no oficiales, que habrán de ser inspeccionados y a veces intervenidos por el Gobierno.

La organización de las Secretarías y de los Departamentos que funcionan con alguna autonomía de aquéllas, como dependencias del Poder Ejecutivo, indudablemente requiere reformarse, pues la experiencia de los años de existencia de la República, y las necesidades nacidas, o acrecentadas, por circunstancias no apreciables cuando se organizaron, exigen determinadas modificaciones.

Así, por ejemplo, la extensión de las comunicaciones y del transporte de pasajeros y de efectos, y el aumento de medios para realizarlo, aconsejan la creación de una Secretaría que preste atención a estos particulares, y en la cual se refundiría la Comisión de Ferrocarriles, organismo que de toda suerte debe sustituirse por una inspección permanente, ejercitada por delegados del Gobierno.

Las facultades que con relación al trabajo, o sea a la función congeneratriz de la producción, realizada por los obreros, debe actualmente obtener más cuidadosa atención, y especializarse como materia de una Secretaría del Despacho del Ejecutivo Nacional.

La Secretaría de Justicia debe constituir la única consultoría legal del Estado, para conservarla con suficiente importancia, ya que la conveniente independencia del Poder Judicial reduce en mucho su acción.

Pero como estos temas piden detenido estudio y meditación profunda y resolverlos no es punto de extraordinaria urgencia, nos ceñimos a insinuar estas ideas, y nos reservamos tratarlos en oportunidad: Pero, sin embargo, hablando de Secretarías, no silenciaremos que dando a todas el cuidado que es nuestro deber darles, las de Estado, Sanidad, Obras Públicas y Hacienda, tendrán desde luego marcada atención por parte nuestar. Confiadas a hombres expertos, probos y entusiastas por el auge de la nacionalidad, están todas las Secretarías, pero a nadie se ocultará que las indicadas tienen singular importancia. La de Estado ha de dedicar inteligente cuidado a las relaciones internacionales con los Estados Unidos, nación interesada por causas varias en nuestro desenvolvimiento político y económico, y con cuyos intereses generales deseamos concordar

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

1 Enc

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 6 1921

3-1 265-7-9 85-

1

WAR DEPARTMENT

NOTED M.I.D.

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1,445 *Date* May 24, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUN 3 1921

(43) Councillors.

Secretary of Agriculture.

Dr. José M. Collantes has been appointed Secretary of Agriculture, by President Zayas. He is not known to possess any special knowledge or ability reference agriculture. A brief sketch follows:

José M. Collantes, Lawyer, Politician, and Poet.

Personal History. Born in the town of San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio Province. Date of birth, November 13, 1877.

Received his early education in his native town; received the degree of Bachelor in the Institute of Havana in 1893; studied law and obtained degree of Licentiate in 1898. A man of independent means.

Public Offices held. 1899 - Municipal judge in Vedado, Havana.

1900 - Member and Secretary of the Tripartite Commission of Charities of the Island of Cuba - this Commission originated by General Wood of the American Intervention, to study reforms and investigate matters connected with the charitable institutions.

1902 - Appointed Assistant Professor of Literature in the Institute of Pinar del Rio;

1903 - Appointed official counsel for the poor (those unable to themselves retain counsel) of the City of Pinar del Rio.

1912 - Elected Representative to Congress on the Conservative ticket;

1916 - Re-elected as Representative.

During the period of the World War, was Secretary of the Commission on Propaganda for the War and the Relief of its Victims. The French Government decorated him for his services on this Commission.

Ability, Reputation, etc. As a lawyer and office holder has a good record. His political enemies speak well of him. He is a man of intellectual attainments.

While considered a lawyer and statesman of some ability, he appears to lack aggression, and might be classed more as a negative character than a positive one.

(49) Alien.

The article on Cuba and Cubans, by Mr. George Latimer Morrill, published in the Sunday issue of the NEW YORK AMERICAN of May 8, 1921, wherein the writer gives an account of the gambling, profiteering, other vices and social degeneracy in Cuba, has caused much ill feeling in Cuba. The local press generally, resents the insinuations contained

Binding Margin

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

in this article. Some of the papers admit the prevalence of a number of the vices but resent the references to Havana women, as insulting, untrue, and unwarranted.

(19) Classes;
(58) Labor.

There is considerable political agitation among laboring classes. Luis Fabregat, prominent labor leader of Havana, has been bringing pressure to bear on the President-elect to have him appointed head of a Department (Agriculture, Commerce & Labor). His friends are threatening a strike in case he is not given a position. The laborers of the Cuba Railroad who recently went on strike, are threatening to strike again on the 28th instant. Labor unions pertaining to Havana Bay are expressing sympathy for the marine strikers in the United States and state they will go on strike the first time an American ship, operated by a crew of strikebreakers, enters Havana Harbor. These threats are thought to be bluff, and in view of the large number of unemployed, the business depression and the difficulty of obtaining employment, it is not seen how labor unions in Cuba can carry on a well organized strike for any length of time.

(50 & 51) Ins and Outs.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the President-elect, was inaugurated on the 20th instant. Peace and good order prevailed throughout the Republic. The inaugural ceremonies were more simple than those usual to such occasions in Cuba. This simplicity was in conformity with the requirements of economy and also with the desires of the new President.

The President-elect read his Message to the Cuban Congress on the 21st instant. This Message is considered generally a very able document, and the President-elect is thought to be sincere in his desires for accomplishing the reforms contained therein. A copy of this Message is attached hereto.

Economy is the dominant point in this Message, and the President's stand on this point is strongly endorsed by a majority of the Cuban public. The task of cutting down the Budget from $136,000,000. to $60,000,000. appears to be an impossible task. The system of spoils has been so strongly implanted and has been so widespread that it is estimated that at least 30% of the inhabitants of the Island obtain their livelihood either directly or indirectly from the Government. If the President insists on carrying out his sincere desire for rigid economy he is sure to encounter powerful opposition on the part of the Cuban Congress and the heads of Departments. This clash is sure to come when it is realized that a horde of office hunters, concession seekers and spoilsmen are bringing powerful influence to bear upon legislators and the heads of Governmental Departments.

The Constitutional reform of limiting a President to one term, or prohibiting him from becoming his own successor, is one of the wisest measures of reform ever suggested to the Cuban Congress. From past experience it has been seen what a tremendous influence the President can exert on elections, and if he himself is a candidate for re-election, he has an excellent opportunity to force his own nomination and election on the people by means of the many legal infractions heretofore practiced in Cuban elections.

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

The Constitutional reform abolishing the requirement of a two-thirds quorum in both Houses of Congress before sessions can be opened, is extremely important. In this connection attention is called to the fact that it was only the American Note of April 18,1921 that persuaded the Liberals to cease their filibuster, to attend Congress and allow the legal opening of the session. The proposed Constitutional reform will prevent a recurrence of such a situation.

The abolition of the Constitutional immunity for Members of Congress, is a measure demanded by the best elements in Cuba. The freedom with which Members of the National Legislature have committed murders and high crimes without being brought to trial, has been a public scandal in Cuba for many years.

The establishment of banking laws and regulations, and Governmental aid and control concerning the present financial chaos, is recognized as imperative by the business world in Cuba.

The proposal of the election of the President by a direct vote of the people meets with popular favor, and is generally considered an excellent reform, provided fair elections can be held.

The proposal of giving more power to the Central Electoral Board is an excellent one, and if properly carried out would insure more fairness in elections. The governing partisan regime would exercise less influence on elections, and an impartial Electoral Board would be enabled to counteract the attempts of partisans to defeat the will of the people.

The proposal for cutting down the Budget of the War Department is a good and practical one. The previous Budget amounted to $18,000,000. and this is generally regarded as an enormous and unnecessary drain on public funds. The separation of the Rural Guard and Permanent Army into two distinct and independent organizations, it is thought, would be a grave mistake. Attention is called to special report submitted on this subject this date.

On May 14,1921 a small municipal election was held in three colleges pertaining to the municipality of Victoria de las Tunas, Oriente Province. The elections held there on November 1,1920 were annulled by the Supreme Court on account of intimidation and other legal infractions. Partial elections were afterward held there on March 26th, and these partial elections were also annulled by the Supreme Court on account of intimidation and other legal infractions. The election held there on the 14th of May was under the observation of American political observers furnished by the Marine Detachment from Camagüey. These last elections were quiet and peaceful, and were generally considered honest. In former elections the Liberals cast a very small vote in these colleges, and claimed they were robbed of their chances by intimidation and fraud. In this last election the Liberals voted without molestation, and carried a majority of the votes cast.

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

TEXTO DEL MENSAJE PRESIDENCIAL

Palacio de la Presidencia, Mayo 21 de 1921.

AL HONORABLE CONGRESO DE LA REPUBLICA

SEÑORES CONGRESISTAS:

Al usar, por vez primera, y en el inicio de las funciones que el sufragio popular nos ha impuesto, de la facultad otorgada al Poder Ejecutivo por el Apartado Cuarto del Artículo Sesenta y Ocho de la Constitución, deseamos dirigiros, distinguidos miembros del Congreso, una afectuosa salutación, expresiva de nuestros sentimientos de respeto para con vuestra alta investidura, y de amistosa consideración para con todos y cada uno de vosotros. Al propio tiempo queremos exponer a ustedes nuestro firme propósito de desarrollar nuestra acción gubernativa exclusivamente dentro de los límites de nuestras facultades privativas, sin invadir ni usurpar en lo más mínimo las atribuciones vuestras, aunque rogandoos un celoso y oportuno ejercicio de las mismas, para que no falte a la obra de Gobierno y Administración el concurso constitucional del Poder Legislativo.

Conforme el mencionado precepto de la carta fundamental creemos un deber de improrrogagle cumplimiento referirnos al estado general de la República, en sintética exposición; a los actos que la Administración Nacional se promete realizar; y a las leyes cuya adopción estimamos de evidente utilidad; y como el citado precepto ordena que el Mensaje relativo a esos particulares sea presentado al Congreso, y nó a uno de los dos Cuerpos Colegisladores que lo integran; y el mismo artículo, en su apartado segundo, nos autoriza a convocarlo, si a juicio nuestro fuere necesario, hemos acudido al señor Presidente del Senado de la República en solicitud de reunir ambos Cuerpos Colegisladores en un mismo local. Tomamos, al comparecer personalmente ante vosotros, la iniciativa de un procedimiento que juzgamos del agrado de la opinión pública, digna siempre de ser oída, y sintiéndonos muy honrados al ser recibidos por los apreciables conciudadanos que la representan, por virtud del voto que alcanzaron.

El período constitucional del Gobierno del Ilustre General de nuestro glorioso Ejército Libertador, Mario G. Menocal, acaba de cesar, y al despedirlo con afecto de compatriota, no señalaremos sus merecimientos por que son notorios, con excepción del muy principal de legarnos una situación de paz en todo el país.

La paz, la tranquilidad más absoluta y completa, impera en el Territorio de la Nación, y satisfechos de disfrutarla, como condición indispensable para el mejoramiento nacional en todos los órdenes, estamos resueltos a mantenerla, y a restaurarla sin tardanza, si en infortunado, y no previsto caso, llegase a ser perturbada. En ocasión reciente nos hemos referido a este particular, diciendo: "tenemos paz, queremos paz, y mantendremos la paz".

La última contienda electoral, sin embargo, dió lugar a exitación de los ánimos, y produjo alguna agitación, y será de extremada conveniencia para evitar en todo lo posible tal estado, pròpicio para actos imprudentes y poco meditados, que el Congreso, sin variarlo esencialmente, estudie las reformas que en el Código Electoral recomienda la experiencia surgida de su aplicación; entre las cuales nos permitimos indicarle la consistente en dotar a la Junta Central Electoral de muy amplias facultades, como organismo director de todo el proceso electoral; la de cambiar el sistema de proporcionalidad por otro, en cuanto a la elección de Representantes, Consejeros y Concejales; y la de fijar la recta inteligencia del párrafo quinto del artículo ochenta y ocho, cuando existen electores que votaron el día de las elecciones generales, dejando de hacerlo en las especiales o complementarias y vice-versa.

Los Partidos Políticos Conservador Nacional y Popular Cubano al unir sus fuerzas bajo la denominación de Liga Nacional, para mantener una misma candidatura para los cargos elegibles por mayoría, hicieron constar su propósito de promover alguna reforma en la Constitución. Atendiendo a ese intento y a mi personal criterio, que admite algunos detalles del régimen parlamentario, pero opinando que deben [illegible] en la Constitución los caracteres esenciales de nuestro régimen presidencial, y que no debe ser alterado en cualquier sentido; así como dejando de ser aplicable el precepto constitucional a la persona que cese de ser Congresista: (C) Suprimir la exigencia del Artículo cincuenta y cuatro, en su segundo párrafo, de la presencia de las dos terceras partes de los miembros de las Cámaras, para comenzar sus sesiones, haciendo posible su funcionamiento con la asistencia de la mayoría de aquellos y determinando que si por no reunirse esa mayoría dejase de celebrarse sesión en tres ocasiones consecutivas, podrá celebrarse en la oportunidad siguiente, con asistencia de cualquier número de Congresistas. (D) Evitar la contradicción resultante entre el Artículo cincuenta y siete que imperativamente dispone la reunión de las Cámaras el primer lunes de abril, y el mencionado Artículo cincuenta y cuatro, que exige un quorum que no puede existir en esos momentos, cuando se renuevan los Cuerpos Colegisladores. (E) Modificar los Artículos sesenta y seis y setenta y dos con objeto de autorizar la elección de Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la República, por sufragio directo y prohibiendo la del primero en dos períodos consecutivos. (F) Eliminar de los títulos once y doce, que tratan del Régimen Provincial y Municipal, respectivamente, aquellos detalles que son más propios de las Leyes Orgánicas; y permitir la organización del Municipio en forma distinta a la indicada en los Artículos ciento tres y ciento cuatro, si pareciere conveniente para la Capital de la República y otras ciudades.

El país alcanzó, por circunstancias completamente excepcionales, extraordinaria riqueza, debida al elevado precio que obtenía el azúcar, nuestro principal producto. Con febril actividad se levantaron grandes Centrales, dotados de poderosas máquinas y rodeados de extensos campos de cultivo; la propiedad rústica y urbana cambiaba de manos pagándose por las fincas cuantiosas sumas. Pero cesó la guerra asoladora de la Europa, la gran perturbación de la vida normal de las Naciones complicadas en la lucha comenzó a disiparse, y con la súbita baja del precio del azúcar, y la inversión de grandes capitales en inmuebles y en mercancías sobrevino grave crisis, que aún nos afecta, y nos obliga a adoptar medidas para combatirla, ayudando a las clases productoras a reaccionar, como se logrará merced a los notables recursos naturales del país, y a la laboriosidad de nuestros conciudadanos y de los extranjeros que han empleado sus capitales en Cuba.

En los actuales momentos se impone, como [illegible]zosa línea de conducta previsora y patriótica, una economía en los gastos públicos reduciéndolos a cantidad menor que los ingresos prudencialmente calculados, a fin de cubrir todos aquellos necesarios y tener una reserva disponible para posibles contingencias, sin derrochar, ni atender durante los días críticos nuevas expensas, que aún siendo útiles admiten sin embargo aplazamiento.

Lo dicho nos lleva a examinar el proyecto de presupuestos nacionales, que fué oportunamente enviado a la Cámara de Representantes, y que se redactó en el período de progresiva riqueza, pero que desdichadamente habrá de aplicarse en uno de escasez monetaria y de dificultades económicas.

El Presupuesto anterior al proyecto presentado para el año económico de 1921 a 1922 ascendía a la cantidad de $62.730,774-55, y el referido proyecto, pendiente de ser discutido por el Congreso, llega a la de $104,155,089 99 centavos, y por tanto representa un aumento de $41,424,311-44.

Para cubrir esos egresos se calculan ingresos por $104,137,085-99, apareciendo así nivelado el presupuesto; pero es de advertir que además de las erogaciones consignadas en el mismo existe una consistente en el abono de gratificaciones o sobresueldos a los empleados públicos, que asciende a la importante cantidad de $32,000,000. No se ha incluído esta obligación en el Presupuesto, ni se determina en el Mensaje remisorio, ni en otro documento oficial, cómo habrá de solventarse. Lejos de ésto, el señor Presidente de la República advierte al Congreso que no será posible atender a ese pago, aunque los ingresos excedieran en mucho de la suma calculada, lo que no crée probable.

El aumento de haber de los empleados del Estado, la Provincia y el Mu[illegible] sibilidad de no acordar tal aumento sin perjudicar su buen funcionamiento.

El presupuesto Fijo, en lo atingente al Poder Judicial, permite poca rebaja, pues su aumento de un millón y medio de pesos, proximamente, se origina principalmente por la aplicación de la Ley de 15 de Agosto de 1919.

El aumento del presupuesto Fijo, en cuanto a Deudas de la República, es intangible por ahora.

El Capítulo concerniente a la Presidencia de la República está acrecentado en $44,040-00, debido al servicio que exige el actual Palacio, y aunque tan pequeña suma poco influye en la total ascendencia del presupuesto general, sin embargo, el Ejecutivo debe practicar la economía y moderación en los gastos públicos que recomienda, y los que directamente le afectan procede realizar la posible reducción.

Los egresos correspondientes a la Secretaría de Estado se han aumentado en $282,40-00, y en esa cantidad solamente la de $4,00 se refiere a personal de la Secretaría. En el presupuesto de este Departamento deben suprimirse varios Consulados, en lugares de escasa o ninguna relación mercantil con Cuba, y donde no hay cubanos residentes, y sustituirse por Consulados Honorarios.

En cuanto a la Secretaría de Justicia se eleva el presupuesto únicamente en la suma de $82,660-00, que en gran parte es producida por reciente reforma de la Policía Judicial. Alguna reducción puede verificarse en esta Secretaría.

La Secretaría de Gobernación duplica sus egresos en el proyecto de presupuestos ascendiendo a $12,131,419 86. No obstante haberse disminuído, por distintos conceptos, $357,923-50, del anterior. Los aumentos son resultado de varias leyes, cuya eficacia y utilidad tal vez no se evidencien en la práctica, de manera tan señalada como sin duda pensó el Congreso; y por ello, y por la necesidad imperiosa de aminorar los gastos públicos, para que sean cubiertos ampliamente, sin recargar al contribuyente, procede estudiar y realizar economías en las dependencias de esta Secretaría.

A la Secretaría de Hacienda se aumenta en el proyecto de presupuesto $345,359-00, y ésto se debe al cumplimiento de varias leyes y algunos Decretos. El personal adscripto a esta Secretaría es numeroso, y susceptible de reducción.

El presupuesto de la Secretaría de Obras Públicas solamente aparece acrecentado con poco más de $700,000 00, que pueden reducirse; pero se ha formado un presupuesto adicional, que se aproxima a $26.000.000, y que debe ser reducido a las cantidades prudencialmente apreciadas para la conservación y reparacion de carreteras y puentes, y construcción de determinadas obras, las más útiles de las dispuestas por leyes vigentes, y que en conjunto produzcan en el presupuesto un egreso de cinco o seis millones de pesos.

Sería igualmente beneficioso dedicar algunos créditos acordados para obras de relativa importancia, o difícil realización, a la construcción de la carretera central, efetuándose el trabajo en varios lugares de las provincias correspondientes con simultaneidad.

El aumento en la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes llega a $784,421-64, y puede ser objeto de reducción en algunos particulares. Sin embargo, a esta Secretaría debe concederse atención para darle recursos para crear Escuelas necesarias, y reposición de material en las que funcionan, proponiéndome en especial Mensaje señalar al Congreso lamentables deficiencias en la instrucción pública.

La Secretaría de Sanidad y Beneficencia permanece con su anterior Presupuesto, ligeramente aumentado, y dada su importancia y las condiciones actuales de los servicios sanitarios, y de la salud pública no procede reducirlos, pero sí exigirse, como lo exigiremos, el celoso cumplimiento de sus funciones a todos los empleados del Departamento, y muy especialmente a los Jefes Locales de Sanidad, y tan pronto lo permitan las condiciones económicas, dedicar fondos a la construcción de un Sanatorio para tuberculosos en cada provincia de la República, con excepción de la de la Habana que ya lo posée.

De la Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo puede decirse como de la anterior, que conserva su dotación con escaso aumento, y que en ciertos extremos de sus atribuciones debe proceder con actividad e intensa dedicación.

La Secretaría de Guerra y Marina nuevo Año Económico, parece imposible realizar dicha tarea, y en este evento, antes que la aprobación festinada del Proyecto o la introducción de rebajas de poca monta, preferimos (y lo insinuamos a su consideración), la no aprobación, a fin de poner en vigor, con las excepciones procedentes, y por Ministerio de la Ley, el Presupuesto del ejercicio fiscal d 1918 a 1919 último aprobado por el Congreso.

En todo caso, y a los efectos que fueren pertinentes, indicamos al Honorable Congreso, que dentro de las condiciones presentes, y probilidad de las próximas inmediatas, el prudente cálculo de Ingresos del siguiente año fiscal nos parece debe ser el siguiente:

Rentas de Aduanas . .	$	40.000.000
Rentas Consulares. . .	„	1.200.000
Rentas de Comunicaciones	„	2.000.000
Rentas Terrestres . . .	„	15.000.000
Lotería Nacional . . .	„	4.000.000
Renta Especial del Empréstito	„	2.000.000
Propiedades y Derechos del Estado	„	5000.000
TOTAL:	$	69.700.000

De resultar exactos estos cálculos la aplicación del Presupuesto de 1918 a 1919 arrojaría un superavit de Ingresos de $6.969 226.

Para cesar de referirnos a la materia de Presupuestos, queremos hacer constar que en lo adelante nos proponemos formularlos con el mínimun de egresos, bastante a llenar debidamente los servicios del Estado y el cumplimiento de sus deberes, y de esta suerte tendremos seguramente fondos en el Tesoro Nacional, para aplicarlos por medio de leyes especiales a los objetos que el Congreso estime convenientes por su propia iniciativa o por insinuación del Poder Ejecutivo.

Por múltiples causas, examinadas ampliamente en nuestros centros económicos y en los órganos de la prensa, venimos padeciendo una honda crisis, determinada principalmente por la falta de numerario, moneda acuñada o signo fiduciario, representativo de la misma, la situación precaria de los Bancos sin efectivo para devolver depósitos y cantidades en cuenta corriente, y el estancamiento del azúcar en manos de sus productores sin fácil enagenación a tipos remuneratorios del precio de adquisición pagado al colono, o del costo de producción que fué muy elevado por circunstancias anteriormente creadas, y que no de un todo han desaparecido.

A remediar estos males, atenuar sus consecuencias, e impedir otros mayores, han acudido los Poderes Nacionales, por medio de disposiciones, como los Decretos de 10 de Octubre, 27 de Noviembre y 31 de Diciembre de 1920, y 11 de Febrero de 1921, estableciendo y prorrogando los tres primeros una moratoria para el cumplimiento de obligaciones de carácter mercantil, anteriores a la fecha de Octubre, y el último creando una Comisión para regular el precio del azúcar; y las leyes promulgadas en los postreros días de Enero del año corriente, relativas a aquella moratoria, a la forma de liquidación de las Instituciones Bancarias, y a formación de una Comisión que estudie la Legislación sobre Bancos.

Sometidas a dichas Comisiones tan trascendentales materias sólo nos incumbe en estos momentos exitar su celo, para una rápida y eficaz acción, exigida por las condiciones existentes.

Sin embargo, no dejaremos de llamar la atención de los azucareros acerca de la conveniencia de alcanzar modificaciones en el vigente Tratado de Comercio entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos, para obtener mayor ventaja, propicia a sostener la competencia con azúcares de otros países, ya que no pudiendo satisfacer las exigencias de aquel gran mercado su producción doméstica, necesita proveer por la importación al notable exceso del consumo sobre dicha producción

Nos place manifestar que a una simple insinuación nuestra ha respondido la Secretaría de Estado de la República del Norte, con manifestación explícita de su agrado en considerar las enmiendas que solicitemos del Tratado. Desde luego que al iniciar nuestro Gobierno formales negociaciones con ese objeto, me procurará el provecho de la producción tabacalera, y de otros frutos cubanos.

Igualmente llamamos la atención de los financieros, para su estudio, acerca de la necesidad de procurarnos moneda circulante, y a falta de la acuñada, un signo fiduciario garantizado suficientemente, por medio de un Banco Central o Nacional, que provea a los demás Bancos, que deberán cum[illegible] medios para realizarlo, aconsejan la creación de una Secretaría que preste atención a estos particulares, y en la cual se refundiría la Comisión de Ferrocarriles, organismo que de toda suerte debe sustituirse por una inspección permanente, ejercitada por delegados del Gobierno.

Las facultades que tiene la Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo con relación a la función congeneratriz de la producción, realizada por los obreros, debe actualmente obtener más cuidadosa atención, y especializarse como materia de una Secretaría del Despacho del Ejecutivo Nacional.

La Secretaría de Justicia debe constituir la única consultoría legal del Estado, para conservarla con suficiente imporancia, ya que la conveniente independencia del Poder Judicial reduce en mucho su acción.

Pero como estos temas piden detenido estudio, y meditación profunda, y resolverlos no es punto de extraordinaria urgencia, nos ceñimos a insinuar estas ideas, y nos reservamos tratarlos en otra oportunidad. Pero, sin embargo, hablando de Secretarías, no silenciaremos que dando a todas el cuidado que es nuestro deber darles, las de Estado, Sanidad, Obras Públicas y Haciena, tendrán desde luego marcada atención por parte nuestra. Confiadas a hombres expertos, probos, y entusiastas por el auge de la nacionalidad, están todas las Secretarías, pero a nadie se ocultará que las indicadas tienen singular importancia. La de Estado ha de dedicar inteligente cuidado a las relaciones internacionales con los Estados Unidos, Nación interesada por causas varias en nuestro desenvolvimiento político y económico, y con cuyos intereses generales deseamos concordar los nuestros, sin colocarlos en hostilidad o discrepancia, en cuanto sea compatible con nuestros deberes nacionales. Este deseo no es óbice a que procuremos mantener nuestro antiguo e importante tráfico con algunos países europeos, y fomentar intercambio con las Repúblicas latinoamericanas, y aún con países de otros continentes, si pueden ofrecernos mercados.

La Secretaría de Sanidad para velar por la salud pública, y no dar lugar a observaciones autorizadas por el Tratado permanente, con los Estados Unidos, debe practicar inmediata y fiel investigación del estado sanitario de la Nación, y proceder en consecuencia, con actividad y celo.

La Secretaría de Obras Públicas, auxiliar poderoso de la de Sanidad, ha de responder al clamor general que demanda buenos medios de comunicación y rectificación de métodos observados a veces y perjudiciales a los intereses procomunales.

Y la Secretaría de Hacienda, reviste hoy toda la importancia que le dan los difíciles trances en que la riqueza nacional se halla, y necesita una diáfana y cabal relación de sus verdaderos recursos, y del estado exacto de sus finanzas, que haremos practicar en seguida, extendiéndola al estado y situación económica de las Provincias y Municipios, ya que reciben constante auxilio de los fondos nacionales y es interesante aquél conocimiento.

En el cumplimiento de los deberes y las obligaciones que el alto cargo de la Presidencia de la República nos impone, seremos inflexibles con nosotros mismos; y en las relaciones con nuestros gobernados seremos tolerantes, considerados y respetuosos. Ellos no verán en el Poder Ejecutivo exclusivismo político ni preferencias injustas. Queremos conquistar y merecer el aprecio y el auxilio de nuestros conciudadanos, y constituir un Gobierno para todos, en una República de todos y con todos.

El Poder Judicial alcanzará nuestro respeto y acatamiento a sus decisiones, y el Poder Legislativo tendrá en nosotros un fiel observador del límite de nuestras facultades en contacto con las suyas propias, procurando siempre armonizarlas en la obra de afirmar la nacionalidad sobre bases perdurables.

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA

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

luta y completa, impera en el Territorio de la Nación, y satisfechos de disfrutarla, como condición indispensable para el mejoramiento nacional en todos los órdenes, estamos resueltos a mantenerla, y a restaurarla sin tardanza, si en infortunado, y no previsto caso, llegase a ser perturbada. En ocasión reciente nos hemos referido a este particular, diciendo: "tenemos paz, queremos paz, y mantendremos la paz".

La última contienda electoral, sin embargo, dió lugar a exitación de los ánimos, y produjo alguna agitación, y será de extremada conveniencia para evitar en todo lo posible tal estado, propicio para actos imprudentes y poco meditados, que el Congreso, sin variarlo esencialmente, estudie las reformas que en el Código Electoral recomienda la experiencia surgida de su aplicación; entre las cuales nos permitimos indicarle la consistente en dotar a la Junta Central Electoral de muy amplias facultades como organismo director de todo el proceso electoral; la de cambiar el sistema de proporcionalidad por otro, en cuanto a la elección de Representantes, Consejeros y Concejales; y la de fijar la recta inteligencia del párrafo quinto del artículo ochenta y ocho, cuando existen electores que votaron el día de las elecciones generales, dejando de hacerlo en las especiales o complementarias y vice-versa.

Los Partidos Políticos Conservador Nacional y Popular Cubano al unir sus fuerzas bajo la denominación de Liga Nacional, para mantener una misma candidatura para los cargos elegibles por mayoría, hicieron constar su propósito de promover alguna reforma en la Constitución. Atendiendo a ese intento y a mi personal criterio, que admite algunos detalles del régimen parlamentario pero opinando que deben conservarse en la Constitución los caracteres esenciales del representativo, sugiero al Honorable Congreso, la conveniencia de considerar los siguientes temas de reformas constitucionales. (A) Declarar la obligación y el derecho de los Secretarios de Despacho, de comparecer ante los Cuerpos Colegisladores y sus comisiones, como informantes, fijándose los casos y forma de hacerlo. (B) Determinar con toda claridad el verdadero concepto de la inmunidad parlamentaria, a que se contrae el Artículo cincuenta y tres de la Constitución, declarándose no extendida la prohibición de detener procesar, o de continuar el procedimiento sumario, sin anuencia del Cuerpo Colegislador respectivo, en los casos de traición, asesinato, violación, y otros hechos criminosos de análoga gravedad, señalando término dentro del cual deba el Cuerpo a que pertenezca el Congresista contestar la solicitud judicial, y presumiéndose concedida la autorización pedida, si transcurriese aquel término sin resolver en

En los actuales momentos se impone, como rigurosa línea de conducta previsora y patriótica, una economía en los gastos públicos reduciéndolos a cantidad menor que los ingresos prudencialmente calculados, a fin de cubrir todos aquellos necesarios y tener una reserva disponible para posibles contingencias, sin derrochar, ni atender durante los días críticos nuevas expensas, que aún siendo útiles admiten sin embargo aplazamiento.

Lo dicho nos lleva a examinar el proyecto de presupuestos nacionales, que fué oportunamente enviado a la Cámara de Representantes, y que se redactó en el período de progresiva riqueza, pero que desdichadamente habrá de aplicarse en uno de escasez monetaria y de dificultades económicas.

El Presupuesto anterior al proyecto presentado para el año económico de 1921 a 1922 ascendía a la cantidad de $62.730,774-55, y el referido proyecto, pendiente de ser discutido por el Congreso, llega a la de $104,155,089 99 centavos, y por tanto representa un aumento de $41,424,311-44.

Para cubrir esos egresos se calculan ingresos por $104,137,085-99, apareciendo así nivelado el presupuesto; pero es de advertir que además de las erogaciones consignadas en el mismo existe una consistente en el abono de gratificaciones o sobresueldos a los empleados públicos, que asciende a la importante cantidad de $32,000,000. No se ha incluído esta obligación en el Presupuesto, ni se determina en el Mensaje remisorio, ni en otro documento oficial, cómo habrá de solventarse. Lejos de esto, el señor Presidente de la República advierte al Congreso que no será posible atender a ese pago, aunque los ingresos excedieran en mucho de la suma calculada, lo que no crée probable.

El aumento de haber de los empleados del Estado, la Provincia y el Municipio, debióse al excesivo encarecimiento de la vida, aún en parte subsistente, tendiendo a aminorarse cada día con excepción de los alquileres de las viviendas. La Ley que proveyó a esas necesidades, debe ser como ellas de carácter transitorio, y procede su derogación o modificación.

En cuanto a las otras erogaciones, es indudable que el personal de las Oficinas resulta crecido, no concibiéndose que pueda ser utilizado en totalidad, por lo que corresponde reducirlo, siendo preferible personal idóneo, bien retribuído y de positiva aplicación, al que siendo abundante, no es todo hábil, o permanece en parte ocioso.

El presupuesto llamado "Fijo" en lo concerniente al Poder Legislativo aparece aumentado en un 40,36 por ciento, o sea en la suma de $622,222-00, aplicado exclusivamente a nuevo personal y mejora de sueldos. Conviene llamar la atención a los Cuerpos Colegisladores para que consideren la puentes, y construcción de determinadas obras, las más útiles de las dispuestas por leyes vigentes, y que en conjunto produzcan en el presupuesto un egreso de cinco o seis millones de pesos.

Sería igualmente beneficioso dedicar algunos créditos acordados para obras de relativa importancia, o difícil realización, a la construcción de la carretera central, efetuándose el trabajo en varios lugares de las provincias correspondientes con simultaneidad.

El aumento en la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes llega a $784,421-64, y puede ser objeto de reducción en algunos particulares. Sin embargo, a esta Secretaría debe concederse atención para darle recursos para crear Escuelas necesarias, y reposición de material en las que funcionan, proponiéndome en especial Mensaje señalar al Congreso lamentables deficiencias en la instrucción pública.

La Secretaría de Sanidad y Beneficencia permanece con su anterior Presupuesto, ligeramente aumentado, y dada su importancia y las condiciones actuales de los servicios sanitarios, y de la salud pública no procede reducirlos, pero sí exigirse, como lo exigiremos, el celoso cumplimiento de sus funciones a todos los empleados del Departamento, y muy especialmente a los Jefes Locales de Sanidad, y tan pronto lo permitan las condiciones económicas, dedicar fondos a la construcción de un Sanatorio para tuberculosos en cada provincia de la República, con excepción de la de la Habana que ya lo posée.

De la Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo puede decirse como de la anterior, que conserva su dotación con escaso aumento, y que en ciertos extremos de sus atribuciones debe proceder con actividad e intensa dedicación.

La Secretaría de Guerra y Marina tiene un acrecentamiento de gastos de $2,345,527-33, y en total su Presupuesto proyectado se acerca a diez y ocho millones de pesos. Puede y debe hacerse desde luego reducción en esa suma, a reserva de otras economías que resulten de una conveniente reorganización de las fuerzas armadas, en que apartando las funciones de policía de las militares mantengan tdoo el prestigio y obtengan todo el respeto que merecen, así el Ejército, honra y galardón nacionales, como la antigua Guardia Rural, garantía de vidas y haciendas en nuestros feraces campos.

En resumen: es necesario en las actuales circunstancias de la Nación reducir su Presupuesto de gastos, a un total que si fuere posible fluctúe entre Cincuenta y Sesenta Millones de Pesos. Si el Honorable Congreso puede hacer esa reducción, haría obra acreedora al aplauso general, pero demandando el hacerlo detenido estudio, y estando muy próximo el comienzo del

y prorrogando los tres primeros una moratoria para el cumplimiento de obligaciones de carácter mercantil, anteriores a la fecha de Octubre, y el último creando una Comisión para regular el precio del azúcar; y las leyes promulgadas en los postreros días de Enero del año corriente, relativas a aquella moratoria, a la forma de liquidación de las Instituciones Bancarias, y a formación de una Comisión que estudie la Legislación sobre Bancos.

Sometidas a dichas Comisiones tan trascendentales materias sólo nos incumbe en estos momentos exitar su celo, para una rápida y eficaz acción, exigida por las condiciones existentes.

Sin embargo, no dejaremos de llamar la atención de los azucareros acerca de la conveniencia de alcanzar modificaciones en el vigente Tratado de Comercio entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos, para obtener mayor ventaja, propicia a sostener la competencia con azúcares de otros países, ya que no pudiendo satisfacer las exigencias de aquel gran mercado su producción doméstica, necesita proveer por la importación al notable exceso del consumo sobre dicha producción

Nos place manifestar que a una simple insinuación nuestra ha respondido la Secretaría de Estado de la República del Norte, con manifestación explícita de su agrado en considerar las enmiendas que solicitemos del Tratado. Desde luego que al iniciar nuestro Gobierno formales negociaciones con ese objeto, me procurará el provecho de la producción tabacalera, y de otros frutos cubanos.

Igualmente llamamos la atención de los financieros, para su estudio, acerca de la necesidad de procurarnos moneda circulante y a falta de la acuñada, un signo fiduciario garantizado suficientemente, por medio de un Banco Central o Nacional, que provea a los demás Bancos, que deberán cumplir ciertos requisitos que determine una Ley organizadora de una federación de Instituciones Bancarias. Ese Banco Central sería un agente fiscal del Gobierno de la República sin que pueda operar en la esfera de los negocios de particulares, para no mermar los de los Bancos no oficiales, que habrán de ser inspeccionados y a veces intervenidos por el Gobierno.

La organización de las Secretarías de los Departamentos que funcionan con alguna autonomía de aquellas, como dependencias del Poder Ejecutivo, indudablemente requieren reformarse, pues la experiencia de los años de existencia de la República, y las necesidades nacidas, o acrecentadas, por circunstancias no apreciables cuando se organizaron, exigen determinadas modifiaciones.

Así, por ejemplo, la extensión de las Comunicaciones y del transporte de pasajeros y de efectos, y el aumento de

fana y cabal relación de sus verdaderos recursos, y del estado exacto de sus finanzas, que haremos practicar en seguida, extendiéndola al estado y situación económica de las Provincias y Municipios, ya que reciben constante auxilio de los fondos nacionales y es interesante aquél conocimiento.

En el cumplimiento de los deberes y las obligaciones que el alto cargo de la Presidencia de la República nos impone, seremos inflexibles con nosotros mismos; y en las relaciones con nuestros gobernados seremos tolerantes, considerados y respetuosos. Estos no verán en el Poder Ejecutivo exclusivismo político ni preferencias injustas. Queremos conquistar y merecer el aprecio y el auxilio de nuestros conciudadanos, y constituir un Gobierno para todos, en una República de todos y con todos.

El Poder Judicial alcanzará nuestro respeto y acatamiento a sus decisiones, y el Poder Legislativo tendrá en nosotros un fiel observador del límite de nuestras facultades en contacto con las suyas propias, procurando siempre armonizarlas en la obra de afirmar la nacionalidad sobre bases perdurables.

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA

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

Advance Copy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE CHIEF OF MIL. INTEL. ...
JUN 14
1921 2657-Q-86
... WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE PRESS: June 13, 1921. (1)

NOTE. -- THE FOLLOWING IS FOR RELEASE IN THE AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS OF TUESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1921. ALL PERSONS ACCEPTING THIS STATEMENT PLEDGE THEMSELVES NOT TO PUBLISH ANY PART OF IT BEFORE THAT TIME OR TO GIVE ANY INTIMATION OF ITS PENDING RELEASE.

NOTED M. I. 2
JUN 14 1921

Santo Domingo.

The following is the text of the Proclamation issued by Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, U.S.N., Military Governor of Santo Domingo, in Santo Domingo City on Tuesday, June 14th:

"PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, by Proclamation of the Military Governor of Santo Domingo, dated December 23, 1920, it was announced to the people of the Dominican Republic that the Government of the United States desired to inaugurate the simple processes of its rapid withdrawal from the responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs; and

"WHEREAS it is necessary that a duly constituted Government of the Dominican Republic exist before this withdrawal of the United States may become effective, in order that the functions of government may be resumed by it in an orderly manner,

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, S. S. ROBISON,
Military Governor of Santo Domingo, acting under the authority and by direction of the Government of the United States, declare and announce to all concerned, that the Government of the United States proposes to withdraw its military forces from the Dominican Republic in accordance

Rec'd M.I.B., G.S. JUN 14 1921

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

accordance with the steps set forth herein. It is the desire of the Government of the United States to assure itself before its withdrawal is accomplished that the independence and territorial integrity of the Dominican Republic, the maintenance of public order, and the security of life and property, will be adequately safeguarded, and to turn over the administration of the Dominican Republic to a responsible Dominican Government duly established in accordance with the existing Constitution and laws. To this end, it calls upon the Dominican people to lend to it their helpful cooperation with the hope that the withdrawal of the military forces of the United States may be completed, if such cooperation is extended in the manner hereinafter provided, within a period of eight months. The Executive power vested by the Dominican Constitution in the President of the Republic shall be exercised by the Military Governor of Santo Domingo until a duly elected proclaimed President of the Republic shall have taken office and until a Convention of Evacuation shall have been signed by the President and confirmed by the Dominican Congress.

"Within one month from the date of this Proclamation the Military Governor will convene the primary assemblies to assemble thirty days after the date of the Decree of Convocation in conformity with Articles 82 and 83 of the Constitution. These assemblies shall proceed to elect the electors as prescribed by Article 84 of the Constitution. In order that these elections may be held without disorder and in order that the will of the Dominican people may be freely expressed, these elections will be held under the supervision of the authorities designated by the Military Governor.

"The electoral colleges thus elected by the primary assemblies shall, in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution, proceed to

elect

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

elect Senators, Deputies, and alternates for the latter, and to prepare lists for the Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Appellate Courts, and the Tribunals and Courts of the First Instance, as prescribed by Article 85 of the Constitution.

"The Military Governor, performing the functions of Chief Exexutive, will then appoint, in accordance with Article 53 of the Constitution, certain Dominican citizens as representatives of the Republic to negotiate a Convention of Evacuation. In order that the enjoyment of individual rights may be insured, and in order that the peace and prosperity of the Republic may be conserved, the said convention of Evacuation shall contain the following provisions:

"1. Ratification of all of the acts of the Military Government;

2. Validation of the final loan of $2,500,000, which is the minimum loan required in order to complete the public works which are now in actual course of construction, and which can be completed during the period required for the withdrawal of the Military Occupation and are deemed essential to the success of the new Government of the Republic and to the well-being of the Dominican people;

3. Extension of the duties of the General Receiver of Dominican Customs, appointed under the Convention of 1907, to apply to the said loan;

4. Extension of the powers of the General Receiver of Dominican Customs to the collection and disbursement of such portion of the internal revenues of the Republic as may prove to be necessary, should the customs revenues at any time be insufficient to meet the service of the foreign debt of the Republic;

5. The obligation on the part of the Dominican Government, in

order

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

to preserve peace, to afford adequate protection to life and property, and to secure the proper discharge of all obligations of the Dominican Republic, to maintain an efficient Guardia Nacional, urban and rural, composed of native Dominicans. To this end, it shall also be agreed in said Convention that the President of the Dominican Republic shall at once request the President of the United States to send a Military Mission to the Dominican Republic, charged with the duty of securing the competent organization of such Guardia Nacional; the Guardia Nacional to be officered by such Dominican Officers as may be competent to undertake such service, and, for such time as may be found necessary to effect the desired organization, with American Officers appointed by the President of the Dominican Republic upon the nomination of the President of the United States. The expenses of said Mission will be paid by the Dominican Republic, and the said Mission will be invested by the Executive of the Dominican Republic with proper and adequate authority to accomplish the purpose above stated.

"The Military Governor will thereupon convene the Dominican Congress in extraordinary session to confirm the Convention of Evacuation referred to above.

"The Military Governor will then assemble the electoral colleges for the purpose of electing a President of the Dominican Republic in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution, and simultaneously, officials other than the Senators and Deputies elected at the first convocation of the electoral colleges, will be installed in office.

"The Dominican President so elected will then take office in accordance with Article 51 of the Constitution, at the same time

signing

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

signing the Convention of Evacuation as confirmed by the Dominican Congress.

"Upon this ratification of the Convention of Evacuation, assuming that through the cooperation of the people of the Dominican Republic a condition of peace and good order obtains, the Military Governor will transfer to the duly elected President of the Republic all of his powers and the Military Government will cease; and thereupon, the forces of the United States will be at once withdrawn.

"The further assistance of the Advisory Commission appointed under the Proclamation of December 23, 1920, being no longer required, it is hereby dissolved, with the expression of the grateful appreciation of the Government of the United States of the self-sacrificing services of the patriotic citizens of the Dominican Republic of whom it has been composed."

* * * * *

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

Proclamation

JUN 20 1921
2657-g-86
2

DATE FOR QUITTING SANTO DOMINGO SET

Governor Pledges American Evacuation, on Terms, Within Eight Months.

ORDERLY ELECTIONS FIRST

JUN 15 1921

New Administration Must Ratify Military Government's Acts and Validate Loan.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Plans of the United States Government for the conditional withdrawal of its military forces from Santo Domingo and the transfer of the responsibilities of the Government to a properly organized administration to be set up by the Dominicans were announced to the people of that republic in a proclamation issued at Santo Domingo City this morning by Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, Military Governor.

The proclamation, which was prepared in the State Department and also made public in Washington this afternoon by direction of Secretary Hughes, calls on the Dominican people to give their helpful co-operation to the plans and expresses the hope that the withdrawal of the American military forces may be completed, if such co-operation is extended, within a period of eight months.

The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas, by proclamation of the Military Governor of Santo Domingo, dated Dec. 23, 1920, it was announced to the people of the Dominican Republic that the Government of the United States desired to inaugurate the simple processes of its rapid withdrawal from the responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs; and,

"Whereas, it is necessary that a duly constituted Government of the Dominican Republic exist before this withdrawal of the United States may become effective, in order that the functions of Government may be resumed by it in an orderly manner;

"Now, therefore, I, S. S. Robison, Military Governor of Santo Domingo, acting under the authority and by direction of the Government of the United States, declare and announce to all concerned that the Government of the United States proposes to withdraw its military forces from the Dominican Republic in accordance with steps set forth herein.

"It is the desire of the Government of the United States to assure itself before its withdrawal is accomplished that the independence and territorial integrity of the Dominican Republic, the maintenance of public order and the security of life and property will be adequately safeguarded, and to turn over the administration of the Dominican Republic to a responsible Dominican Government duly established in accordance with the existing Constitution and laws.

"To this end it calls upon the Dominican people to lend to it their helpful co-operation with the hope that the withdrawal of the military forces of the United States may be completed, if such co-operation is extended in the manner hereinafter provided, within a period of eight months. The executive power vested by the Dominican Constitution in the President of the Republic shall be exercised by the Military Governor of Santo Domingo until a duly elected proclaimed President of the Republic shall have taken office and until a convention of evacuation shall have been signed by the President and confirmed by the Dominican Congress.

"Within one month from the date of this proclamation the Military Governor will convene the primary assemblies to assemble thirty days after the date of the decree of convocation, in conformity with Articles 82 and 83 of the Constitution. These assemblies shall proceed to elect the electors, as prescribed by Article 84 of the Constitution. In order that these elections may be held without disorder, and in order that the will of the Dominican people may be freely expressed, these elections will be held under the supervision of the authorities designated by the Military Governor.

"The electoral colleges thus selected by the primary assemblies shall, in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution, proceed to elect Senators, Deputies and alternates for the latter and to prepare lists for the Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Appellate Courts and the tribunals and courts of the first instance, as prescribed by Article 85 of the Constitution.

"The Military Governor, performing the functions of Chief Executive, will then appoint, in accordance with Article 53 of the Constitution, certain Dominican citizens as representatives of the republic to negotiate a convention of evacuation. In order that the enjoyment of individual prosperity of the republic may be conserved, the said convention of evacuation shall contain the following provisions:

"1. Ratification of all of the acts of the Military Government.

"2. Validation of the final loan of $2,500,000, which is the minimum loan required in order to complete the public works which are now in actual course of construction, and which can be completed during the period required for the withdrawal of the military occupation and are deemed essential to the success of the new Government of the republic and to the well-being of the Dominican people.

WAR DEPARTMENT

"3. Extension of the duties of the general receiver of Dominican customs, appointed under the convention of 1907, to apply to the said loan.

"4. Extension of the powers of the general receiver of Dominican customs to the collection and disbursement of such portion of the internal revenues of the republic as may prove to be necessary, should the customs revenues at any time be insufficient to meet the service of the foreign debt of the republic.

"5. The obligation on the part of the Dominican Government, in order to preserve peace, to afford adequate protection to life and property and to secure the proper discharge of all obligations of the Dominican Republic, to maintain an efficient Guardia Nacional, urban and rural, composed of native Dominicans. To this end it shall also be agreed in said convention that the President of the Dominican Republic shall at once request the President of the United States to send a military mission to the Dominican Republic, charged with the duty of securing the competent organization of such Guardia Nacional; the Guardia Nacional to be officered by such Dominican officers as may be competent to undertake such service, and, for such time as may be found necessary, to effect the desired organization with American officers appointed by the President of the Dominican Republic upon the nomination of the President of the United States. The expenses of said mission will be paid by the Dominican Republic, and the said mission will be invested by the executive of the Dominican Republic with proper and adequate authority to accomplish the purpose above stated.

"The Military Governor will thereupon convene the Dominican Congress in extraordinary session to confirm the convention of evacuation referred to above.

"The Military Governor will then assemble the Electoral Colleges for the purpose of electing a President of the Dominican Republic in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution, and simultaneously officials other than the Senators and Deputies elected at the first convocation of the electoral colleges will be installed in office.

"The Dominican President so elected will then take office in accordance with Article 51 of the Constitution, at the same time signing the convention of evacuation as confirmed by the Dominican Congress.

"Upon this ratification of the convention of evacuation, assuming that through the co-operation of the people of the Dominican Republic a condition of peace and good order obtains, the Military Governor will transfer to the duly elected President of the republic all of his powers, and the military government will cease; and thereupon the forces of the United States will be at once withdrawn.

"The further assistance of the Advisory Commission appointed under the proclamation of Dec. 23, 1920, being no longer required, it is hereby dissolved, with the expression of the grateful appreciation of the Government of the United States of the self-sacrificing services of the patriotic citizens of the Dominican Republic of whom it has been composed."

N. Y. Times
June 15/21

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

1 encl
2657-g-86

JUN 20 1921
WAR DEPARTMENT

Proclamation as to withdrawal of American Military Occupation of Santo Domingo, issued June 14/21 by Rear Admiral Robinson, Military Governor of Santo Domingo, to the people of Santo Domingo - Proclamation prepared by State Department.

NOTED M. I. S.
JUN 20 1921

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 14 1921

3-1 1921 3657-9-87

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political

No. 1,461 *Date* June 3, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUN 10 1921

Binding Margin

(43) Counsellors)

Dr. Rosado Ayabar, political member for the Conservative party, of the Central Electoral Board, has resigned that position in order to become the official Legal Adviser of President Zayas, to which post he has now been appointed.

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

The general attitude of the Cuban public toward the present Administration is extremely friendly. Members of all political parties express the belief that Dr. Zayas is sincere in his advocacy of the great reform measures mentioned in his messages to Congress. Even very bitter Liberal partisans now openly express their desire to aid him in accomplishing these laudable reforms. The Liberal press in general, which heretofore has been so bitter towards public men in the opposite party, are all praising the President,- express respect for his ability and hope for his success. General José Miguel Gómez is expected to return to Havana from the United States early next week. He has already evidenced his desire to return to private life, but to aid the present Administration in every possible way to adjust the unfortunate conditions now existing in Cuba.

While the public and the press in general are lauding Dr. Zayas and the new Administration, there has been no diminution in the bitter attacks on the Administration of General Manocal. In fact, the Liberal press seem more bitter against him than ever.

The Government has recently taken steps to revoke all licenses to carry firearms. This it is thought will have an excellent effect on the public in general, and if successfully enforced will prevent a great deal of the intimidation which has been practised in the past.

The political temper of the public at present appears to be excellent, and politics are largely forgotten in the public alarm over the acute financial and economic outlook. The public does not doubt the sincere desire of the present Government to solve its very difficult problems, but it does doubt the Government's ability to attain such an end.

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

3-1

2657-9-88

DEPT OF STATE
JUL 6 1921
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT The Political Situation - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1,470 *Date* June 14, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUN 30 1921

(50) and (51)

The death of General José Miguel Gómez which occurred in New York yesterday, was received here with great sorrow, especially by his personal and political friends.

This event has caused further speculation as to future political combinations in Cuba. As pointed out in previous reports, Dr. Zayas has been receiving many assurances from Liberal leaders as to their friendly desire to coöperate with him in his program for improving financial, economic and political onditions. Liberal leadwrs are constantly in consultation with him.

The question is therefore asked whether the Popular Cubano party ('Zayistas' under the leadership of the President-elect) will combine with the old Liberal party to which they formerly belonged, or whether they will continue a combination with the Conservative party under the name of 'Liga Nacional'. Shrewd political observers are of the opinion that influential Liberals will now hurry to join the political leadership of Dr. Zayas, and all indications point to such action. Whether the new Liberal support which goes to Dr. Zayas will cause a change in the name of the organization is not yet known. It is pointed out that up until the time when a decision of the Supreme Court of Cuba gave the leadership of that party to General Gómez instead of to Dr. Zayas, the latter had always been a Liberal leader and was endeavoring to maintain his control in that party. Dr. Zayas therefore may be considered a more natural ally for the Liberals than for the Conservatives and it is now plainly seen how in the future he will occupy a most dominant position in Cuban politics. In view of the great shrewdness and political sagacity possessed by Dr. Zayas it is thought that he will make use of all parties to carry out his plans, and that the development of new combinations will be delayed until a short time before the next political nominations are to take place.

By a recent action of the Cuban Congress, Art. 284 of the Electoral Code as modified by Art. 4 of the Law of March 26, 1920, has been further modified so as to give Senators, ~~Congressmen~~ Representatives, and Provincial and Municipal Councilmen, powers to form a quorum and to vote in the executive committees of the national, provincial and municipal assemblies pertaining to their parties. These officials were formerly ex-officio members of these committees, but as such they had no power to form a quorum or to vote. This law passed Congress by an almost unanimous vote. The only two votes recorded against the measure were cast by Congressman Major Enrique Recio, a Liberal leader, and Congressman Juan Rodriguez. The bill was signed by the President and became a law on June 9, 1921. A translated copy of the amendment is attached hereto. It has been pointed out by some of the Liberal newspapers that this gives too great an opportunity to Congressmen and Senators to control the actions of the executive committees of their re[illegible]ve parties.

Binding Margin

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

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

AMENDMENT TO THE ELECTORAL CODE, PASSED BY THE CUBAN CONGRESS AND SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT JUNE 9, 1921.

"The final paragraph which was added to Art. 284 of the Electoral Code by Article 4 of the Law of March 26,1920, will be completed by the following:

'with the exception of Senators, Representatives, Provincial and Municipal Councilmen, who shall have the right to constitute a quorum and vote in the executive committees of which they form a part.' "

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

3-1

1 Enc.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
26 7-9-89
1921
9 JUL
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political

No. 1478 *Date* June 24, 1921, *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUN 30 1921

Binding Margin

(17) Political Parties
(50) & (51) Ins and Outs.

The funeral of General José Miguel Gómez, an ex-President of the Republic, and Presidential candidate in the last elections, was held on the 19th instant. This funeral was witnessed by decidedly the largest crowd ever seen in the city of Havana. Friends and partisans of the dead Liberal leader became so excited in their weeping that they several times attempted to take hold of the casket with the object of carrying in their own hands the body of their dead leader. At the cemetery the excitement became so intense that at one time it looked as though the police would be unable to handle the disorderly crowd. Pistols were freely used and one person was killed and twenty-five wounded.. Most of the trouble at the cemetery was caused by the actions of the disorderly crowd in looting a bodega and soft-drinks stand just outside of the cemetery. The funeral demonstrated the immense popularity of the dead Liberal candidate. The disorder soon quieted down and had practically no political significance as General Gomez's own son and Liberal leaders in general disapproved of the disorder and used their efforts to calm the excited multitude. Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Liberal leader, after a long absence in the United States, returned to Havana with the funeral party of General Gomez. Dr. Ferrara is remaining in Cuba and has resumed his political activity as a member of the Cuban Congress. He and Enrique Recio are contenders for the future leadership of the Liberal party. However, Ferrara, according to the present Constitution, cannot become a presidential possibility as he was born in a foreign country, Italy.

(59) Policy towards the United States.

Considerable anti-American propaganda is going on in the Cuban press. This propaganda, while not very effective at present, may become more serious. It endeavors to create a feeling among ~~Americans~~ Cubans that the United States is carrying on a commercial struggle against Cuba and is treating Cuba as a conquered nation. The attached article from LA NOCHE of the 23rd instant is the most serious of this kind recently published, because the reference to threatened ~~there~~ troubles between the United States and Japan will give great encouragement and satisfaction to the Japanese propaganda against the United States.

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

Sea patriota: no consuma artículos americanos; acuérdese que no quieren comprarnos el azúcar.

ENDERNOS

tenemos que defendernos y buscando pronto el medio de que nuestros insaciables explotadores sientan a tiempo el peso de nuestra campaña.

Contra los productos cubanos sobre todo, contra el azúcar, en los Estados Unidos se ha iniciado una tremenda propaganda. Parece como que estamos en guerra con esa nación amiga y que existe el propósito malvado de acabar con esa casi única fuente de riqueza con que contamos. En los trenes, en los teatros, en las calles y hasta en los periódicos que tanto nos han adulado cuando así les convino, sin perjuicio de insultarnos después, no se ven más que letreros en esta forma: "No consuma usted azúcar de Cuba".

Eso hay que contrarrestarlo, y si tenemos la cabeza sobre los hombros podemos hacerle un positivo estropicio a los poderosos yankees, que por el hecho de ser grandes y ricos se creen mejores que nadie, estiman que todo el mundo les debe ciega obediencia, y que debe sucumbir lo que no lleve un cartel que diga: "Made in U. S. A."

Los norte-americanos son gentes precavidas y no deben olvidar que los pueblos chicos tienen forzosamente que ser respetados. Ellos persumen de fabricar nacionalidades, para luego someterlas comercialmente a su control y por corolario dominarlas en todos sentidos. No deben los yankees arriergarse en una lucha contra el pueblo y los intereses de Cuba, porque su actuación en ese sentido no sería noble. Ellos nos ayudaron a conquistar nuestra independen

acarnos comercialmente ntar contra nuestra soberanía y contra nuestro bienestar. Doblemente se hallan obligados a velar por que Cuba se desenvuelva dentro de un ambiente de prosperidad, toda vez que el triunfo de la República debe ser para los norteños cosa propia. Además, al gato no es posible acosarlo demasiado: hay que dejarle una ventanilla para que se escape; puede arañar, causar daño. Y no hay enemigo pequeño tampoco. Esto lo saben los yankees, quienes también conocen que los cubanos para ellos serían unos enemigos formidables, en caso de un conflicto armado entre los Estados Unidos y el Japón. Somos "la llave del Golfo" y la actuación de Cuba resentida, ultrajada, vejada, humillada, vencida, aniquilada, habría de ser importantísima. Somos los centinelas avanzados; guardas de la nación americana, y fieles custodios seremos mientras no pretendan tratarnos como a pais conquistado.

Nuestro amor y nuestro agradecimiento tiene un límite: la conservación de nuestros intereses; el respeto mútuo y la mutua consideración. Pero en caso contrario, seremos recíprocos en procedimientos y apelaremos a cualquier clase de armas, por innobles que sean: después de todo, al que están matando de hambre no se le puede exigir hidalguía.

Quisiéramos estar ciegos. Pero no es posible cerrar los ojos a la evidencia. Nos damos cuenta exacta del juego yankee y lamentamos que haya sido tarde cuando esto ocurra.

Más, diremos con ese buen humor que caracteriza a los cubanos, aún en los trances mas difíciles: nunca es tarde si la dicha es buena...

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

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
26 1921 7-9-90
JUL 18
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political

No. 1484 *Date* July 1, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUL 11 1921

(50), (51) and (52). Ins, Outs, and Others.

The First Session of the Tenth Cuban Congress came to a close last night, June 30th. Practically no constructive legislation was accomplished by this session of Congress. Nothing was done to provide new revenues for the public treasury, which is now empty and which according to estimates is now short more than $40,000,000. The Constitutional Amendments mentioned in the President's Message, were not enacted into law. The Anti-Press bill, introduced for the purpose of protecting the banks, was not enacted. The Crop-Lien law, and the Retaliatory Tariff bill also failed of enactment. In spite of the deplorable condition of the public treasury and of the national finances, this Congress voted $30,000. to pay the expenses of a commission to visit the Peruvian Centenary (the American Government only voted $15,000. for this commission). An additional expense was also placed upon the Government by creating two new Justices of the Supreme Court, and positions for a few minor judiciary officers. It is thought that the only reason why further extravagant measures were not voted was a knowledge on the part of the legislators that the Treasury was empty and would not be able to pay the expenditures called for by a great many bills which they proposed.

Binding Margin

Cuba — President to call extra session of Congress. — Report of July 1 debates — Rate on

It is the intention of the President to call an extra session of Congress with a program urging the following important legislation: (1) Revision of the budget law; (2) new tax laws; (3) sane banking law; (4) Provisions for a public loan and provisions for increasing public revenue.

While the public is still manifesting a sincere desire to aid the present Administration to accomplish its program of economic and political reform, it has no faith in the Cuban Congress, and this lack of confidence is increasing daily. — Observers declared that

Cuba

Advocates favoring a new political party met June 30th for the purpose of starting the new party movement. The leaders of this movement are generally members of the old Conservative party, and are headed by Dr. Ricardo Dolz and Dr. Aurelio Hevia. Many influential members of the Conservative party attended the meeting, but beyond an exchange of opinions and suggestions, no definite action was taken. Indications are that this movement will not draw a very strong support in the near future, and will not be very effective unless unforeseen circumstances make radical changes in the present political alignment.

Dolz and Hevia attempt to form new party

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

3-1

1921 AUG 1 WAR DEPARTMENT
26 JT-9-91

in Cuba

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1,497 Date July 22, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date M. I. B., O. C. S. JUL 27 1921, 19

(20) National - (60) Internal Affairs.

The Cuban Congress met in Extraordinary Session on the 18th instant. Prior to this meeting a Mixed Committee, selected from both political parties had been holding frequent conferences with the President for the purpose of preparing legislative measures to be presented to Congress. This Committee, which is continuing its meetings, is composed of the following political leaders: Messrs. Dolz, Figueroa, Torriente, Verdeja, Collazo, Pino Guerra, Recio, Ferrara, Gonzalez Manet, de la Peña, Cortina, Varona Suarez, Gualberto Gomez.

It is reliably reported that this Committee has discarded party lines; that from the arguments submitted by its members no one would be able to know their party affiliation. Dr. Cosme de Torriente and Dr. Orestes Ferrara appear to be leading constructive influences on the Committee.

The President, in his Message to this Congress urged the early enactment of four laws:

1st.- Budget Law for fiscal control, based on the Budget Law of 1918-1919. Copy of this project is enclosed herewith. (For Chart showing Departments of Cuban Government, see my Report No. 1498 of this date; and for amount of expenses estimated for each Department, see Economic Monograph Report, No. 1495, of this date.) Indications point to the enactment of this project.

2nd.- A project for issuing by the Government of $50,000,000. worth of 6% Bonds, to be used in paying off the Floating Debt, or unpaid current obligations. Many Cuban politicians say this law which contemplates an Interior loan does not come within the provisions of the Platt Amendment. However, Article II of the Platt Amendment is very clear on this point, and it is the opinion both of General Crowder and of Dr. Zayas that the Platt Amendment applies in this case. Indications point to the passage of this measure. However, considerable opposition may be expected from politicians who oppose either any domestic or foreign bond issue which might result in American fiscal supervision of Cuban expenditures. It is pointed out that American banks and financiers may require this fiscal supervision before granting a loan.

3rd.- A Crop Lien law. This law to be based on a similar law now

Binding Margin

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

in force in Porto Rico, and intended primarily to assist sugar planters. (Copy of this law will be forwarded later, after same is translated.)

4th.- A new law regulating immigration. This law was introduced in a previous session of Congress and does not at present appear to draw serious consideration from the Cuban Congress. It will probably not be taken up for enactment until after the other more important measures have passed.

Congress will meet three times per week,- Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

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

TORRIENTE BUDGET LAW July 18, 1921.

ART. I. The Budget Law for the Fiscal Year 1918-19 published in the extra edition of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of July 1,1918, which continued in force during the following period of 1919 to 1920, and which authorized the raising, in the manner determined by the present laws, of revenues calculated at $64,460,000.00, and a permanent Expense Budget of $10,035,909.26, and an annual Budget of $54,394,864.59, will continue in force during the fiscal period of 1921-22, within the limits and in the manner determined by this law.

ART. 2, There will be understood as excluded from the Annual Budget all the credits granted for works which were duly performed or for departments which have been suppressed, the corresponding amounts being applied to other work which the present law provides for, and especially to the increases in the Peemanent Budget.

ART. 3. In order to meet the present reduction in the revenues of the Treasury, by reason of the present economic crisis, the Executive Dept. will practice all the economies which it may deem proper in the disposal of services or carrying out of works, not being restricted for this purpose by the provisions of the aforesaid Budget Law, or of other laws which deal with public expenditures, or of the Civil Service Law; notwithstanding, however, that the last mentioned law will remain in force in all particulars with exemptions of the instances when it may be necessary to suppress public offices and avoid the creation of analogous offices and functions in the same Department in which the economy is practised.

ART. 4. The taxes created subsequent to the Budget Law for the Fiscal Year 1918-19, will continue being collected for the purposes for which they were created, and to meet all the expenditures provided for by the present law. The Executive is authorized to maintain the existing departments created by special laws, even though they may not be included in said Budget Law; provided that the ~~p~~ total sum of expenditures of the State does not exceed $64,460,000.00.

ART. 5. The Executive will publish, in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, by means of a Decree, before the first day of November of the current year, the National Budgets as they shall be in force for the Fiscal Period of 1921-22, in accord with the provisions of the present law, prohibiting during the remainder of the period any alteration of budgets and the transfer of credits. No expenditures will be permitted during the period November to June inclusive which is not provided for in these Budgets, excepting those provided for in the following article.

ART. 6. All the credits granted by the laws which

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

will be enacted by Congress during the present fiscal period will be included in the budgets for 1922-1923, unless they determine the income which must be used to cover said credits. There will be considered as surplus from budgets only such as so appear after the liquidation of the said budgets, at the expiration of the current fiscal year.

ART. 7. The Executive will inform Congress of the manner and form in which he shall have exervised the powers granted him under the present law, and said law will be in force from the date of its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Republic, all contrary provisions being rendered null from and after such date.

HAVANA, Palace of the Senate, July 18, 1921.

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

3-1

2 Encs.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921
AUG 17
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political

No. 1510 *Date* August 5, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S AUG 12 1921

(50) (51) & (52) - Ins, Outs, & Others.

The President, assisted by Cabinet officers and a Joint Committee composed of Congressmen and Senators from both political parties, has been actively working on his constructive legislative program. This program embraces many projects of law designed to relieve the deplorable conditions now existing both in governmental and national finance.

The program for improvement of governmental Finance contains the following projects:

(a) Law for readjustment of the Budget.
In view of the extravagance of the past Administration, the rapid decline in revenues, and the exactions which will be demanded by financial interests before they agree to extend credit to the Government, this project is so important that the future welfare of the Republic depends upon it.

(b) Law for the emission of bonds to pay the total floating debt.
Copy of this project is attached hereto. This measure will be necessary to pay off the Government's current obligations approximating $50,000,000. This project will require the sanction of the American Government according to Art. II of the Platt Amendment. This project not only provides for the issue of bonds, but proposes a scheme of increased taxation for obtaining the funds to pay off the indebtedness caused by the issue. Indications point to the enactment of a more thorough and comprehensive scheme of tax revision, as this scheme is considered only piecemeal and inadequate. It has been proposed -and the proposal may be adopted- to combine this project with the interior bond issue, making the total issue of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the floating debt and the ~~xxx~~ exterior loan which is to be consummated for industrial purposes.

(c) Law for the abolishment of mixed gratifications to public employees.
This gratification has already been suspended by presidential decree in view of no funds in the public treasury.

Binding Margin

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

It will be difficult to get Congress to enact this measure, but the President will probably continue the suspension by decree if Congress fails to act. This measure would save the Government about $32,000,000. annually.

(d) Law for Commercial Commission to Washington.
This Commission has already gone today, and will confer with the American authorities and bankers reference reference projected loans and commercial relations between the two Governments.

(e) Law for forming a Mixed Commission for formulating new Customs Tariff.
This ~~xirtuallyxxxxxx~~n vitally concerns the national revenue and should be so drawn up as to abolish the customs House frauds whereby the Government is annually cheated out of enormous sums.

The program for the improvement of National Finance and Industry embraces the following projects:

(a) Law for the Reduction of the Sugar Production.
Over-expansion of the sugar production which has increased the normal crop from 2,500,000 tons to 4,000,000 tons, is one of the principal causes of the present industrial depression. Reduction by legal enactments will be most difficult, but if accomplished would most materially aid the entire Island.

(b) Law for a $50,000,000. loan to aid and protect industries especially the sugar industry.
This project will also require the sanction of the sanction of the United States, which undoubtedly before granting such sanction will see that the Cuban Government takes proper steps, to honestly regulate the distribution of the funds so obtained and also adopts such an honest program of economy and tax revision as will insure its ability to pay off its national debts when they fall due. This project is of vital importance to Cuban industries but will not be effective unless proper provision is made for ~~its~~ the honest and advantageous distribution of the funds.

(c) Law for the "Refaccion" (development) and Grinding of Cane.
The object of this law is to benefit the "Colono" (sugar planter) and give him the advantages along the lines now provided in the Crop Lien Law of Porto Rico.

(d) Law regarding the renting of houses.
The enactment of a suitable law along these lines would most effectually aid in decreasing the enormous cost of living. The public generally has been most outrageously swindled by profiteers in this respect. Excessive rents have suffered very little reduction even during the financial crisis, and just recently instances are known where a $200. monthly rental on an unfurnished house was increased to $220. The public has frequently been the victim of double profiteering in house rents. Owners

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

of houses have let the houses to agents at very high prices. The agent has then sublet the houses at an increase frequently exceeding by 100% the very high rental required by the owner.

(e) Project of Railroad Legislation,
The excessive freight and passenger rates charged by railroads have been discussed in previous reports. People in the interior, who get their supplies by rail feel this excessive charge most keenly, and a reduction in rates is generally demanded by the public.

(f) Law for the Protection of the Cattle Industry.
It is known that the price of beef in Cuba is exorbitant. It is also a fact that cattle ranches in Camaguey Province are overflowing with cattle which in that locality can be sold at a low price. The general prevalence of the high price in other parts of the Republic is principally due to excessive transportation charges exacted by the railroads. There has been agitation by cattle men to get the Government to prohibit further importation of fresh beef from the United States and thereby create a monopoly for the Cuban cattle owners. Such a step would be most injurious to the public welfare, and there is little chance for the enactment of such a project.

(g) Changes in the law of Jan. 31, 1921 which provides for a Commission for the Liquidation of Banks.
A project providing for the arrest and trial and conviction of the many criminals who have figured so notoriously in high finance would be most beneficial. The Cuban people regard it as a public scandal that so many rich criminals who have exploited the public have been allowed to go unpunished.

A copy of each of the President's two Messages to Congress on these subjects is attached hereto.

---------:---------

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

Interior Loan.

Mr President and Gentlemen of the Committee:

In compliance with the duties which have been confered on me at the session which took place July I4th, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following project.

Ist Part.

The Issuing of Bonds.

Art. I The National Executive is authorized to make an issue of Treasury Bonds to the sum of 50 million dollars, legal gold currency, of the weight and fineness established by the National Currency Law which shall bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable at the expiration of each six months.

Art. 2. The amortization of this debt to be made in the term of fifteen years counting from August I,1924 ,by annual drawings which will take place after due previous anouncement. The Goverment may anticipate ~~fxtxxdxxxpxxvixxx~~ the calling in and amortization of these bonds.

Art. 3. The issue to be in two series under the following:

Series"A"- Fifteen million dollars in Bonds of $500 each with the corresponding numbering.

Series "B"- Thirty-five million dollars in bonds of $100.00 each with the same corresponding numbering.

Coupons to be attached duly numbered for the payment of the half-yearly interest.

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

Art. 4. The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds will take ~~pa~~ place in the office of the General Treasury of the Republic in the city of Havana, bonds to be dated the first of August 1921, and will be admitted as guarantees of any securities which may be acceptable by the State.

Art.5. The Republic of Cuba aasumes the obliagtion in good faith and credit to guarantee the punctual payment of principal and interest on these bonds.

Art.6. These bonds will be applied to satisfy obligations of State(except those pertaining to Personnel) which may have been legitimately contracted and acknowledged.

Art.7. To meet payment of principal and interest of said bonds, there will be applied taxes created by the Laws of July 31, 1921 and July 1, 1921, with modifications inserted by the present documents, after having covered obligations of the issue of the Treasury bonds to the amouny of thirty million dollars authorized by the first of said laws and for this purpose and to add to the budget of revenues in view of the present condition of the Treasury, other taxes will be levied as follows:

Second Part.

Modification of the existing taxes and creation of new ones.

Art. 8. Clause "D" of article 4 of the law of July 1, 1920, will read as follows:

"D"- All commercial invoices pertaining to importation and to the domestic market will carry a stamp on each sheet according to the value represented as per graduated scale as follows:

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

Up to	$20.00	-----	$0.01
More than	20.00	Up to 100-------	0.02
"	" 100.00	" " 200-------	0.05
"	" 250.00	" " 500-------	00.10
"	" 500.00	" "1000-------	0.20
"	" 1000.00	" "3000-------	0.50
"	" 3000.00	" "6000-------	1.00
"	" 6000.00	" "15000------	5.00
"	"15000.00 and upward--------		10.00

In no business operation,whether it is on a cash or credit basis,can the invoice be passed without the said stamp.

Art. 9. The tax established by the clause"F" of article 4 of the July 1, 1920, on documents relating to ~~tixx~~ bond contracts given by the bond companies may be extended to all classes of bonds,given ~~xxxx~~ on cash or personal,by merchants and individuals, all receipts or documents to carry~~k~~the stamp issued as proof of bond having been given at the police stations,public offices and courts.

Art. 10. A ~~xtxmp $500~~ $5.00 stamp will be required as certificates and diplomas of competency of all classes issued by academies and teaching institutions of any character,thus extending its applications under the clause"I" of incise 2 of Article 2 of the Law of July 31,1917.

Art. 11. Clause "K" of Par.2 of the law of July 31,1917 will be drawn up as follows:

10 cents stamps will be required on any petitions and memoranda which are presented to any departments of the State, provincila and municipal;also all appeals and complaints,

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

revision of any resolutions adopted by the officials of State, councilors and provincial governors,municipal mayors and municipalities and all documents announcing the bringing of lawsuits, the ~~formalities~~ formulation of this clause of demand being an indispensable requisite for parties appealing for same. All certificates given out by public officers,national,provincial and municipal and physicians on health and death reports,without any prejudice to the established conditions of other laws for the granting of said certificates,which will be only granted on written application.

Art. I2- A 5 cts.stamp will be required on any documents in the transfer of industries,which may be presented to the municipalities in conformity with the municipal taxation law, without which requisite no application will be accepted.

Art.I3 The $I.00 stamp will be required on licenses for the opening of any establishments,to be given out according to the said municipal taxation law;also on permits for building, rebuilding or remodelling, or repairs to all class of structures.

Likewise,$I.00 will be required on certificates as to the buildings being habitable.

Art.I4. $I.00 stamp will be required on patents of invention,certificates of names of trade marks and trade names, commercial,and of live stock,etc and on all analagous documents.

Art.I5. A 50 cent stamp to be required on forestal guides issued by the authorities or officials charged with issuing same.

Art.I6. Documents pertaining to transportation of cattle require the following scale of taxation:

Up to I0 head of cattle		------	0.I0
More than I0"	Upto 25	------	0.25
More than 25	" " 50	------	0.30
" " 50	" " I00	------	0.50
" " I00		----------	I.00

Art.I7. A $I.00 stamp to be required on communications signed by municipal judges,must be signed on the first page of books of accounting of merchants,according to the present Code of Commerce now in force.

Art.I8 A stamp will be required on stocks,bonds and obligations, whether to bearer or registered issued by companies

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

corporations,etc. as follows:

For each stock,bond or obligation up to $100.-	$0.05
Over 100 to $500	0.10
Over 500 and upward	0.50

When title deeds are given or certificates are furnished pertaining to more than one stock,bond or obligation,the taxation of the same will be adjusted to the above scale in proportion to the value of each one of these stocks, bonds or obligations.

Art.19. A $1.00 stamp is required on all passports furnished by the Department of State.

Art.20. On private contracts of land (lots) on installment, a tax of $1.00 will be required when the value of any lot in question does not exceed $500.00;otherwise,a 1.00 stamp is required on each $500.00 or fraction.

Art. 21. A 10 cent stamp is required on every $100. represented in policies or contractual documents of a redeemable character,given by companies or associations under the head of investment,or other analagous companies, excepting those of Mutual Insurance companies,which pay a special tax.

Art.22. A tax is imposed on patent medicines, whether National or an imported product,said taxation to be met by a stamp affixed to each box,package, bottle,dose,or in other form put up, in which said products are sold by the producers or drugstores trading in same as follows:

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

Articles sold for less than 50 cents, $.05

" " " more " 50 cents, and up to $1.00, .10

" " " " " 1.00, to $2.00 .20

" " " " " 2.00, to 5.00 .30

" " " " " 5.00 .50

Art. 23. A tax is levied upon perfumes, as follows:

1. Every quart bottle, pint bottle, or jar, of perfumery, of national production, 10 cts.

2. Every quart bottle, pint bottle, or jar, of lotions or toilet water, of national production, 10 cents

3. Each box of perfumed powder for the complexion, of national production, 5 cents.

4. Perfumed soap or antiseptic of national production, 5 cents.

The same articles, if imported, will pay as follows:

1. Each quart, half bottle, or other bottle, or jar, of perfume, 15 cents.

2. Each quart bottle, pint bottle, or other bottle, or jar, of lotions or toilet water, 15 cents.

3. Each box of perfumed powder for the complexion, 10 cents.

4. Each perfumed soap or antiseptic, 10 cents.

This taxation to be complied with by affixing corresponding stamps on bottles, boxes, etc.

Art. 24. A tax is levied on medicinal mineral waters, and table mineral water, as follows:

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

1. Each pint bottle of mineral, medicinal or table water coming from national springs will pay 1 cent.

2. Each quart bottle of the same will pay 2 cents.

3. Each demijohn containing 16 quarts of mineral water, medicinal or other water proceeding from national springs, will pay 20 cents.

4. When containers are used other than those expressly specified in this Law, 20 cents will be levied on each 9 quarts.

The following articles of importation will pay the following scale of taxation:

1. Each pint bottle of mineral water, medicinal or otherwise, 2 cents.

2. Each quart bottle of the same, 4 cents.

3. Each demijohn containing 16 quarts of mineral water, etc., 30 cents.

4. When containers are used other than those specifically mentioned in this Law, a taxation of 30 cents will be levied on every 9 quarts.

Agreement to be made with owners and managers of national springs to put into effect the taxation created by this law.

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

Art. 25. There is also created a tax on alcohol for automobile or motor use, and likewise upon gasoline and denatured alcohol to be used in alcohol stoves, and for other industrial purposes, in the following propertion:

1st. On each gallom of 3.785 liters of "Motor Spirits" or of alcohol, denatured with formol, or naptha, a tax of 1 cent.

2. On each gallon of 3.785 liters of gasoline or similar product, 2 cents.

Alcohol or other products taxed under this Law shall not pay any tax when destined for exportation.

Art. 26. A tax of 5% upon bets in all kinds of gambling, horse races and like spectacles, in which such betting is allowed in any form by the proper authorities.

Art. 27. A tax of 10% upon the entrance fee for all kinds of public spectacles, whether theatres, enclosed, or open air functions. When seats are sold with the entrances, the tax will be graduated upon the total value of the entrance and seat.

Art. 28. The existing tariff of taxes on transfers of property, is modified as follows:

(a) Adjudication in payment, whether made directly or by commission or order, sales, re-sales, and transfers of property and real estate,- shall pay a tax of 2% on the amount involved, subject to the right of the Collector to ascertain the amount, under the provisions given. When the said adjudications consist of movable property, the tax will be 1% of their value.

It shall be an indispensable requisite that oath shall be made that the amount shown in the document has been used as a basis in determining the amount of the tax.

(b) On exchanges (or trades) of securities or

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

real properties, a tax of 2% is levied, and on movable property, 1%. On each exchange or trade, the tax shall be paid in equal halves when the values are the same; but when the value on one side is greater than the other, the tax will be paid on the difference at the same rate.

(c) Constitution, acknowledgment, modification or extinction of property tights shall pay a tax of 3% on the principal of the capital constituted, acknowledged, nodified or extinguished.

(d) The constitution, acknowledgment, modification, extension or extinction of mortgage property rights shall pay 1/2% on the capital guaranteed by the mortgage. The transfer of the mortgage shall pay at an equal rate with that of its constitution.

(e) The constitution, acknowledgment, modification, imposition, or extinction of pensions, of whatever kind or denomination, shall pay as follows:

Constituted for 1 to 5 years, 1/2%
From 5 to 10 years, 1%
From 10 to 20 years, 2%
For more than 20 years, and for life-pensions, 4%.

When the amount of the capital of the pension is shown in the document, the tax shall be calculated thereon.
If the constitution of the pension shall be in exchange for a transfer of properties, the pension shall be calculated upon the value of the property; if the pension is not fixed in the document, 5% shall be calculated.

(f) Upon leases, sub-leases, subrogations, or transfers, whether recorded or not, there shall be a tax of 1/4% based upon the total value for the period of the lease.

Private contracts of lease, sub-lease, or assignments, must contain the notation of the proper bureaus of the Treasury Department showing that the tax has

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

been paid, without which requisite said documents shall not be admitted to the courts or Government Departments, whether State, provincial, or municipal.

(g) The forming of all companies, corporations and other entities, whether mercantile or civil (excepting conjugal), shall pay a tax of 1/2% upon the contributed capital, either in cash, stocks, bonds, obligations, or other kind of securities. Adjudications or transfers upon dissolution, conversion or transformations, shall pay a like tax.

Companies, corporations, etc., constituted abroad shall, upon being inscribed in the Mercantile Registry for doing business in this country shall pay a like tax upon the capital destined for its operations in Cuba.

Those ~~These~~, however, already constituted abroad at the time this law is enacted, shall be free of this tax upon taking domicile in Cuba,.

(h) Inheritances of all kinds of property and property rights, shall be subject to tax in the following scale, said tax being payable from the date of death of the deceased, and for a period of six months thereafter:

Between the deceased and legitimate descendants,	1%
" " illegitimate "	2%
" conjugal parties in general,	3%
" second grade of blood relationship,	4%
" third " " " "	5%
" fourth " " " "	6%
" fifth " " " "	7%
" sixth " " " "	8%
Outside of blood relationship,	9%
Masses for the repose of the soul	8%

Donations between the living, and upon death; necessary and voluntary gifts, and legacies of all kinds, shall pay the same rate of taxes as follows:

Between 'ascendientes' (parents, grandparents, etc.) and legitimate offspring,	1%
Between ascendientes and illegitimate offspring,	2%
" conjugal parties in general,	3%
" second grade of blood relationship,	4%
" third " " " "	5%

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

Between fourth grade of blood relationship,	6%
" fifth " "	7%
" sixth " "	8%
Outside of blood relationship	9%
Masses for the soul	8%
Movable property and live stock, in all cases,	2%

Art. 29. In accordance with the authority granted to the Executive by the Law of January 16, 1904, the surtaxes of 15, 20 and 25% on importations comprised in the tariff established by Presidential Decree No. 44 of February 1, 1904, are hereby increased to 20, 25 and 30% respectively.

Art. 30. Article 6 of the Law of July 1, 1920, will be substituted by the following:

There shall be considered as violaters of the stamp tax law, not only those who fail to affix and properly cancel stamps to the documents requiring them, but those who omit to issue said documents in order to avoid payment of the tax.

In cases of infraction, a fine of $1.00 for ~~each~~ each infraction shall be imposed; and upon second offence, a fine of $5.00 each infraction; and upon third offence, $10.00 for each infraction,- all within the same year.

Art. 31. There shall be considered answerable for payment of the tax, and of the ~~f~~ fines for infractions, those who issue documents without the proper stamps, or without cancelling same, also those who fail to issue the corresponding documents to avoid the tax.

Art. 32. Authorities, functionaries, corporations, partnerships, or private individuals, who receive documents or writings of whatever kind subject to stamps, and which do not bear said stamps as provided by law, shall be jointly responsible to reimburse for those which should have been used; and they will be further subject to

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

payment of an equal fine to that paid by those ~~issuing~~ issuing or signing the document or writing without affixing the corresponding stamps or without their due cancellation.

Art. 33. There shall likewise be considered as violators of the ~~taxes~~ taxes created by this Law, proprietors, managers, and directors,etc., of companies, corporations, establishments, and private individuals, subject to taxation hereunder, who do not pay same with national stamps; and there will be applied for the first infraction a fine of $100; for the second, $200; and for the third, $500;

Art. 34. The Treasury Department shall have the duty of seeing that this Law is complied with regularly, and shall make all necessary investigations, through officials of its proper bureaus.

The Administrators of ~~Fsiax~~ Fiscal Districts and Zones, through ~~thmugh~~ employees under their orders, shall likewise make the necessary visits for supervision of the collection of the taxes, and to attend to the observance of the Laws and Regulations on the matter.

Those who interrupt or interfere with the inspection, investigation or supervision as above provided, will be liable to a fine of from $150. to $250.; notice of said fine to be given in each case by the inspector, and the fine to be paid to the corresponding Administrator of Fiscal district pr Zone.

If, notwithstanding said penalty, the taxpayer persists in obstructing the services before mentioned, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report the fact to the respective Court of Instruction that proper procedure shall be taken upon the charge of refusing assistance to the authorities for compliance with the laws of the Republic.

Art. 35. The Executive is authorized to modify as

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

he deemxx necessary, the Regulations now in force as to Taxes, which are modified by the present law, and to issue such regulations as may be necessary for the administration and collection of the new taxes herein established.

Art.36. The Executive is likewise authorized to organize the necessary services and open the necessary credits for the carrying out of this law.

3rd. Part.

Adjustment of the Expense Budget to the Ordinary Receipts calculated for the Fiscal Year 1921-1922.

Art.37. By Presidential Decree of June 30th, lasy,and under the provisions of Art.396 of the Law of the Executive Power,the Budget of 1918-1919 then still in force, was extended for the present fiscal 1921- 1922,and, calculating the receipts as $66,990,000 ,the total of all the expenses provided for in the annual and fixed budget must come within this figure;and therefor the National Executive is authorized as follows;

1. To order such economies as may be necessary for the aforesaid adjustment of expenses,by proper reorganization of the services of the several Executive departments and independent offices.

2. After such regrganization has been effected,the Executive shall proceed to publish the National Budget as adapted,which is to be in force for the present fiscal year in accordance with the present Law,said bidget to be made public in the"Official Gazatte" .. After said publication, there shall be no expense incurred other than those providddd for in said Budget.

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

3. During the present fiscal year there shall be made no transfers of credit except in cases of public ~~xxx~~ calamity or grave alteration of public order; credits to be only applied to the purposes to which destined,in accordance with the provisions of Art.390 of the Law of the Excutive Power.

4. It is expressly prohibited to certify services not actually rendered by employess,and chiefs making such certification will be liable,not only to administrative penalty corresponding to this act,but also to the penalty provided for in the laws.

5. A Committee is to be appointed consisting of one Magistrate of the Supreme Court to be named by the Chamber of Goverment of that Court;obe Delegate of the Fiscal of the same Supreme Court; one Senator,and one Representative, each to be named by his respective Legislative Body; and one Delegate of the Secretary of the Treasury whp will act as Secretary of said Committee;and this Committee will proceed to the examination of the Pension expedientes,proposing in each case the suitable resolutions for determining those which should be included in the legislative credit under the General Law of Pensions dated June II,1918.

6. The Executive will prescribe the necessary measures for the proper compliance with the general precepts and provisions of Goverment Accountability as contained in the Law of the Executive Power and Departmental Regulations.

7. The National Executive shall likewise proceed to the revision of all existing contracts for public works and services,in order to cancel such of those as should not be allowed to stand,as also to rectify the prices in those which must be continued in force.

Art.39 The present Law will take effect upon its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Republic.

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

NOTE BY SECRETARY GELABERT.

In drawing up this Project I have been guided by no other motive than the carrying out of your wishes as expressed when these matters were entrusted to me, and I hope I have succeeded in interpreting the ideas and plans outlined,- it now being your task to complete and revise this xpx project as shall seem to you most adequate to meet the needs of the Republic.

Habana, July 18,1921.

Yours respectfully,

SEBASTIAN GELABERT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

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

Enc. 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. HIST. DIV.
26-7-9-92

REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Office of the
PRESIDENT.

To The Congressof the Republic:

In the session held yesterday with the Congressional Committee, formed in compliance with my Decree No. 1288, of July 7th, it was resolved to add to the program referred to in my former message of the 20th, four matters which I now recommend to your body: They are:

10. Law on Immigration.
11. Railroad Legislation.
12. A law for the protection of native cattle industry.
13. A law to reform that of January 31, 1931, which created the Commission for the liquidation of Banks.

In my Message of July 17th I recommended the definitive approval of an Immigration Law pending in Congress, but I infer from certain information I have obtained that through lack of clearness in my instructions, there has arisen the error of believing that I referred to a different Law from the one presented in the Senate with the object of restoring to force of legislation prior to the reform of 1917. Let it be understood that I exclusively referred to this proposed law and reiterate my recommendation that it be approved.

Certain Congressmen who have attended the conferences which have been held have shown a keen desire that through a Message to Congress in its Special Sessions the question of Railroad Legislation be taken up. The request, based as it is upon a commendable desire to benefit the country, through regulation and lowering of cost of transportation, deserves attention, and I have not hesitated in complying with it, and consider the subject as one included in the convening of Congress. However, I do not wish it to be assumed that my decision is in any sense an indication of my compliance with the propositions which may be formulated by the House Committee whose duty it shall be to study the subject.

It seems to me to be a very important measure, as the proposed law presented to the Senate for the establishing of a Department of Communications and Transportation would include all methods of transportation, and without incurring any important increase in expense, would undoubtedly bring about a reduction in the near future and such reforms as are desired in the service.

As this project affects also the Division of Communications, I refrained from recommending its discussio during the Special Session; but I do recommend it in connection with the new organization, without affecting the Division mentioned, in every way pertaining to Rail-

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

roads, and other means of transportation, which may mean the lowering of the cost of living, the protection of the public resources and assistance in meeting the economic crisis, all of which aspects are included in the calling of the special session.

Yielding also to the insistent demand of Congressmen, as well as to the Commission, I recommend that Congress study, in the shortest time necessary for a Special Session, the problem of protection and development to the native cattle industry, with the double object ofbenefitting the cattle raiser and the consumer of meat, through a lowering in the cost of this food product which shall be positive and permanent. It is not possible for me to suggest any definite solution, but I maintain a mental reservation respecting the worth of certain propositions which have been made, and regarding which I have not yet formed any opinion, of a definite character.

And finally, I do not take the position of recommending the modification of the Law of January 31, 1931, but merely suggest the amplifying of certain details for better compliance with the ideas of the author and within the purposes for which the Special Session is called.

It is unquestionably important to show, in the interest of the good credit of the Nation, that the laws imposing punishment for wrongful acts which cause serious injury to a multitud of persons, are not a dead letter, as upon the confidence inspired by such laws do they depend for protection against such wrongful acts; and therefore if Art. XV of the law of January 31, 1931, obligates the Commission and the Liquidating Board to denounce before the Criminal Court acts which appear to be unlawful, the result reached does not in every case produce this disposition.

In other words, the wrongful methods of a merchant in his commercial relations with others, or those of an agent, director or manager of any mercantile organization may not be the subject of criminal investigation, according to our present law, without a first hearing in the Civil Courts declaring a state of insolvency and qualifying th e same in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 4, of Book 4 of the Commercial Code.

Congress should add to the Law of January 31, 1931, means for fulfilling this needed procedure.

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

Article XVI of the mentioned law, completing the full powers conferred under Article III upon the Liquidating Commission, empowers the Commission to take any action necessary before the Courts, but through Lawyers, Solicitors or attorneys, which would presuppose the necessity of designating certain lawyers in different jurisdictions for prosecuting such actions thus giving opportunity to heavy expense.

It would appear to be wise to amend that article, appointing the Fiscal (prosecuting attorney) in the respective courts to represent the Secretary of the Treasury, who acts as President of the Liquidating Commission.

Article XI of the law provides that all creditors of a bank etc. (next page)/

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

Art. XI of the ~~Law~~ which provides that the cerditors of banks shall be informed of certain resolutions of the Liquidating ~~Commission~~ Board, is highly important; and provides the recourse of appeal. I consider that in those resolutions there should be included those of credit compensations, sale or transfer of property, their adjudication in payment, and general transactions; and I also consider that the appeal should be presented before the Judge of First Instance of the Judicial District in which the Bank is located, by means of a detailed document signed by the appellant, accompanied by an attested copy for delivery to the President of the Liquidating ~~Commission~~ Board who will in turn transmit it immediately to the Liquidating Commission with appropriate remarks. The Judge, before ~~taking~~ the appeal is taken to the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court, shall summon the President of the Liquidating Board and the appellant, before said Chamber (to appear within five days/ or, as to the Provinces of Camaguey and Oriente, eight days) At the expiration of this period the said Chamber will order the probatory steps indicated in the appeal, or indicated afterward; and at all events shall render a decision within the period of the ten days following, unless further steps are ordered for the purpose of better reaching a decision. The President of the Commission (that is, the Secretary of the Treasury) may at any time appear for the Liquidation Board,- said President to be represented by the Fiscal; but the appeal shall be declared abandoned if the appellant shall not appear within the time allowed in the summons.

A Procedure for the transfer of properties should also be determined upon, said transfer to be upon order of the Commission or one of its Boards. This procedure could be established by the laws in force so far as

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

compatible with the special law of January 31,1921; such Commission or boards to designate experts or brokers to place value on property,or intervents in their sale, and to preside over auction sales; but permitting any interested party the right to appoint,at his expense, an expert or broker,- whose report or proposition shall be heard.

Furthermore, in view that the operation of the Commission and boards bring about increased expenses for the Government,, and that an indefinite prolongation of the present condition is prejudicial, disturbing and interfering with the normal banking and mercantil conditions generally,- I deem it expedient that ~~xtxhx~~ the law of January 31,1921 be extended, in the sense that, at the termination of the period indicated in its Art. XIII if no plan of reorganization of a bank,has been presented, or,if presented,same has been rejected,- the liquidation of said bank shall be immediately proceeded with,- or that is, the proper measures taken to apply all classes of properties, or the prices obtained for such properties, to payment to the creditors.

The Palace, July 31, 1921.

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

COPY

1-1

Enc. 7

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
G-2, INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-92
AUG 17

TO THE HONORABLE CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Yesterday the Congressional Commission formulated in accordance with Presidencial Decree No.1288, met and agreed to extend their approval on a program of matters that should be the object of the deliberation and agreement of that Honorable body (Congress) in its extra sessions, for which it was called together, without need of submitting for my opinion in the next session which will take place tomorrow, Saturday, the necessity for recommending the approval of the Law of Immigration, that of the Railroads and the Law for Defending the Cattle Industry of Cuba.-

The program referred to comprises the following subjects:

1.-Law for the "Refaccion"(Development) and Grinding of Cane.

2.-Law for the Readjustment of the Budget.

3.-Law of the Commercial Commission to Washington.

4.-Law for the Abolishment of "gratificaciones" (graft money) to public employees.

5.- Law for forming a Mixed Commission for formulating new Customs Appraisments.

6.-Law for the Reduction of the sugar production.

7.- Law for the Emission of Bonds to pay the total floating debt.

8.-Law for the Loan of $50,000,000 to protect industries, especially the sugar industry.

9.- Law regarding the renting of houses.

-------0-------

The laws shownt in this program under numbers 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, have already been the object of Messages presented to Congress, as a motive of these extra sessions, and again I recommend the great convenience of adopting the corresponding legislation.

Regarding the Law designated under No. 4, I wish to state that the Executive Body found, on the initiation of the present Administration, an increase in the outgoing expenses of some thirty-two million dollars, the payment of which constituted a very difficult task, almos impossible to fulfill, according to the statement of the Honorable President General Mario G. Menocal, in the message in which he enclosed the plan for the Budget for the present Fiscal Year..-Aggravated by the economic crisis, it was necessary for the Executive Body, by means of a decree to suspend the execution of the Law, as to have requested its its modification, or annulment, or the assignment of incoming amounts to take care of the country, without Congress solving the matter in its ordinary Legislation. As a consequence of that situation the "gratificaciones" are deserved, and though they are not paid, they are owing, and the floating debt increases, for which reason I beg once more that Congress revoke that Law, or that it take any other determination practicable.

-------0-------

The Law regarding the reduction of the sugar production in Cuba has been the cause of profound meditation for me, and on accepting the judgment, founded on solid arguments, of many producers, I am doing so with the clear understanding, that by some indirect means this reductions should be made, and that the law should go into effect temporarily, reducing perhaps one or two "Zafras" crops.-

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

By virtue of which I consider that the comparison of the capacity or producing power of each sugar mill, or manufacturer, could be dispensed with, taking as a basis the previous crops, and by expert estimate; and determine that the tax that is now being received on sugar and molasses continue in effect as to the production of each sugar mill or manufacturer, so long as it does not excede 75% percent of said capacity or producing power, and let that tax be raised when it excedes that proportion.-

---------0----------

The Law marked No. 8 on the Program of the Plan of the Legislation I consider of extreme importance for the immediate improvement of the critical situation we are passing through, and to maintain in a state of prosperity this country, in the future, I recommend to the Honorable Congress that this law be given careful consideration.

It is beyond all doubt that the greatest effort, among those which Public Opinion should realize as a remedy to the crisis now being experienced in Cuba, is the one destined to maintain, and if possible to improve the generating fountains of the nation's wealth.

Among these, sugar and tobacco constitute the principal factors, but while attending to these, there can be and it is only just that there should be given protection to others which already exist or that might exist in the future.-

With this end as an inspiration, we have meditated concerning the means of aiding said production, studying projects prepared by Corporations and competent persons, and we have arrived at the conclusion of considering as the most advantageous means of obtaining this end is the organization of a Meeting or Committee which might be called:"Financiera de la Produccion" "Financial Committee of Production", on the following basis:

The Committee would be formed by three persons, of recognized ability, who are esteemed by the public, and who have had experience and a knowledgeof financial matters. This Committee would have in charge the general management of the capital destined for the defending and development of manufacturing industries, agriculture, cattle raising, transportation, and the construction of plants, furnishing to that end resources

that could be Guaranteed by fruits or property, and stipulating the re-imbursement or return in short terms of payment, all in accordance with the Provision of the law, and a moderate interest.

I consider it my duty to recommend establishment of two additional Light Houses, one at the Entrance of the Harbour of Boston, and the other at Point Allerton, in the Harbour of Hingham, as the Navigation is very much increased, and is extending fast in those parts, and the Light House on Boston Neck is not sufficient for the purpose.

I recommend also the establishment of a Beacon on the Point of Nantucket Shoals, as a very dangerous Ledge of Rocks lies off that Point, and is frequented by Vessels bound in and out of the Harbour of Nantucket, which is the only Harbour in that Island.

I also recommend the establishment of a Light House on Cape Ann, as the Navigation is much increased in that quarter, and is extending fast.

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

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

This Law should be inspired by the notable success of the War Finance Corporation of the United States, already imitated in other Corporations in that country, and which it is proposed to imitate in France, the sum of 200,000,000 francs being devoted solely to the protection of its sugar production.

The capital for that institution could be fixed as $50,000,000, which funds I hope to obtain in the United States, in fulfilling the requisites demanded by the Permanent Treaty between that Republic and our own.

The interest and amortization of the Loan to be paid by the same Comisión Financiera de la Produccion, for which purpose the Government will duly place in its vaults the necessary amounts which, in its turn, the Government will have received from the Special Tax to be estsblished upon sugar, since this is the product which will principally be benefitted.

The receipts from this Tax, added to the interest which the Commission receives from the amounts loaned, will be applied to cover the expenses of the Commission itself and to the interest and amortization of the Loan, and whatever excess remains, to be applied also to the amortization.

I believe, therefore, that it will be highly advantageous to contract this loan abroad, for the sum necessary to produce $50,000,000 , to be dedicated, in its entirety, to the purpose indicated; the amount to be applied to amortization, to be increased in any of the periods indicated, the whole term of the loan not to exceed thirty years.

The annual payment of interest and amortization

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

will not amount,in any fiscal year, to the sum of $5,000,000; and as the Special Tax upon the production of sugar and molasses in the crop of 1918-19 amounted to $5,946,827.20, and in the crop of 1919-20 it produced $5,657,330.35, that tax itself will be sufficient to take care of these payments of interest and amortization if applied to this purpose.

---:---

Project of Law,numbered 9, is extremely important, and the subject matter is receiving attention from many Governments, and is a constant cause of clamor from the poorer classes in the various countries, and as to our own it is to be noted, especially in the thickly-populated capital, that while many articles of prime necessity have been lowered in price,the rents of houses for the accomodation of the families of modest resources, still remain unchanged, as also those of the poorer quarters available for the most needy of our people.

I appeal to Congress to legislate respecting city houses, apartments, 'Accesorias', tenements,etc. excludin those which in the Municipal Registers or Tax Assessments up to June 1,1914, or in the next subsequent declaration, exceed a declared rental of $60. per month. Three types may be considered: Rents of not over $20. per month; rents not less than $20. per month;nor over $35.; and rents not less than $35. nor over $60. per month; and to authorize increases of 20, 25, and 30 % respectively, as a maximum ~~xxxxxxx~~ rental to be demanded by the landlord or his legal representative.

Lodging houses (in which rooms are rented out) will enter into this classification, but shall in no case be permitted an increase over 30% on the declared rental as above indicated.

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

Sub-lessors may not collect more than 25% over the rental stipulated in their own contract of lease,- which shall be subject to the foregoing rules; and in their receipts given to the sub-lessees, the amount paid by the sub-lessor must appear, it being understood as under oath.

There should be established in the municipalities, Sub-Lessors' Registers, and all demands for ejectment must be accompanied by a certificate showing registration in said Registry, and that current taxes are paid.

All demands for ejectment against a sub-lessee shall be notified to the tenant by means of a Notice posted plainly on the building, previously signed by the Secretary of the Court; and from that moment the tenant may deposit his rental money with the Court. In all demands for ejectment for failure to pay, the rental money due may be paid to the plaintiff at any time before the time set for hearing, and the proceeding thus considered terminated.

If the first lessee pays his rental at the expiration of certain periods, he may not exact from a sub-lessee payment of rental in advance.

It shall also be unlawful to refuse to rent apartments or rooms to families having children.

---------0-------

I trust that, on these bases or others considered by the Honorable Congress more suitable, that legislation will be passed upon this highly important matter, thus remedying a deep-rooted evil; without prejudice to further measures should the present remedy not prove adequate.

Havana, July 29, 1921

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

3-1

7657-Q-94
2
1921 130

SUBJECT ECONOMIC - Service Report.
Graft and Extravagance.

From The Military Attaché, Havana.

No. 1,547 Date September 23, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S SEP 30 1921

Graft and extravagance continue, and the following are some of the concrete examples or evidences of the corruption prevailing in Governmental Departments:

1. The Cuban Government has a 4% tax on the profits made by commercial organizations operating on the Island. The Government has lost large sums in the collection of these taxes, through the corruption of the collectors and other officials. Recently one of the proprietors of a large Moving Picture organization which has reaped large profits in Havana, was approached by one of the tax collectors and informed that if he would pay the collector about $160. he, the proprietor, could arrange his books so as to show no profits, and no tax at all would be collected.

2. An employee of a business house states that recently his firm received a shipment valued at about $60,000, the import duty on which would ordinarily amount to about $15,000; that by paying the sum of $500. to certain customs employees, the firm was able to get the shipment in a very short time and without paying the required custom house charges.

3. The contract for construction of pavement and water works for the city of Cienfuegos involved a large sum estimated at about $2,000,000. One construction firm, an organization of acknowledged efficiency and good financial backing, submitted a bid which was $300,000. less than any of the bids submitted by the several other contractors. One contractor, who has great influence, submitted a bid, and although there were two others who underbid him by several hundred thousand dollars, he was awarded the contract. This contractor, in his anxiety to secure the contract, approached the firm who submitted the lowest bid and by means of financial considerations and various other inducements, endeavored to get them to withdraw their bid.

3. Notwithstanding the bankrupt condition of the Cuban Treasury, the Government appropriated $5,000. for prizes awarded in the yacht races recently held at Cardenas.

4. The same notorious graft and open violation of law continues in the administration of the National Lottery. It is said that there are about 2,000 colecturias, 1,000 of which have been used by the President for distribution among Congressmen and Senators, and among his private family and relatives. The ranking official of the Lottery is Norberto Alfonso, nephew of the President; and a son of the President, is the second ranking official in the Lottery.

5. High ranking Government officials who had practically

Binding Margin

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

nothing before entering their offices, are now living in luxury. One of them is said to have recently purchased three expensive automobiles, and to have rented an expensive residence at over $400. per month.

6. The Red Light District in Havana has been re-opened after having been closed for a long time. Many social reformers are of the opinion that there should be a 'zone of tolerance' in order to prevent women of disrepute being distributed throughout the residential sections of the city. However, it is charged that the notorious San Isidro district was reopened for the purpose of graft, and that police officials, and others belonging to the Department of Government, are exacting enormous graft from the women who have been located in this district.

7. Relatives of the President are holding public offices, as follows:

Oscar Zayas, a nepher, is Sub-Secretary of Gobernacion;
Norberto Alfonso, a nephew, Director of the Lottery.
Alfredo Zayas, son, Sub-Director of the Lottery.
Guillermo Gomez Colon, son-in-law, Administrator and Paymaster of the Palace.
Celso Cuellar, son-in-law, Private Secretary. He has an extensive office, in the Muñoz Building, Cor. Obrapia & Aguiar Sts., Havana, and it is publicly stated that he is the necessary person to see for obtaining concessions, collecting claims, etc.
Francisco Cuellar -(brother of Celso Cuellar), Engineer of the Department of Public Works.
Francisco Zayas, brother, Secretary of Public Instruction.

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

3-1

26 7-9-94

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1921
AUG 22

M. I. 2.

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Service Report.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1519 Date August 12, 1921, 19

Replying to No. Date: M.I.D. A.G.S. AUG 19 1921, 19

1. The President of Cuba has expressed a desire to cut out graft and institute economies in the Departments of the Government.

In spite of these laudable desires for reform, the graft continues and there are no visible results of any effective measures taken to eradicate the same. On the contrary, there are concrete examples of graft being practiced in the very Departments of the Government in which relatives of the President hold high positions.

2. The 'Pagador' or Financial Administrator of the Palace is Mr. Guillermo Gomez Colón, son-in-law of the President. In conducting the finances of the Palace this official handles and dispenses large sums of money. In an expense connected with one of the first Luncheons given by the President, Mr. Colón made $450. The method used in obtaining this graft was to get the hotel which did the catering for the luncheon to present a bill for a sum $450. in excess of the actual amount which was paid to the hotel. This transaction has been verified and admitted by an official of a prominent Havana hotel.

3. The following information has been confidentially obtained from an enterprising American automobile dealer who has done a large business in Havana: A subaltern official of the Palace approached the automobile dealer with the proposition of purchasing some four or five good automobiles, and was told that their price would be about $5,000. each. The agent of the Palace replied to the effect that he must pay about $7,000. for each automobile because the 'Pagador' (Paymaster) of the Palace would have to make 20% on the transaction. This automobile dealer further states that this same practice of graft in the purchase of government automobiles is carried on and generally prevails in other departments of the Government.

4. Our previous reports have pointed out how by the most open and bare-faced defiance of law the Cuban public is annually cheated out of about $9,000,000. in the national lottery. Vendors of lottery tickets are still frequently asking $30. as the price of each ticket. The Director of the National Lottery is a nephew of the President; the Sub-Director is also a relative of the President; and in spite of these facts the old scandalous graft of the 'Colecturias' continues.

5. Friction recently occurred in the General Staff of the Army caused by the charge of graft alleged to have been practiced

Binding Margin

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

by the Quartermaster-General of the Army whereby the latter is said to have obtained a personal consideration of several thousand dollars in connection with a shoe contract for the Cuban Army. The Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, Major General Caballero, has an excellent reputation for honesty. Information from several reliable sources is to the effect that the Chief of Staff was so thoroughly convinced of the prevalence of graft in this transaction that he demanded the removal of the Quartermaster-General and refused to have any further business with him. As a result of this friction, the Quartermaster-General has been designated for retirement, and the Chief of Staff has been relieved. The best element among the Cuban army officers firmly believe that the Quartermaster-General was guilty of graft.

The Quartermaster-General, Matias Betancourt, has great political influence. He is reported to be an inveterate gambler. In view of his strong political influence, it is not reasonable to suppose that he would have been removed, if he were innocent of the graft charged against him. The Government's action in removing the Chief of Staff, who so strongly endeavored to uphold honest standards in the Army, is generally deplored by officers of the army, and they feel that the morale of the military establishment will be most seriously affected thereby.

6. A detective employed on the docks of one of the largest Havana steamship companies for the purpose of preventing stealing, furnishes the following information: Many large shipments of whiskey are being smuggled out of the Port of Havana, and Custom House employees and policemen are aiding and abetting these violations of law. On one of the docks where he works he personally stopped several fraudulent shipments of whiskey, one of which consisted of 140 cases. He was acting in compliance with the instructions of his company to prevent all forms of dishonesty in the business transacted on their docks.

This is only one of the many forms of graft carried out by Custom House employees, and it is estimated that at least 15% of the Customs revenues are stolen through the various forms of graft practiced in this department.

7. Charges of graft in the Treasury Department are generally believed by the public. It is persistently charged that paying agents of the Treasury Department are exacting fees from parties who present Government checks to be cashed. That on account of the depleted condition of the Treasury only a small number of checks can be cashed, and that the paying tellers of the Treasury or their agents make it a point to discriminate in favor of the persons who are willing to deduct a considerable discount on their checks, and those persons who refuse to be the victims of this graft are put off with the statement that there are no funds on hand with which to cash checks. As a result of this charge being directly made by EL COMERCIO, a Havana daily, the Secretary of the Treasury has requested and obtained an investigation by the Government as to the graft charged against his Department. The Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Gelabert, is generally considered an honest man, but the general opinion is that his subordinates are continuing the graft so successfully carried on by the preceding regime. Dr. de la Torre, Director of Justice, has been appointed to make the investigation.

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

8. It is charged that the Department of Public Works in a contemplated purchase of automobile trucks so fixed the specifications of the bids so that only the camions belonging to the firm of René Berndes (a German, whose record is on file with the M.I.D. records) could meet the specifications. This information was furnished by a large Havana merchant well acquainted with the camion(truck) business. It has been further charged that the Government is getting from René Berndes & Co. old camiones at prices required for new camiones.

9. All indications point to continued graft, and even if the heads of the Governmental Departments are disposed to conduct their offices honestly it is not thought that any measures they take will be effective in stamping out the fraudulent practices of their subordinates.

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

1 enc
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
3-1 1921 2657-998
AUG 29
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA- POLITICAL

No. 1523 *Date* August 19, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S AUG 26 1921

Political
(50,51 and 52) Ins,Outs and others.

The Cuban House of Representatives has recently passed a Bill authorizing the emission of Bonds to pay off the Republic's floating debt(current obligations). A copy of this Bill was forwarded with one of our previous reports.

A Bill for the readjustment of the Budget has also passed the lower house. This Bill is based largely upon the Budget of 1918-1919 discussed in our previous reports.

Constructive Legislation along these lines will largely depend upon the conferences now being held by Cuban Commissioners with the Authorities in Washington.

The result of these conferences is not yet known consequently indications point either to modifications in these bills or the substitution of new projects therefor.

These bills were opposed by a very small minority composed mostly of Liberals.

(59) Foreign Relations.

Great indignation has been caused,especially among American reisdnts of Cuba,by a cowardly assault made by two Cubans upon the person of Major Leroy Foster,Assistant Superintendant of Transportation of the Cuba Railroad. This assault occured in the vicinity of Camagüey on the 10th inst. Major Foster,is not only a railroad official but is also an American Citizen and a member of the Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

Binding Margin

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

The assailants without warning attacked Major Foster with heavy canes and inflicted very dangerous wounds;one of which resulted in a fracture of the skull.

The assailants were two brothers Ascario and Humberto Sariol,the latter a former employee of the Railroad under the orders of Major Foster. They fled immediately after committing the crime and have not yet been apprehended. In view of the strong political connections,it is thought that their apprehension will be very difficult.

It has been pointed out in previous reports that the Cuba Railroad recently won a strike over it's employees and has started an active campaign against graft formerly practiced by it's employees. Major Foster in carrying out this policy had reprimandded Humberto Sariol and the latters indignation was the cause of the assault.

This cowardly assault was not intended so much as indignation against an American but as vengence against an official who was taking effective measures to eliminate graft in the operation of the Cuba Railroad.

The account of the searching of the house occupied by the relatives of the crimminals was greatly exaggerated by the Cuban Press and public who stated that the doors were forced open and pistols pointed at the inmates.

These exaggerations were unduly emphasized for the purpose of drawing attention from the seriousness of the main crime and the failure of the police to apprehend the crimminals.

Indications are that Major Foster will recover and that the apprehension and adequate punishment of the assailants will be made the subjects of diplomatic insistance on thepart of the American Goverment. Report of Commanding Officer,Marine Detachment,Camagüey, setting forth details of the crime is attached hereto.

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

Encl
3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 AUG 29
2657-9-93
WAR DEPARTMENT

From: C. S. Hill, Colonel, U.S.M.C., Commanding Marine Detachment, Camaguey, Cuba.

To: The American Minister, Havana.

Subject: Assault on Major Leroy Foster, Assistant Superintendent of Transportation, Cuba Railroad; and subsequent action of American Forces.

1. I have the honor to submit the following report of an assault on Major Leroy Foster, Assistant Superintendent of Transportation, Cuba Railroad, and of the subsequent action of the Marines under my command.

2. At about 11:30 A.M. August 10, 1921, Mr. Leroy Foster, Assistant General Superintendent of Transportation, was assaulted by Humberto Sariol, conductor and Committeeman, and his brother Ascario Sariol, directly in front of the fonda Anon de M. which is located just southwest of Pinzon College in the suburb called La Zembrana, Camaguey. Both men carried heavy canes and attacked Mr. Foster from behind without warning just as he stepped from the street car, striking him over the head and shoulders with the canes one of which was broken in the assault. Three Americans succeeded in restraining the assailants and assisted Major Foster to his home where he became unconscious and now lies in a critical condition.

3. At about 3.45 P.M. the Chief of Police of Camaguey came to my office and said that he had notice of an assault committed on an American retired officer or upon the wife of an officer, but had no definite information. He requested that I give him what information I had.

At that time the matter had not been reported to me but at about 4.30 P.M. the Chief of Police received a notice from Mr. Reed, Acting Superintendent of the Cuba Railroad of the occurrence. This delay was not the fault of the Chief of Police but was due to the fact that the reports made to the various authorities were not sent out from Mr. Reed's office until late in the afternoon.

4. At about 8:20 I sent Captain John A. Thomason Jr. A.S.M.C., with one sergeant to Camaguey directing him to place himself in touch with the civil authorities and to cooperate with and assist them in the work of apprehending the guilty parties. I also informed him that we had no jurisdiction in the matter and could take no action to arrest Cuban citizens which could only be done by the Cuban authorities.

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

5. Captain Thomason returned to camp at about 11 P.M. and reported to me. I then directed him to remain in observation on the case and especially to urge energetic action on the part of the police as the victim of the assault was an officer in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

According to his report (enclosure No.5) Captain Thomason returned to Camaguey, consulted with the Chief of Police and accompanied by a sergeant and one patrolman, went to the houses of the men accused of the crime.

The inmates of the houses were awakened and informed by the Police that the party wished to search the house.

The doors were opened without objection and the houses were searched by the police accompanied by the two non-commissioned officers (Marines). Captain Thomason and the sergeant of police remained in the front room of the house while the search was going on.

6. No violence was offered to any of the occupants of the houses nor was any used in gaining entrance.

Captain Thomason returned to camp about 2 A.M.

7. The fugitives have not been apprehended up to the present writing.

8. The following documents are enclosed for your information:

Enclosure 1.- Reports of Mr A.C.Reed, Acting General Manager, Cuba Railroad, to the various authorities.
Enclosure 2.- Report of Miguel Zaldivar, Secretario Judicial, Camaguey.
Enclosure 3.- Reply of the Commandante 2d Military District to my letter informing him of the occurrence.
Enclosure 4.- Report of the Medical Officer Marine Detachment, Camaguey.
Enclosure 5.- Report of Captain John W. Thomason, Jr. U.S.M.C.

9. In conclusion, I invite attention to the following facts which according to the reports appear to be established:

a. That Captain Thomason was at all times in touch with the local civil authorities.

b. That he took no steps without consulting ~~him~~ with and reporting to the Chief of Police, and that the Chief offered no objection to the course taken but designated members of his force to accompany the party.

c. That the Marines were accompanied in the search by a sergeant of police and a patrolman who requested the people in the houses searched, to open the doors.

d. That no violence was offered to any of the families of the assailants and none used in gaining entrance.

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

Captain Thomason informed me verbally that he placed chairs for the ladies of the house to sit in, and treated them with every courtesy.

~~In~~ Attention is invited to the fact that during three years while the Marines have been stationed in Camaguey the relations between them and the Cuban authorities have been most cordial and correct. That they have been an influence for good order and friendly feeling and that they have always cooperated with the local police in matters pertaining to the conduct of their personnel in Camaguey.

(signed) C. S. HILL,
Colonel, U.S.M.C.

(Report undated; but it was dictated on August 15,1921.)

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

3-1

1 Enc.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1921
SEP 12

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

#I530 Sept.2,I92I.

From: Milbtary Attache,Havana,Cuba.

To: The Director, Military Intelligence Division.

Subject:Havana Post Ownership.

REC'D, M. I. D., U. S. SEP 8 1921

There is attached hereto an article from the Havana Post of August 30,I92I. The statements contained therein are somewhat misleading.

Information from a very relaible source assures us that A.M.Govin,owns and controls a majority of the stock of this periodical.

Mr Govin also owns ~~xxxx~~ the Cuban dailies #El Mundo" and"La Prensa".

It is understood that Mr.Govin, a Cuban by birth, has become a naturalized American, for business reasons.

The "Havana Post" is therefor able to say that all it's stock is owned by Americans.

attached

J.M.Hobson,
Major,G.S.,
Military Attache.

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

1-1 Enc. Havana Post 2615-9-96
Aug 30

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D'V.
SEP 13
WAR DEPT

AVANA PO

ERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVANA POSTOFFICE — ZULUE

ba, Tuesday Morning, August 30, 1921. (GRANTED FRI

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE HAVANA POST.

In order to put at rest the rumors that The Havana Post is now owned or controlled by Cuban interests and, per se, the Americans no longer have a newspaper here to represent them and their interests, I wish to correct this impression, and properly place those who have devoted considerable of their time to circulating this untruth.

1. The Havana Post was established in 1899 by Americans, before the organization of the Cuban Republic, and is the first English-language newspaper to be issued in Cuba.

2. That during all the years since its establishment, The Havana Post has always stood, as it stands today, first and last, for America and American interests in Cuba, contributing at the same time in every legitimate way to the development of Cuba's resources.

3. That The Havana Post is run on its merits as a newspaper, avoiding personalities, giving the news as it is, and keeping its readers fully informed of occurrences in the United States and throughout the world. It receives the full day and night news service over leased cables of The Associated Press, the greatest newsgathering organization of the world, and also has a special leased cable service of eight hours each night.

4. That The Havana Post is now installing improved machinery, at a cost of over $50,000, that it may better serve its increasing number of readers throughout Cuba and the United States, and give to its advertisers an improved service.

5. That the monthly cost of publishing The Havana Post, as at present, averages a little over $7,000, being about one-third more than would be the cost of a similar newspaper published in the United States, owing to the higher cost of materials of all kinds that go into the making of a newspaper, and the more liberal salaries paid to employes in all departments.

6. That 82 per cent. of the money paid out weekly on account of salaries to employes of The Havana Post is paid to Americans.

7 **That every share of stock in The Havana Post Corporation,** capitalized at $150,000 and fully paid in, **is owned by Americans,** all of whom have other business interests in Cuba.

8. That **The Havana Post is OWNED BY AMERICANS, EDITED AND PRINTED BY AMERICANS IN THE INTERESTS OF AMERICA AND AMERICA** and it enjoys the unique distinction among newspapers published in Cuba of having **REFUSED TO ACCEPT A SUBSIDY** from the Cuban Government.

the above is here set forth for the information and the public, and

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

3-1

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
SEP 24 1921

2657-9-97

#1541 Sept.16,1921.

From: Military Attache,Havana,Cuba.

To: The Director,Military Intelligence Division.

Subject:Open Letter of Dr.Orestes Ferrara to General Crowder.

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S SEP 22 1921

Attached hereto is a copy of an open letter from the Cuban Liberal Congressman,Dr.Orestes Ferrara,to General Crowder(We have not funds to send three copies).

Attention is called to the fact that the argumentsset forth in this letter are based upon the false and absurd assumption "that the grave economic disaster now prevalient in Cuba was caused by legislation passed by the U.S.Congress." It is not surprising that Dr.Ferrara would like to see General Crowder depart from Cuba. Dr. Ferrara belongs to that Group of Political Leaders of the Liberal Party who became disgusted when General Crowder did not carry out their wishes in the last elections.

Dr. Ferrara also belongs to that Group of Financial Promoters who consummated the scandalous "Dragado Enterprise."He,with Dr.Cortina, Secretary to President Zayas,is also heavily interested in the Playa Company which owns and operates the notorious and elaborate Gambling Enterprise known as the Casino.

This group,which through sharp practices,has been carrying on exploitations of questionable character,is extremely anxious for General Crowder to leave Cuba because they feel that after his departure they would have a free hand in extending their schemes of high finance.

J.M.Hobson

Enc

J.M.Hobson,
Major,G.S.,
Military Attache.

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

Enc. 1-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
SEP 24 1921

2657-8-97

An Open Letter From Col. Orestes Ferrara to General E. H. Crowder

Very few in Cuba know like the writer the reasons for your being in this country or the instructions you received before sailing on the Minnesota, and very few are like myself in a position to appreciate the good faith expanded by your mission, or to understand the moral struggle and perplexities you have met in fulfilling your mission and carrying out your orders. There are many, on the other hand, who have actually seen but who do not appreciate the courage you need to avoid unnecessary action by the north or imprudence by the south.

The last phase of your activity, given exclusively to problems of government clearly demostrates that you have been actuated solely by the wish that we retain our independence and your advice was with the only end to all Cubans, with the exception of the Menocalist ring, to reconcile civilization with our political state, and pointing out certain errors which would ruin the glorious ideals for which many fought and suffered to give birth to this nation. On my part it pains me that it is necessary for you to give this advice as we should have anticipated and known that the acts of a good government, possibly the Cuban, when from patriotic motives, exhibit a force, energy and firm decision of our own, rather from outsiders.

But, General Crowder, if I know all your good intentions, and give them public faith, I should declare with equal sincerity that I do not understand the ethics of the present relations of your country and Cuba; that I do not understand the end you expect to attain for this country and for this reason I cannot foresee the result of the mission which brought you amongst us, a mission which in the end, the whole world would like to see completed, as it was a special situation and your good faith unquestionable. The president of the United States, in view of of the political and economical situation in which we found ourselves sent you to Cuba. The political question was solved as God wished, the economic problem is what we are searching for now, indicating to the Cubans which is the better road, the better method to arrive at the desired end and at each step the correct doctrine. The government of the United States through your lip tells us every day what we should do to overcome the economic crisis, restore our finances and normalize ourbusiness. The advice you have given is good, coming from one so talented, but it has not been completely clear and not an exact definition of things has been given except in a small and roundabout way.

Yours is good advice to us if we look at it from simply a friend, a dilettante in public questions, a theorist, but when we remember that you represent the United States, we do not know where we stand, not understanding how such benevolence, such interest in us should come from nation which is today the real cause of our economic ruin, which is not moved by pity by the hunger in our fields and which closed the door after having taken possession of our commerce, the only product which constitutes our wealth.

You have shown us with reason how we should revise our budget, how we should make new taxes and what rules we should follow to establish our credit. All you have said, in my opinion, is good and I repeat that I deplore and it shames me that we have not realized the necessity for these reforms before you explained them to us. But note this enormous contradiction: the reasoss why we must readjust our budget, why we must have new taxes, why we must establish credit is because of legislation passed by the Congress of the country you represent and which placed a duty of one hundred per cent on our sugars. It is well to know that the value of sugar in present day transactions swings between a cent and a half and two cents per pound—the amount which must be paid to enter through the Custom house of the United states. The Cuban Mission recently sent was received coldly and almost as if to humiliate it.

If it had been asked for innumerable data which it had and the Fordney Bill modified all the economic and financial readjustment would have been immediate, Cuban property would have regained its value creditors would have been able to collect, plantations would have been able to rehabilitate themselves and business would have again become active with the resulting benefits to the State and its citizens.

But it was not so. The Mission started a failure. Today broken, without force, those who remain are giving information and more information data and more data, with the only object of securing a small loan not with object to enriching Cuba but to retain the small capital we have for the direct liquidation of private debts pending with the outside.

While you are preaching good government here in Havana, in Washington they are throwing us into penury. Here is a duality strange and cruel which we do not understand. We are Latins, have many defects but we also have many intellectual virtues. We can easily understand the mon-

understand and can decide and you should not forget the remarkable distrust towards old England which is extended to all the Anglo-Saxon world when it is a question of international relations.

This contradiction between your pledge or your actual diplomatic mission from the government at Washington cannot be easily explained. I know that on different occasions the United States assuming a severe attitude has spoken of the division of public rights and of distinct constitutional powers, but this argument is not valid for us because we know that those who could fen today were not admitted when we ourselves were discussed, when they wished to obtain something from our government. On the theory of the division of rights there has been placed then another entitled to as much respect: that the State is alone in its international relations.

It is about 23 years since we separated from Spain for grave economic reasons and for political ideals. Spain colonized and gave Cuba civilization, the Cubans were sons of Spaniards, the same history and noble traditions. The language and the literature were the same and yet should not have sacrificed the realization of our desire for political and economic liberty. Today the United States is committing the same error as the colonizing country by intervening in the political and destroying the economic life of Cuba. Things done in the other times are being reproduced in another form, by an anglo-saxon system and which might be called Roman Imperiailsm.

It is not strange then if there is no rebelliousness as the changed conditions of things make it impossible neither does exist the current of love which we had during the glorious times and for the noble acts like joint resolution declaring Cuba independent the intervention of 1898 and that of May 20, 1902.

You have given a long life to help your country and to defend her when necessary and you who was educated in a school where honor was the basis of everything, cannot permit the economic strangling from behind of the country you were sent to advise and to aid. This contradiction places all your acts as obstreperous. Listening to the voice of your conscience, you General Crowder should consider that your presence with us is useless, or hurtful (noxious,) unhealthy, unjust for the tariff laws with which we are insulted.

You judge. The only thing I ask even if it is for once, listen and hear inner conscience

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

Cuba; that I do not understand the end you expect to attain for this country and for this reason I cannot foresee the result of the mission which brought you amongst us, a mission which in the end, the whole world would like to see completed, as it was a special situation and your good faith unquestionable. The president of the United States, in view of of the political and economical situation in which we found ourselves sent you to Cuba. The political question was solved as God wished, the economic problem is what we are searching for now, indicating to the Cubans which is the better road, the better method to arrive at the desired end and at each step the correct doctrine. The government of the United States through your lip tells us every day what we should do to overcome the economic crisis, restore our finances and normalize ourbusiness. The advice you have given is good, coming from one so talented, but it has not been completely clear and not an exact definition of things has been given except in a small and roundabout way which gives an air of misunderstanding and confusion.

numerable data which it had and the Fordney Bill modified all the economic and financial readjustment would have been immediate, Cuban property would have regained its value creditors would have been able to collect, plantations would have been able to rehabilitate themselves and business would have again become active with the resulting benefits to the State and its citizens.

But it was not so. The Mission started a failure. Today broken, without force, those who remain are giving information and more information data and more data, with the only object of securing a small loan not with object to enriching Cuba but to retain the small capital we have for the direct liquidation of private debts pending with the outside.

While you are preaching good government here in Havana, in Washington they are throwing us into penury. Here is a duality strange and cruel which we do not understand. We are Latins, have many defects but we also have many intellectual virtues. We can easily understand the many contradictions. Our people for their part, if simple and easy, xon system and which might be called Roman Imperiailsm.

It is not strange then if there is no rebelliousness as the changed conditions of things make it impossible neither does exist the current of love which we had during the glorious times and for the noble acts like joint resolution declaring Cuba independent the intervention of 1898 and that of May 20, 1902.

You have given a long life to help your country and to defend her when necessary and you who was educated in a school where honor was the basis of everything, cannot permit the economic strangling from behind of the country you were sent to advise and to aid. This contradiction places all your acts as obstreperous. Listening to the voice of your conscience, you General Crowder should consider that your presence with us is useless, or hurtful (noxious,) unhealthy, unjust for the tariff laws with which we are insulted.

You judge. The only thing I ask even if it is for once, listen and hear inner conscience (voice) the voice hard and cold by official right.

Orestes Ferrara.

A reply to the above letter will be published tomorrow

Ask for BACARDI
IN ALL CAFES AND BARS
SPECIAL CUBAN RUM MADE FROM SUGAR CANE
It is an excellent cordial for use in making Rickeys
Highballs, "Daiquiris", Cocktails and Fizzes
Exclusive Private Wire
For the use of their clients direct with New York Correspondents,
A. A. HOUSMANN AND CO.
ALFRED BETANCOURT HOWARD R. SCHULZE
Cuban and Cuba Stocks, Havana, Cuba.

was the duty on sugar the Taft and Roosevelt tration? At that price

—)o(—

much bigger is Cuba was ten years ago? hy have more govern- xpenses?

—)o(—

of the local papers are ting on the cool manner h the Cuban Commission hington is being receiv- ere are several commis- ow in Washington get- eir heels cooled off on s of the treasury depart

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
SEP 24

3-1

26 7-9-98

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1543 *Date* September 16, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S SEP 22 1921

(50) (51) & (52) Ins, Outs, and Others.

Public confidence in the present Administration has been entirely lost. In fact, the public distrust has reached such a point that it is openly stated that the present Government is even more incompetent and just as corrupt as the Menocal Administration. From the beginning the public had no confidence in its corrupt and inefficient Congress. However, the public was willing to accept as sincere the President's frequently-expressed advocacy of political and economic reforms. The public is now convinced that the President not only is unable to bring about the essential reforms, but that he does not even wish to attain such an end, and is taking no steps to eradicate the notorious graft of which many members of his personal family are said to be recipients.

The Government's failure to pay its small-salaried employees, and at the same time the punctuality with which Congressmen, politicians and grafters are collecting their claims, are pointed out as most convincing reasons for aggravating the very tense situation.

These conditions, together with the prevalence of unemployment, poverty and hunger now existing throughout the Island, would undoubtedly lead to rebellion or revolution were it not for two things which the people believe would cause such uprisings to be useless and disastrous:

1st.- The United States Government has definitely placed itself against all revolutionary uprisings in cuba;

2nd-- The Cuban Army is still loyal to the Government, and any rebellion would be hopeless as long as the Army is loyal.

No political party has been able to dominate the present situation. The President continues his efforts to maintain strong influence over all the political parties. A combination has been formed between Dr. Ferrera, Liberal leader, and Dr. Cortina (Secretary of Dr. Zayas) the leader of the Popular Cubano party. This combination will tend to reunite the Liberal party and the Popular Cubano party which separated only a few years ago. At the same time, other partisans of Dr. Zayas continue a combination with the Conservative party, with the elements which constituted the Liga Nacional. The President will continue to encourage these combinations until such time as party nominations call for a showdown, and then he will absorb the strongest combination and drop the others.

Observers declare that

Binding Margin

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
OCT 8 1921

3 - 1

2657-g-99

M. I. 2.

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monthly Service Report.

From CUBA.

No. 1,551 Date September 30, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S OCT 5 1921

The President has vetoed the two recent amendments to the Banking Law of January 31,1921, these amendments having been passed by both houses of Congress.

This veto is generally commended by the conservative and reliable business interests,and it is understood that in this action the President was guided by good advisers who pointed out the faulty points of the amendments which gave unjust advantage to insolvent banking institutions who could use questionable and worthless securities in their processes of reorganization and liquidation.

The President has also vetoed the Cattle Law recently passed by the Cuban Congress. This action is also commended by practically all classes except the cattle men of Camagüey who sought by means of this bill to prevent the importation of cattle and to control thereby the price of beef throughout the Island.

The President has not yet acted on the notorious Bill for the appropriation of over $12,000,000 for the construction of houses for laborers. See our Monograph Report (Economic) of September 23,1921, No. 1544. It is understood that he will veto this measure. 2655-g-34(2).

In view of the fact that Congress has left undone so many necessary and desirable measures,and has passed or attempted to pass so many corrupt,extravagant and unnecessary measures, the President has asked that the remainder of the present session be devoted to only three measures, namely: The Budget Law, the Loan, and the Agricultural Law.

Binding Margin

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 8 1921

3-1

2657-g-100
2

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

October 21, 1921.

No.- 1568.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Anti-American Speech by prominent Cuban General.

REC'D. M. I. D., G. S. NOV 1 1921

1. Further with reference to our No. ~~1651~~ 1561 of October 14,1921, on the above subject, we have the honor to now enclose translation of the speech in question, which was delivered by General Eusebio Hernandez at Cienfuegos, Cuba, on October 10th, the Cuban National Liberation Holiday.

2. The general belief among intelligent Cubans is that General Hernandez is trying to make political capital out of this speech and that he is a prospective candidate on the Liberal ticket for the Presidency or some other high position. The speech is not well taken by Cubans in general, and the few who applauded same appear to be some disgruntled partisans of the Liberal party who are still angry over the result of the late electoral campaign.

J. M. HOBSON
Major, G. S.,
Military Attaché.

Encl #1

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

From EL TRIUNFO, October 14, 1921.

The sensational speech of Dr. Eusebio Hernandez (a distinguished Cuban General), given at the great patriotic celebration in Cienfuegos,

A profound sensation was created by the speech given by Dr. Hernandez at the Terry Theatre in Cienfuegos last Sunday night. Interest and expectation as to the speech and the remarks made by this great patriot during its course, have been aroused and we have therefore placed it before our readers as taken from the Cienfuegos daily, LA CORRESPONDENCIA.

Dr. Hernandez began by asking to be excused if he injured the sensibilities of any of his hearers. He said: I have to refer to many serious matters and it is necessary to mention names. I make reference to positive facts. I shall be heard by men belonging to every party, men who belong to none; the veterans, my companions, to whom I principally speak, and to their ladies. But I am speaking of our country and I must speak with entire sincerity. I shall be like the torrent which, upon opening the gates, floods everywhere, and no dam can stop it.

.. ..

"Cuba is free through the efforts of her sons, and she will continue so while we are resolved that foreigners shall not rob us of our liberty. Our independence has been sanctioned by the entire world and by half a century of cruel struggle to deserve it and to obtain it. During these fifty years the United States did not trouble herself about us in any way; and if she intervened in our struggle with Spain it was not because we asked her to do so, nor because our fate was worth her attention, but because the unexpected explosion of the MAINE --to this day a mystery-- forced her to declare war against Spain. What would have been the result if the Liberating Army had helped Spain instead of helping the United States? We would eventually have been free, because determined to die; there was no force in the world which could have prevented it.

We therefore do not owe our independence to the United States We owe it to ourselves and the United States cannot ever take it from us. They have also stated to the world, and have placed it in a Treaty, that "Cuba is and of right ought to be, free and independent."

Mr. Root, the American Secretary of State, in the Pan American Congress at Rio de Janeiro, made thedeclaration in the name of his Government, that the United States respected the independence of Cuba; that she had constituted the Republic and had delivered it to the Cuban people.

By this act the United States did nothing more than transmit to us the sovereignty of Cuba which she had received from Spain. And in stating what he did, Root merely told the truth and he could not say anything else. Perhaps he thought that as a great nation the United States might have been able to swallow us, but in that event she would have had the same experience of the snake that swallowedthe rooster,- our spurs would have stuck in her throat!

We should drop this fear of Americans, and their menace, and we must drop it, not only because if we oppose them they can do nothing against us, but also because for Cuba the worst calamity that could overtake her would be to fall again into the hands of a Wood or a Magoon.

Foreign governments, when they deal with the dominating of small countries, always send adventurers as governors,-- men who are capable of doing anything, and who express contempt for everything in the territory occupied. And if a good man is sent he is immediately recalled.

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

The Americans, in their first Intervention, sent us only three good men: Brooke, the Military Governor; Wilson, the Governor of Matanzas; and Frye, the Superintendent of Schools. This latter, being an American, to give an idea of how good he was, ordered that every day upon the scholars entering the class room, they should salute the Cuban flag, and that the teacher should read to them a small section of the history of Cuba, in order that the children should learn to be patriotic and know of the sacrifices which our glorious departed heroes made for their country. And what happened to these three good men? They were taken away.

Wood succeeded Brooke as Military Governor of the Island, and it is necessary that you should know that Wood was neither just, good nor honest. Wood trampled on our laws every time it suited him, or it was necessary in the interests of some American, teaching Cubans to have no respect for our courts and to violate the Constitution. Wood was the one who initiated among us the system of imposition and fraud. Three quarters of the people of Cuba wanted Maj. General Bartolome Massó as their first President. But Wood did not wish it and forced upon us Tomás Estrada Palma, breaking into the true desire of the Cuban people. Estrada Palma during the first three years of his Administration, proceeded patriotically. It is true that he built no roads and did not in any material form benefit the country, because he limited himself only to accumulating millions for the Treasury; but at the least he did not rob it, and there the money remained; he was in this sense honest. But being wrongfully counselled, he sought re-election and he then put into practice the same questionable procedure which Gen. Wood had first used in obtaining his first election. Don Tomás appealed to all for support to continue in power, imposing upon the people who did not want it and who abominated it, the re-election.

Then came the revolution of August and Don Tomás called twice for the Americans. They were not disposed to come, and asked if there were not some other Cuban who could take charge of the Presidency, or if he himself, recognizing that the elections had been fraudulent would not annul them and continue in power until he could have another election. Don Tomás called again for American help and this time they decided to Intervene, not without requesting President Palma to issue the declaration that his Government was impotent to control the revolution.

Wood in the Government tried to substitute Military occupation for a civil intervention, very suavely in order that the Cubans might be made to forget the desire for independence. I was at that time President of the Centro of Veterans of Cuba, and becoming aware of the manouvers of Gen. Wood, I addressed the Centros of Veterans in Cuba, advising them of what was happening and obtained from my companions a protest to the Washington Govt. against any intention to prolong the intervention and it was then that the Americans, in view of our firm resolution, commenced the work of reestablishing the Republic.

It can therefore be seen by all of this that the United States has always maintained a respectful attitude towards our independence for they know that it is a right of which they cannot despoil us, because in order to do so it would be necessary, either that we renounce our liberty or that the Americans determine to pass over the dead bodies of all Cubans.

It is a pity that the Platt Amendment figures in our Constitution, for with a little effort it would be prevented from existing. The necessary effort was not made to oppose it and so there we have it. But we should not worry over its existence. By proceeding well we will give the United States no opportunity to mix up in our matters and as a result there will be no such appendix. This only gives them the right to intervene in Cuba to establish an adequate government, conserving always our independence.

It is not possible to establish parallel between the situation and condition of Porto Rico and that of Cuba. Porto Rico never fought for her independence, but we did and we should continue resolved to

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

continue the struggle as many times as may be necessary. I who am opposed to internecine struggles for the fear which I have of interventions, would be the first to enter the lists against a foreign foe who would rob us of what has cost us so much blood and lives and sacrifices to get.

What we have to do is not to ask intervention of Washington, but tell them how the men they send us to show us how to govern ourselves act.... For some reason all those we have had here have taken care that our complaints do not reach Washington. They have always showed a desire to present Cuba as a result of their efforts, calm and satisfied.

Magoon, the Provisional Governor, whom we had to endure after Wood, was not the Governor: the Governor was Steinhart and nothing was done here except what Steinhart and the friends of Steinhart wanted done. The doleful labors of that fat man, great, peaceful and a good friend to coffee and tobacco, is too well known for me to stop and analyze.

The United States after taking from us Brooke, Wilson, and Frye-- because they were good men-- sent us all this trash who are wrecking us. (Applause)

My dear friend, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor who is present, will pardon what I am about to say, for I have no excuse for telling the truth.

Has Cuba a President? (Voices from all sides: "No, no") Then, who governs Cuba? (The same voices: "Crowder".)

The fault is not mine. (Addressing Dr. Collantes, the Secretary of Commerce & Labor)

And what is Crowder doing in Cuba? He is defending the interests of Americans and other foreigners, for it would seem that the United States only aids here the foreign interests.

Crowder appears to be a just man, an intelligent man and an upright man. He is nothing of the sort. And I am going to give some examples in order that it may be seen that I am not talking for the sake of talking.

The House, as you all know, passed a law to prevent the railway companies from continuing to strangle us; to make possible the raising of smaller produce and the disposing of it, for today the cost of freight on any merchandise costs more than the merchandise itself. Well that law was vetoed by the President of the Republic. Why? Because Crowder requested it. And why did Crowder insist on such a measure contrary to the welfare of the people? Because that law prejudiced the interests of the foreign corporations owning the railways, which are sucking the little blood we have remaining.

When the Cuban banks failed, the press attacked us roughly. And our Government did nothing to prevent the dissolution completely of our banks. But the turn of the foreign banks came and then Prest. Zayas sent a message to Congress requesting the adoption of a law to muzzle the press which was speaking wrongly of the foreign banks. And it was Crowder who requested our President to ask Congress to pass so unusual a measure against the freedom of the press. Congress paid to attention to the President's message and did not pass any law in the sense requested by Dr. Zayas. Lacking that, measures have been taken governmentally to prevent the press from doing to the foreign banks what was allowed to be done to the national banks.

Today there is talk of a loan of $50,000,000 and of an issue of bonds of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. The Republic already owes $80,000,000 and at one swoop the intention is to raise that debt to the enormous sum of $180,000,000 or $190,000,000. That is to say that in one day alone we will contract a debt more than double that which we contracted in 19 years of the Republic.

This loan, this little deal, which is being prepared and which many fear will ruin us, will not serve to help the industry of our country, but merely to pay off the debts to the Americans themselves. The country will obtain no benefit whatever from this loan.

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

The Americans oppose our obtaining loans from other foreigners except themselves. Each time we are in need of money they ~~xxxx~~ soon interest themselves in proposing loans to us and encouraging us to take the money. The only thing they are interested in is the assurance that the interest will be paid. And this loan will surely be made because the Americans are interested in it and here is Mr. Crowder to see it is made.

Stupendous things are taking place here; things the people should know, although ignorant of them. Dr. Zayas who is a Democrat, would say them, but quite certainly Crowder would not permit it.

We do not need loans; what we need here is economy. We must make a double readjustment, economic and moral. It is necessary that those who govern and those who are public employees should bear in mind that they have obligated to fulfil their duties in the best manner and to be content with their salaries and to live honestly on that salary.

The moral readjustment may be effected in two ways, either by persuasion, convincing everyone that they must be honest, or by violence.

We are given to imitating the evil ways of the Americans and there goes the example of a good thing.

San Francisco, California, had a City Council worse than all those in Cuba and sure enough our Ayuntamientos, especially that of Havana, are bad. The City Council (Board of Aldermen) of San Francisco paid no attention to the public schools, nor to the Charities, nor the streets nor to anything which was of benefit to the City. They lived well, were fat, red faced, had money as they had made of the common revenues a private one and everything from 20 cents to a dollar was welcome. In the meantime children died, parents died, everybody died. The people, tired of suffering, resolved one day to put an end to this state of affairs. What did they do? Well one day when the Aldermen were holding a meeting a group of men surrounded the room where they were in session and one by one they took all the members of that Ayuntamiento and threw them from the windows down into the street.

(Voices from the gallery) "Let us do the same here."

I have gone about the streets of Cienfuegos in company with the Mayor and I must make an exception of the Ayuntamiento of this city. I have found the streets clean and in good condition.

Since the action of the residents of the City of San Francisco the city changed and it is now one of the best in the U. S.

Some years ago attention was called to the fact that the number of children who died in Cuba every five years would, if alive, populate a province the size of Camaguey. The evil continues and is increasing. Nothing is done. And meanwhile the entrance of tubercular, drunken and syphilitic ~~exmigrant~~ immigrants is permitted, who form families here. Imagine what a generation we will have in Cuba in fifty or sixty years time.

Inside the Republic there are a number of "republics". One of these is ~~thex~~ the Railway Commission which is only interested in defending foreign interests and that the people of Cuba shall suffer.

Here, it would appear, there is nothing sacred except the interests of foreigners and Cubans are obliged to endure the exploitation of our people, the trampling down of our laws, whenever those laws are inimical to their interests.

Sixty percent of Cuban soil belongs to foreigners. This is sad and has been effected because not one of the governments we have had has made any effort to prevent this. A lofty patriot like Manuel Sanguily, noting the seriousness of this condition, presented to the Senate some years ago a project of law, requiring Cuban citizenship of all who acquired lands in Cuba, giving a period from 6 months to a year to those who had already acquired lands here, to effect their naturalization. Then another Senator, a lawyer of great talent, who had lived splendidly under the protection of the Spanish

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

flag as today he lives under the Cuban flag, who is the Secretary of all the railway companies of Cuba, opposed energetically the law referred to and said that its approval would not be advisable for the Republic, when the only ones it was not advisable for, were himself and the railway companies, in whose service he has always been.

Now it is necessary to effect a great readjustment, but we must begin with ourselves, in order that we may with sufficient authority appeal to the Washington Government, telling them of the action here of their intervening officials, requesting them to take them all away and send us no more.

One Intervention alone does the country more damage than fifty revolutions.

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

3-1

1 Enc.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

October 14, 1921.

76 7-9-100
OCT 31

No. 1561

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Anti-American Speech of prominent Cuban General.

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S OCT 28 1921

1. Attached hereto is a clipping from the HAVANA POST of October 13, 1921, giving an account of anti-American sentiment expressed by General Eusebio Hernandez in a speech made by him at Cienfuegos, Cuba, on October 10th. As yet it has been impossible for us to obtain the text of this speech, but we understand it has been published in one of the Havana dailies, and a translation of same will follow later.

2. Attention is called to the comments on this speech, made by Dr. Collantes, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce & Labor, who happened to be in Cienfuegos about the time that General Hernandez made this speech.

3. The speech in question it is thought will have very little effect upon public sentiment here in Cuba, and the remarks made by Dr. Collantes are generally approved by the more conservative and orderly elements of the Island.

4. Only one copy of the attached clipping is forwarded, as our limited funds will not permit of the purchase of extra copies of the periodical.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, G. S.,
Military Attaché.

Enc.

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

Enc.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
OCT 31 1921

COLLANTES ACCUSES GEN. HERNANDEZ OF "IMPROPER WORDS" AGAINST AMERICANS

The American people were "violently slandered" by an address delivered in Cienfuegos for the celebration of the Yara revolution, by General Eusebio Hernandez, revolutionary war veteran, according to telegrams of protest received yesterday by President Alfredo Zayas, from various sources.

General Hernandez's address is qualified as highly unpatriotic. Among the telegrams received by President Zayas, is one from Dr. Jose Maria Collantes, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, who went to Cienfuegos to deliver an address for the Discovery of America holiday.

Dr. Collantes said in his telegram to the President:

"General Eusebio Hernandez delivered a violent speech against the present situation and the Americans." Dr. Collantes has left Cienfuegos en route back to Havana.

No details of the nature of General Hernandez's alleged "slanderous" speech against the Americans have been received in Havana, and the authorities at the palace have only given out for publication the telegram, which does not hint at General Hernandez's exact words. His speech was delivered in a patriotic celebration at the Terry theater.

Dr. Collantes, at a luncheon given by the War Veterans of Cienfuegos Tuesday, spoke strongly against General Hernandez for his "improper words."

"General Hernandez," Dr. Collantes said, "as a veteran of the revolution, should not be the man, in these moments of danger, to create problems which might cause ruptures and make the present situation worse. General Hernandez should actuate exclusively in a manner which would tend to resolve in a concrete manner, the urgent problems of the day.

"If we have sufficient sorrow and tears already, why, then, open old wounds, and turn back the pages of history, for the sake of passionate criticism of the errors and mistakes of a race just born, which should be forgotten by all.

"The enemies of Cuba," he continued, "are many and are invisible. Prudence is necessary in anything that we may say, for they will take advantage of it to sink us.

"I must flatly contradict the statements made last night, and I declare most emphatically that I have never, in my department, received one American suggestion, and that General Crowder, in his relations with Cuba, handles with greatest delicacy, the national susceptibilities.

"The United States has actuated as a constructive force in Latin countries. It has conceived and practiced justice and liberty as no other people, and, breaking the sectional isolation of the continent, decided upon the complete liberation of the world. Public opinion in the United States is greatly in favor of Cuba's independence. There is a joint resolution, a solemn declaration of the American congress, which proclaims to the four winds that Cuba was free and by right should be free and independent."

Dr. Collantes was congratulated highly upon this address, which received loud applause.

Havana Post Oct 13/21

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

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 10 1921

26 57-g-101

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political

No. No. 1571 *Date* October 28, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

REC'D GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.
NOV 9 1921

(14) Officials
(42) Subordinates.

Señor Hernandez Cata, Cuban Consul-General to Spain, has been declared persona non grata by the Spanish Government, and has been transferred by the Cuban Government from Madrid to Paris. The cause of his being declared persona non grata was the result of protests made by him against the ill treatment alleged to have been shown by the Spanish Government against certain Cuban members of an expedition of adventurers who went from Cuba to Spain for the purpose of assisting the Spanish army against the Moors. About 500 of these adventurers were grouped into an organization called the "Cuban Legion" and sailed for Spain about the middle of September. The leader of this group was Captain Espino who wished to incorporate the group as an organization into the Spanish military forces. Upon arrival in Spain the organization was broken up and its members assigned to units of the Spanish army, and those who were unwilling to be so incorporated, returned to Cuba. Captain Espino and a few other leaders, who wished to retain high rank as officers, were offended at such action and returned to Cuba.

The group of adventurers, who numbered more than 500, were not all Cubans, but contained 'hoboes' and adventurers of all nationalities.

(53 & 54) Civil and Military.

Congressman Bartolome Sagarô, Liberal, of Oriente Province, introduced and had passed by the House of Representatives, a resolution condemning outrages recently perpetrated by a disorderly group of Cuban soldiers who have committed robberies and assaults in the vicinity of Marianáo. The resolution calls on the War Department for a report showing the number of offenses committed, the nature of the offenses and measures taken to punish the offenders.

Recently a small and secret group of soldiers belonging to the Camp Columbia Garrison have been operating in the vicinity of Marianáo at night; automobiles have been held up, some persons have been robbed, and women have been outraged. Most of the offenders, among whom there are three officers, have been apprehended and are now being tried by General Court-martial at Camp Columbia. Great public indignation was aroused when these outrages became known, and many people were inclined to abuse the army in general for such outrages.

Binding Margin

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

SUBJECT_____

_____

From_____

No._____ Date_____, 19

Replying to No._____Date_____, 19

However, the Cuban military establishment, both commissioned and enlisted, condemn these crimes and are keenly anxious to see the offenders speedily and adequately punished. The Army, however, resents the attempt to hold the entire military establishment respondible for the acts of a small group of ten or twelve outlaws, and the abusive remarks made by Congressman Sagaró are bitterly resented by the Army.

As a result of this agitation, Colonel Eugenio Silva has been relieved from the command of the post of Camp Columbia, and has been replaced by Colonel Julio Sanguily. This has caused wide comment and is considered very unjust by the numerous friends of Colonel Silva both in civil and military life.

Binding Margin

(50, 51 & 52) Ins. Opposition, and Others.

The Extraordinary Session of the Cuban Congress terminated on the 27th instant. The most important measures passed by this extra session were the Budget Law and the law authorizing the President to pignorate $7,000,000. worth of bonds to be given as security for a $5,000,000. loan now being negotiated with American bankers. Copies of these laws are attached to our Economic Monograph report of this date (No.1572).

The public in general feel that these laws will afford the country little relief. Public distrust, both toward Congress and toward the present Administration, is so keen that the people feel that the money obtained through these measures will be stolen, misappropriated and wasted to such an extent that within a short period the Government will be more deeply in debt than ever and will have nothing to show for the funds expended.

Congress will meet again in regular session on the first Monday in November. This next session will have a heavy task on its hands on account of the very little constructive legislation passed by the Extraordinary Session which recently adjourned. There remains to be passed a measure authorizing the $50,000,000. loan which has been under discussion for such a long time; also a revenue-producing measure to carry out the provisions of the new Budget Law; also the law for the relief of agricultural interests; and a law regulating house rentals.

Law enforcement has become so lax, existing laws are so flagrantly violated and evaded, the courts are generally so inefficient and corrupt and the feeling of despair is so general, that the best-informed observers can see no ~~remedy~~ effective remedy without American Intervention. Poverty and crime are on the rapid increase. The

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

SUBJECT----------

From----------

No.---------- *Date*----------, *19*

Replying to No.----------*Date*----------, *19*

pardoning of condemned criminals continues to aggravate the situation, and the ease with which criminals of influence can obtain pardon has become a public scandal.

The city Government of Havana is notoriously corrupt and is now the subject of investigation. Among the items of graft discovered there was found a pay-roll filled with fictitious names, whereby the city Government had lost about $50,000. It is also alleged that the city Government has spent over $400,000. on automobiles, and has paid out during a short period over $170,000 to chauffeurs alone.

Municipalities throughout the Island have also suffered the same kind of graft and in some of them conditions are alleged to be almost as corrupt as in the Havana city Government.

As a measure of economy, the Cuban Government has announced its intention of discontinuing about twenty of the consulates now maintained by it in foreign countries.

———— :: ————

Binding Margin

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

ROUTING SLIP

Date 11/10/21

2657-9-10 File No. 9-10 M.A.No.

From: A. C. of S., G-2.

To:

The attached report is forwarded for your information. Please return this slip with some remarks indicating receipt. If in addition your office would give us your opinion on this information, in its relation to other information you have on the same subject, and also your desires, if any for further information along this line, it would be appreciated. If is requested that this be made the subject of 1st indorsement in duplicate.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

M. CHURCHILL,
Major, General Staff.

Executive Officer
Chief, Geographic Branch
Chief, Positive Branch
Chief, Translation Section
Chief, Publication Section

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

M.I.2
Chief, M.I.

G-1
G-3
G-4
Air Service
Army War College
Cavalry
Chemical Warfare
Coast Artillery
Engineers
Field Artillery
Infantry
C.M.I.
Ordnance
Q.M.G.
S.G.O.
Statistical Branch, G.S.
War Plans Division
Filo

ENCS. ATTACHED TO COPY #
P. C. ATTACHED TO COPY #

DISPOSITION OF COPIES:

2 to M.I. 2

3 to M.I. 2

(Note: Original or copy #1 sent to file)

(This space for acknowledging receipt)

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL.
DEC

2nd Corps Area

IN REPLY
REFER TO

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

2657-F-107

November 28, 1921.

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. 2.

FROM: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT: Porto Rican Nationalist Ass'n in New York.

M.I.4F IA.K.B.

1. In connection with the demonstration accorded Governor Reily on his arrival in New York on November 20, 1921, investigation discloses the following information concerning the society instrumental in staging it.

2. The Porto Rican Nationalist Association was formed in New York on September 4, 1921, with the avowed purpose of securing the recall or removal of Governor Reily and to procure absolute independence for Porto Rico. It was explained that of the various parties in Porto Rico the Unionist and Independent parties are really the Nationalist Party. The only difference between the two is that the Unionists are so close to the governor in many ways that they cannot be as active as is desired, whereas the Independents are very active in every way, representing as they claim 75% of the total population, and desiring immediate and absolute independence for Porto Rico. The officers of the Porto Rico Nationalist Association are:

Luis Sola, Presindent
Jose Melendez, Vice-President
Rafael Gonzalex, Treasurer
Antonio B. Ortiz, Secretary

The directors meet every Thursday at the residence of Dr. Gonzales, 309-8th street. They have no certain meeting place, but assemble at restaurants, hotels or kindred places, and discuss activities. The Association is supposed to have 3000 members and it is claimed that many more of the 50,000 Porto Ricans in New York are becoming members daily since the demonstration which was arranged by the association to meet Governor Reily upon his arrival here recently.

3. Two commissions are expected from Porto Rico, one consisting of Unionists, with the president of the Senate and president of the Unionist Party in Porto Rico, Antonio Barcello, as leader, who will join here with Lastra Charriez, vice-President of the House of Representatives in Porto Rico, who is at present in this country. Another commission will come from the Independents, the members of which are not yet known. These two commissions are awaited in Washington by Cordova Pavilla, resident commissioner of Porto

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

Rico in Washington, D.C. It is the aim of this association to hold public meetings, send out a number of letters and conduct propaganda in every way possible to further their object, which is, primarily, independence for Porto Rico. It is claimed that this association has the sympathy of a number of the people in the West Indies, South America and the press of these countries. They are also being assisted in their campaign, at least morally, by the Irish Associations in New York and such men as Jeremiah O'Leary, the well known Irish agitator.

Vincente Balbas, who is the editor of a Spanish paper, called "LaGaceta", published at #12 Union Square, is the honorary president of the Porto Rican Nationalist Association in New York. He was born in Porto Rico, his sympathies are largely for Spain and everything Spanish; for a term of eight years he was Porto Rican representative at Madrid. From other sources information regarding Balbas is to the effect that the man is somewhat mentally unbalanced and radically inclined. He has made repeated overtures to a number of Spanish people in New York, both in business and literary affairs, to associate with him in his anti-American activities, in which he has not been successful.

4. The officers of this association disclaim any knowledge of the fire on the "Tomano", stating that such fire, if it was of an incendiary nature, could not be attributed to the Nationalist Association or any of its members. It was, however, admitted by the officers that the Governor had received about 70 threatening letters while in Porto Rico and it had been stated publically in Porto Rico that they would get the governor either on land or sea. They feel and believe that the governor was recalled on account of his many troubles in Porto Rico and they do not think that he will be returned. If he should be returned they claim that it will help their cause, as, unless he changes his tactics, he will run afoul of the large majority of the people in Porto Rico and while the Porto Ricans are not of a revolutionary nature, it was stated that almost anything could be expected under a tyrannical regime such as his.

5. Translations received from the Bureau of Radical Translations, New York Post-office, here, indicate that the paper "LaGaceta" is of a decided anti-American nature. It is also worth remembering that Vincente Balbas, its editor, although merely an honorary president of the N ational Association, exercises considerable influence over the organization and that he was tried and convicted of sedition in Porto Rico; the decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, who found him not guilty.

J. R. PROCTER

RECEIVED
NOV 30 11 5
RECORD SECTION

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 DEC 5 AM 10 00
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.

IN REPLY
REFER TO

2nd Corps Area
HEADQUARTERS ~~EASTERN DEPARTMENT~~
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

2657-Q-102 2

WAR DEPARTMENT
325

December 5, 1921.

FROM: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

M.I. 4 F/A.K.B. 12/7

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington,D.C.

SUBJECT: Porto Rican Nationalist Association.

1. The Porto Rican Nationalist Association held their monthly meeting on December 4th at 248 West 14th street, New York City. There were about 150 people present.

2. The speakers were: Luis Sola, president of the association.
Jose Melendez, vice-president
Vincent Balbas, honorary president
and other members.

3. Over twenty new members were sworn in and an election for Board of Directors was conducted. The board meets weekly at the house of Dr. Rafael Gonzales and the association meets once a month.

4. Balbas was very forceful and made a long and impassioned speech for independence for Porto Rico and condemnation of the present administration there. A resolution dealing with these two themes was passed and will be sent to President Harding.

5. In conversation with some of the officers of the association it was learned that while there probably will not be any violence if Governor Reily is sent back he will find obstacles of every conceivable kind in his path. The Unionist Party and the Independents will have enough power, they claim, in the Senate to refuse to ratify the Governor's appointments, if those appointments do not meet with the approval of the two bodies.

6. An active campaign is being carried on in New York for new members for the Association and propaganda will soon appear all over the city.

OK
CW

J. R. Procter
J. R. PROCTER,
Colonel,General Staff.

Copy to State in letter 12/7/21, AMB 4F.

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

Z657[illegible]8-102
+1W2

ASOCIACION
Nacionalista Portorriqueña
DE NEW YORK

ASAMBLEA GENERAL EXTRAORDINARIA.

La Asociación Nacionalista Portorriqueña de New York, ganosa de cooperar a la solución de los problemas de su país, planteados de manera inexcusable con ocasión de los últimos acontecimientos políticos de la Isla y que han tenido la debida repercusión entre los elementos nacionalistas residentes en esta ciudad, no se ha creido dispensada de celebrar una ASAMBLEA GENERAL EXTRAORDINARIA, en la que tomen parte todos los elementos adictos al ideal que aquélla defiende, y a tal fin su Junta de Directores ha acordado llevar a efecto ese acto solemne, el domingo próximo, 4 de Diciembre, A LA UNA Y MEDIA DE LA TARDE EN PUNTO, en el segundo piso de la casa 248 de la calle 14, al oeste de la ciudad.

Como quiera que se trata de las labores de una asociación de carácter EXCLUSIVAMENTE NACIONALISTA, sin relación alguna con las actuaciones de los partidos políticos del país, la invitación a ese acto se hace exclusivamente también, a los portorriqueños e iberoamericanos que sin prejuicios ni cortapisas de ningún género puedan defender ese ideal y se hallen conformes con él.

No hay para qué preconizar la conveniencia de la celebración de una Asamblea de esa índole, cuando los mismos acontecimientos arriba aludidos, y en que esta Asociación Nacionalista tomó parte tan activa, hacen inminente el planteamiento de las verdaderas aspiraciones del Pueblo Portorriqueño ante la opinión pública y ante el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, con tanto mayor motivo cuanto que, por personas que parecen autorizadas, o por lo menos a quienes algunos reputan bien informadas, se ha sentado la afirmación de que los hombres que defienden el ideal nacionalista en Puerto Rico "constituyen una insignificante minoría."

Entre otras cosas, pues, el objetivo de esta Asamblea es el de reafirmarnos en los principios de nuestro Ideal y ofrecer a la opinión pública el mejor exponente numérico de los elementos nacionalistas portorriqueños que residen en este país.

En tal virtud, se ruega a todas aquellas personas que comulguen en esas ideas se inscriban en las listas de nuestra Asociación y como primer acto de adhesión acudan a la Asamblea Nacionalista del domingo.

En el acto tomarán parte elocuentes oradores, y será inaugurado y cerrado con el Himno Nacionalista Portorriqueño, cantado por toda la concurrencia,

La Junta de Directores.

New York 28 de Noviembre de 1921.

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

HIMNO

DE LA

ASOCIACION NACIONALISTA PORTORRIQUEÑA DE NEW YORK.

¡Arriba, patriota del lar borinqueño!
¡Arriba, soldado de la Libertad!
Ya lucen los rayos del Astro risueño
Que hace de tu sueño una realidad.

Vamos a la lucha,
Que el Deber llamando está.
Vamos, que la Patria
Nos está llamando ya.

Vibren los rayos del pensamiento,
Canten las almas en el altar.
Cesen los ayes y los lamentos,
Que ya es la hora de batallar.

Ya se siente, ya se escucha
De las almas el clamor,
Saludando la Bandera
Del Lucero Redentor.

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

JVM:AKB

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 2657-Q-102 3
DEC 15

2657-Q-102
M.I.4-F.

WAR DEPARTMENT

December 7, 1921.

M. I. 2

Mr. W. L. Hurley,
Office of the Under Secretary,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

With reference to our letter of December 2, 1921, concerning the Porto Rican Nationalist Association of New York City, there is enclosed a further report on this subject, dated December 5, 1921.

Yours very truly,

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

W. H. COWLES,
Major, Cavalry,
Chief, M.I.4.

1 encl.
hjn

DELIVERED TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
C.L.B.
DEC 7-1921

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

JVM:AKB

2657-Q-102
M.I.4-F.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

December 2, 1921.

1921 2657-Q-102 22

WAR DEPARTMENT

M. I. 2.

Mr. W. L. Hurley,
Office of the Under Secretary,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

Enclosed, as of possible interest, is a copy of a report from the 2nd Corps Area, dated November 28, 1921, concerning the Porto Rican Nationalist Association in New York, which was instrumental in staging the demonstration against Governor E. Mont Reily upon his arrival in this country on November 20th.

Very truly yours,

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

W. H. COWLES,
Major, Cavalry,
Chief, M.I.4.

1 encl.
bk

DELIVERED TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
C. L. B.
DEC 3 - 1921

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

HQ. POST OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
26 June 1922.

m/s.

Subject: Article in Porto Rico weekly, "La Semana"

To: Commanding Officer,
Second Corps Area,
Governors Island,
N.Y.

1. Enclosed herewith is a translation of an article from "La Semana", a weekly magazine published in San Juan, Porto Rico. Article appeared in the magazine for 10 June 1922. The author is a Porto Rican, and a young lawyer practising in San Juan. This translation is forwarded for your information.

TENNEY ROSS
Colonel 65th Infantry

RECEIVED
1922 JUL 6 AM 10 37
RECORD SECTION

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

en "La Semana"
Bogotá 1/22.

I ACCUSE...

By Alfonso Lastra Charriez.

WAR DEPARTMENT
1917 - 9 - 702

The loss of some documents in the War Department and in the Ministry of Exterior Relations indicated the existence of a traitor. Who was he?

The scandal arose, there was an investigation, judges and accusers took notice. But these, together with French public opinion, laying equanimity aside, made of the affair a racial problem.

Dreyfus was a Jew. Christian France vented its century-old hatred against him, not because he was a traitor, but because he was a Jew. Jewish France, on the other hand, showered sympathy on Dreyfus, not because he was innocent, but because he had become the target for Christian attacks.

In the trial, innocence was condemned to prison and the military glory of a valiant captain was trampled upon.

Later, Dreyfus spent part of his life inside the cold bars of a prison in Devil's Island, while his indomitable spirit tried to lay before the world his protest against the judges that had passed sentence on him. Jewish gold was impotent before the tenacity of that Christian people. The prison ate mercilessly into the healthy flesh of the unfortunate French martyr.

In the Continent of Europe the press discussed the ques-

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

tion,but the discussion was carried on with fear. No one dared break the iron circle within which French law had enclosed the proceedings of military and civil tribunals. The law of contempt of court walked in front of editors' offices, laughing and threatening. This principle of law so necessary to protect the prestige of the tribunals of Justice in normal times had on that occasion become a supreme dictator of public conscience and a torturing handicap to the free expression of thought.

But evil is not eternal nor is crime a fundamental doctrine in civilized society. On a certain morning the inhabitants of Paris were awakened by the cries of the boys selling newspapers. Emile Zola,from the columns of L'Aurore,defying the clownish threats of an arbitrary law of contempt of court,let out the first cry defending Right and hurled the first anathema against passional blindness.

The judges pressed the electric buttons on their desks.The marshalls appeared,stiff and solemn. The nervous hands of the lords of the law ran quickly over the printed pages. Orders of arrest were issued against the great civic author. He was indicted,condemned and expelled from France; his property was confiscated; but his pen undisturbed and energetic continued pointing towards the judges that had prevaricated;towards the witnesses that had lied; towards the prosecuting attorneys that had mystified the accusation; towards the ministers who had kept silence before the infamy committed;towards the members of parliament who had remained passive; towards the army which

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

had crossed its arms; towards the President of the Republic who by his inactivity had become an accomplice; towards the Government in general; towards the French people that had remained qu quiet,and towards the world's public conscience that had kept its peace in view of the most heinous crime.

The storm passed away and the situation became normal again. Dreyfus was vindicated and promoted in the military line of the French army.

Some of the witnesses against him committed suicide out of shame. The judges,attorneys,ministers,members of Parliament,the President of the Republic, all that black and contemptible crowd, including the law of contempt of court,passed away. Emile Zola died and was buried at "Les Invalides",a worthy burying place for such a great citizen.French public opinion and the world's public opinion made with their one finger a double signal which met at one point where genuine justice stands. To the right it pointed out to the sordid group of those who,under cover like cowards,fabricated the infamy and perpetrated the crime. Toward the left it pointed to the solid bulwark of truth and justice. Upon this pedestal we may distinguish the famous figure of the great journalist, as a bright sun and a master of energy and civic strength.

Porto Rico is passing to-day throgh a crisis similar to that of France at the time of Dreyfus. The Governor of the Island has perverted and made unclean everything. Honest minds are nonplussed before the insolence of the present Governor. He hides his excesses of power behind the violence of the law which he

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

handles at pleasure. In the economic order of things, he has strangled credit and killed initiative in business. In the social order, he has created separation in the Porto Rican family. In the Political, he has destroyed the highest principle of Democracy as a government regime. In the judicial, he has undermined the prestige and the steady seriousness of the courts. In the administrative, he has consecrated the doctrine that public officials may pay their private expenses out of the people's money.

Newspapers denounce and attack him, but are afraid to criticize his work thoroughly lest they fall in the claws of the law that he tampers with. To denounce the personal acts of the Governor does not mean anything. E. Mont Reily has made for himself the executive and judicial departments. He has chained Law. The powers and prerrogatives granted by the Constitution and the laws in behalf of each public official do no longer hold. He is the Police, he is the courts of Justice, he is the public schools, he is the Treasury. Of the judiciary he has made a body of paid men to carry out his whims and vent his hatred. He has strengthed the law of contempt of court to be used by his creatures aga against any one who may call him a thief or a rascal.

The disorganization is complete and absolute, and the evil is gaining ground and threatening. He aspires to have at his feet a people made lifeless through fear. It has been said that tyranny brings about either a revolution or a vilification of public sentiment. (Reily's tyranny has not yet brought about a revolution. If it does not come soon, even though it

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

may also bring death, we will die from sheer disgust in sight of su much filth.)

For love towards my people and towards law,liberty and justice, I am going to plagiarize the attitude of Zola.

It is necessary to accuse E.Mont Reily and his accomplices by name. Then--let the electric bells of magistrates ring and let their marshalls come before them,stiff and solemn. Let the hands of the judges run nervously over the printed pages; let them issue orders of arrest;let the prosecuting attorneys dressed as Pierrots,accuse,and let the jails open to liberate us from such a shame. But let us accuse, and let us do so quietly and with resolution.

I accuse E.Mont Reily,Governor of Porto Rico,and G.R. Hull,his private Secretary,of having combined and conspired in order to get for themselves,by malicious,criminal and illegal methods,the funds of the People of Porto Rico. That is, I accuse them of being THIEVES.

I accuse John B. Huyke and Martin Travieso,Jr.,of following the fluctuations of price on the political markets and of being traitors to their own country.

I accuse the majority of the American colony in Porto Rico of conspiring both here and in Washington to keep up the chaotic condition which at present prevails,when government having lost its purity,has degenerated into a shameful colonial regime of the worst type.

I accuse as traitors to Porto Rico and as unworthy men all those who in any manner have favored or aided,or may favor and aid, the dissociating work of E.Mont Reiley.

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

I accuse the Judge of the District Court,1st District of San Juan,Charles E. Foote,of being disqualified to fill his charge, because he is a confirmed drunkard.

I accuse the Prosecuting Attorney of the 1st District of San Juan,Rafael Arrillaga Urrutia,of lacking the fundamental principles of morality necessary to be the representative of the social rights of said Court,for the reason that he is a hardened gambler.

I accuse the People of Porto Rico of being a cowardly and mean people if,after losing all hope that President Harding's administration will do them justice by recalling E.Mont Reily as Governor of Porto Rico,they continue waiting patiently and uselessly and do not of themselves take justice in their hands, going as far as it will be necessary.

And, lastly, I accuse the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Federal Executive,the American Congress and the People of the Republic,before History and the World, if the said President of the United States,the Secretary of the Federal Executive,the American Congress and the People of the Republic permit that E.Mont Reily,after having been indicted by the Insular Tribunals and after having been repudiated by the public opinion of this country,should continue in the discharge of his office and in the execution of his infamous conduct.

This is my accusation. It does not matter now what may come out of it. If prison,we shall repeat what some one said on a certain occasion: "The rascals walk the streets,while honest men rot in prison.

San Juan,P.R.,June,1922.

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

3-1
CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 6-13-69

SERVICE CHIEF OF STAFF
DEC 2
(4)
CONFIDENTIAL
26 J 7-9-103

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - G-2 Report.

From CUBA - Political.

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

No. 1,584 *Date* November 10, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S DEC 1 1921

Binding Margin

(42) Subordinates

The strongest and most unique character in Cuban judicial circles is Judge Leóm Armisén y Martinez.

The judiciary throughout the Island is so corrupt and so inefficient that it is almost impossible to convict persons of wealth and politicab influence, and persons convicted of the most serious crimes are frequently pardoned for political reasons.

Judge Armisén is the Judge of the Correctional Court of the 4th Section of Havana, and he is said to be the only judge in Havana who is without fear. On account of his honesty, his fearless decisions, and his refusal to approve the pardoning of condemned criminals, he is very much hated by the lowest types of criminals, politicians and profiteers. However, he is very much respected by the best elements, and on account of the unique and independent character of his decisions, he is discussed more than any other judge in Havana. Judge Armisén was born in Nueva Paz, Province of Habana, on August 3, 1863. Graduated from the Law School of the University of Havana in 1884. He was for sometime an official administrator in the Treasury Department of Santiago de Cuba In 1899 he was made a member of the Audiencia of Santiago de Cuba, and in 1903 was made a member of the Audiencia of Matanzas. He has held judicial positions in nearly every Province in the Island. It is said that the only reason why Judge Armisén has not been appointed a member of the Supreme Court is that the politicians and grafters know he cannot be influenced by them and they are afraid to allow him to occupy such a high and influential position.

(50, 51 and 52) In, Outs, and Others.

In previous reports it has been pointed out how notoriously corrupt the city government of the municipality of Havana has been.

As the result of an investigation made by Judge Saladrigas, the Mayor of Havana, Sr. Marcelino Diaz de Villegas, twentyseven members of the city council, and twelve employees of the municipal administration, have been indicted and arrested, charged with deceit and fraudulent use of municipal funds. The arrested parties are now out on bond. This corruption in the city government will no doubt give impetus to the agitation now being carried on in favor of making the municipality of Havana a federal district similar to the District of Columbia in the United States. It is understood that the President of the Republic has already expressed a desire for federalization of the Havana municipality.

Government employees belonging to all Departments are still unable to collect their wages and are threatening to strike. The street cleaners again went on a short strike for twentyfour hours on the 8th inst., but have now returned to work. Discontent and lack of confidence in all Departments of the Government, still continue.

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

The Cuban Congress assembled in regular session on November 7th,1921. The President submitted to this Congress a very lengthy Message, reviewing the work during the first five months of his Administration,and recommending,in general, constructive legislation for bring about reforms submitted in previous Messages. The present Message deals largely with the economic condition of the Republic, and recommends revision downward of expenses and a revision upward of revenues; also reforms in the judicial system, and the Constitutional reforms mentioned in his first Message,of May 21,1921. The President's program of budget revision includes the following reductions:

In the Army appropriations, of	$2,800,000;
" Public Works Dept.	2,300,000;
" Interior "	3,000,000;
" Public Instruction Dept.	75,000;
" State Department	75,000, as well as

a suppression of 20 consulates.

Reductions in the Sanitary and Treasury Departments are still under consideration.

(28) Socialism;
(83) Revolutionary.

Agitators are making an effort to organiza the "Cuban Bolshevik Party. With this end in view, manifestoes have been issued and published in "EL TRANSIGUIENTE", a new Havana daily brought out only a few days ago,which has radical tendencies and appears to be both anti-Administration and anti-American. A translated copy of the manifesto, signed by Esteban Soto, presidnt of the so-called National Executive Committee of the Cuban Bolshevik Party, is attached hereto. It is reported that no meetings have as yet been attended, and indications are that these anarchists will meet with very little success and that all their activities will consist in words and not actions. The present Administration is extremely mild in dealing with these anarchists. Of the parties arrested, as mentioned in report No. 1579 of November 4,1921, there have been released Antonio Penichet, Eladio Gonzalez Rua, and Antonio Moyano Fuentes; and indications are that all the others will be released,on the ground that sufficient evidence has not been produced to justify their retention.

——— :: ———
::

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

CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSLATION FROM "EL TRANSIGUIENTE", a new Havana daily brought out only a few days ago; anti-Administration and anti-American. Nov. 4, 1921.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from NSD to Archivist.
By
Date 9/16-13-79

"THE CUBAN BOLSHEVIKS ASK THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC BE TURNED OVER TO THEM, TO CONSTITUTE A SOVIET."

to
Manifiesto /the Bolsheviks of Cuba.

Comrades:

The affairs of our country, through the errors and avarice of the 'burgoise' parties, have now reached such a state that it is necessary we should take charge of them if we do not wish to die a cowardly death, drowning in a whirlpool of hunger and moral miseries.

The Radical Party, which I founded with the assistance of some good friends, in May, 1917, and by which name it has been known until now, has been changed for the more significant name of Cuban Bolshevik Party, and we have adopted a new program openly communistic.

As soon as this program is published --which we expect will be very soon, counting on the benevolent aid of this courageous daily ("EL TRANSIGUIENTE"), all who find themselves in accord with said program should address Concordia 152, room 5, downstairs, in writing,- or attend in person from 8 to 9 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week,- and ask authority to organize in their province, city, town, or suburb, the committees representing the party.

And believing that, under the circumstances, all further argument which we could use to prove the convenience of taking the public matters in our own hands, since "Communism is Justice", I close by finally repeating:

That the offices of the Cuban Bolshevik Party are temporarily installed at Concordia No. 152, room 5, downstairs, where all correspondence must be addressed ~~[illegible]~~ to the undersigned; or those who wish or can do so, should come on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, between 8 and 9 p.m.

Havana, October 31, 1921.

ESTEBAN SOTO Y PAZOS,

President of the National Executive Committee of the Party.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1921 DEC 8

3-1

26 J 7-Q-104

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION G-2 Report

From CUBA - POLITICAL

No. 1592 *Date* November 18, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

REC'D, Military Intelligence DEC 1 1921

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

(60) DOMESTIC POLICIES.

The policy of economy outlined by President Zayas has so far resulted in utter failure. The Cuban Government has, since the beginning of the present fiscal year, been spending funds at the rate of $80,000,000. per annum, while the budget recommended by the President provides for an expenditure of $64,000,000. The limit to the budget, required by American financial interests as a condition for the contemplated loan, is $50,000,000.

Lack of confidence, graft, the sudden acquisition of wealth by high governmental officials, and the continued failure of the Government to pay its employees, all render the situation still worse. There is a great demand among the public at large for the investigation, arrest and punishment of officials who have been guilty of graft. The Rotary Club has called on all of its members to use all their influence toward bringing to conviction the Mayor and accused city councilmen of Havana who have been arrested under charges of graft. This Club has also called upon the Governor of Havana Province requesting him to suspend the Mayor from office. This the Governor has declined to do.

Sr. Barreras, the present Governor of Havana Province, belongs to the same political party as Don Marcelino Villegas Diaz, the Mayor, and he states that he does not feel disposed to persecute this small group of officials unless the higher Departments of the Government are also investigated and their grafters punished. The Mayor is a Liberal and the majority of the Councilmen are Conservatives. Therefore it is generally believed that the investigation and prosecution of these officials will come to nothing as tremendous pressure will be exerted in favor of these accused men by influential members of both political parties.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, owner of EL HERALDO DE CUBA, has in an article in his newspaper, requested an investigation of the Cuban Lottery and also of the Department of Obras Publicas, stating that both Departments are saturated with graft. Investigating officers have been appointed in response to this request, but indications are that this investigation will be dropped and no one punished, in spite of the fact that the financial corruption in these Departments has become a public scandal.

Dr. Santiago Rey (Conservative), floor leader of the Liga Nacional in the Cuban House of Representatives, is agitating an investigation as to the methods by which Dr. Ferrara obtained his private fortune.

The demands for investigations are becoming more numerous, but all indications are that if made they will not be thorough but will result in a complete fiasco. Attention is called to the fact that the investigating officers are appointed by officials of the present Administration, and the public despairs of any honest and effective results being obtained from this source.

Binding Margin

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
DEC 8 1921

6 cu

26[illegible]7-9-10[illegible]

3-1

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - G-2- Report.

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1601 Date December 2, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

RECD. M. I. D., G. S. DEC 7 1921

(58) Labor.

The Association of Commerce and Industry of the Bay of Havana continues firm in its determination to cease recognizing the walking delegate of the labor unions, after December 5th. The labor unions pertaining to Havana harbor have recently held several meetings at which they resolved to go on strike on December 5th if the employers carried out their threat. It is not thought, however, that any strike of serious proportions can be sustained for any length of time, on account of the large number of unemployed seeking work. On the other hand, judging from the past, the employers' association will find it difficult to keep their agreement among themselves not to recognize the walking delegate, because members of their organization have on previous occasions failed to stand by resolutions taken to combat the labor groups.

Therefore should this strike actually take place, it is very probable that same will not be serious and that one or the other of the contending sides will yield within a short time after the strike is called.

Binding Margin

(60) Domestic.

The question of Constitutional Amendments, involving the prorogation of powers of the present Cuban Congress, has been receiving serious attention. An attempt is being made to amend that portion of the Crowder Electoral Law which provides for reorganization of political parties, and many politicians are behind a movement for bringing about such a prorogation of powers as to extend their present tenure of office far beyond the period now prescribed. Strong opposition to these changes is being made by members of the Liberal party, and indications are that the agitation will become more heated.

A union of commercial organizations of the Island of Cuba has been recently formed and has been in session for several days for the purpose of conferring on the serious problems now confronting the Cuban people, especially the economic situation. This union of commercial bodies has sent an appeal to the United States Government protesting against that part of the Fordney Tariff Bill which concerns importation of Cuban sugar. Prominent residents of Cuba, of all nationalities, and belonging to all political groups, are participating in these conferences.

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

A Commission has been appointed ans is now functioning, for the purpose of studying the present system of customs duties and taxes prevailing in Cuba, and to recommend means for their revision upward. This commission is presided over by the Secretary of the Cuban Treasury, and in his absence, by the Sub-Secretary; and numbers among its members one American, Mr. John S. Hord, who has at the suggestion of General Crowder, been appointed to aid the Cuban Government in this work. The other members are as follows:

Antonio J. de Arazoza, Chief, Bureau of Land Taxes, Treasury Dept.
Francisco Faura " " " Customs " "
Rafael de Pazos " " " Transfer Taxes " "
Juan B. Vermay " " " Taxes " "
José Maria Zayas y Portela, Member of the Board of Protests.

This commission is to render its report within two months' time, and is to continue to function until dissolved by the President of the Republic.

****

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

3-1

2617-g-106 (3)

JAN 4

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION G-2 Report

MEMORIAL L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1609 *Date* December 16, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

(58) Labor

REC'D, M. I. D., G. S. JAN 3 1922

The labor unions of the Bay of Havana are still on strike against the Association of Commerce & Industry (the employers) who on December 5th declared open shop methods and refused to acknowledge the walking delegates. The Employers' Association experienced very little difficulty in obtaining plenty of laborers from among the large army of unemployed, and so far have been able to get as many as 1,000 laborers as substitutes for the strikers. Some of the strikers who have dependent families and are in straitened financial circumstances, have gone back to work, and indications are that many more strikers will try to be reinstated, and that the final outcome will be a victory for the Association of Commerce & Industry.

Immediately following the strike there was some disorder, in the way of individual fights, but at present the situation along the water-front has become more peaceful and no serious disturbance is contemplated in that quarter.

The street-cleaners of Havana have again gone on strike on account of the Government's failure to pay them their wages. The Government owes them about three months' pay and their patience has become exhausted. As a consequence of this unfortunate situation, the streets of Havana have been filthy for several days and the sanitary authorities have become alarmed at the result. The Government has been using a few prisoners as substitutes for the street-cleaners, but the work performed by them has been very inefficient and has not covered sufficient territory to clean the city. The Government announces its intention to pay off these street-cleaners within the next few days and it hopes to relieve the situation very soon. Even though the Government pays off these laborers and induces them to return to work, indications are that these intermittent strikes will continue, on account of the bankrupt condition of the Government, the misappropriation of its funds, and general inefficiency and corruption in conducting its financial affairs.

Binding Margin

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

(60) Domestic.

The Cuban Senate on the 14th inst. passed a bill amending certain provisions of the Crowder Electoral Code which provide for reorganization of political parties. This project, a copy of which is attached hereto, places tremendous power in the Executive Committees of the political parties. It is a most flagrant attempt to override the popular will in the selection of officials to be chosen on November 1,1922. According to previous legislation,Members of Congress themselves are ex-oficio members of these Executive Committees, and this project practically places sufficient power in their hands to select the candidates of the political parties, and it therefore amounts to a scheme whereby Members of Congress will be able to re-nominate themselves without their names being passed upon by the voters of the Republic; in other words, it resembles a self-perpetuating oligarchy. It is charged, and the charge is well founded, that certain astute politicians of the Liga Nacional party whose terms of office are expiring,have put through this project and have obtained the support of Liberal politicians by means of a shrewd combination. This combination involves the creating of additional senators for each Province,and giving influential Liberal leaders several of the new offices so created.

In view of the fact that this bill passed the Senate by such a large majority,it is evident that Liberal politicians have fallen in with the combination, and it is thought that only the restraining influence of General Crowder will prevent this bill from becoming a law.

A huge demonstration has been organized to take place in the city of Havana on Sunday the 18th inst. Its object is a protest against the Fordney tariff bill,or that portion of it which places a high duty on Cuban sugar. Many American interests have been invited to take part in the manifestation, and the President and other Cuban officials have requested the organizers to see that it is conducted in such a way as not to develop into an anti-American demonstration.

At some small demonstrations recently held on the Island, notably in Santiago de Cuba, placards and signs have been carried expressing anti-American sentiment; and some observers fear that the coming demonstration will develop a serious anti-American aspect.

This hostility towards Americans exhibited in these demonstrations is due largely to politicians who are doing everything in their power to check a silent but strong desire on the part of the Cubans for American Intervention. They are using every possible method to appeal to the patriotism of the populace and to promote in the minds of the ignorant the belief that Cuba's present troubles are all due to the Americans,and that Intervention will increase said troubles.

Indications are that the efforts of these politicians will meet with only small success; and in spite of these efforts it is a well known fact that a large element of Cubans who belong to the more honest groups of laborers and business men strongly wish for Intervention but are afraid to express their sentiments publicly.

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

(60) Domestic - Continued.

Neither the large loan of $50,000,000 nor the small loan of $5,000,000 has yet been consummated, but they have been held up on account of the inability of the Cuban Government to meet the terms laid down by the American Government,which call for such large reductions in this year's budget,and a revision upward of the taxes.

The investigation concerning fraud,etc. charged to exist in the Departments of the Lottery and Public Works, has been blocked,as was expected. It is understood that a technical reason was given for calling off this investigation,- that Judge Saladrigas, being an official of one of the Criminal Courts, is incompetent to carry on this investigation. The public is generally convinced that any investigation by Cuban officials, of frauds committed in the Departments of the Cuban Government,will continue to be a failure, and that even if gross frauds should be uncovered,the guilty parties would be able to escape by means of political influence, technicalities,etc.

Public discontent continues and is on the increase,and lack of confidence in the present Administration has reached such a point that the best citizens have lost hope for any improvement either in the political or economical world.

The Cuban Government has requested the United States Government to withdraw the U. S. Marine detachment now stationed at Camagüey. The request is made on the ground that the presence of this detachment is no longer necessary. This request was made by the Cuban Government direct to Washington, and not through General Crowder.

In view of the general discontent now pervading the Island, and the holding of demonstrations which frequently develop hostile feelings against the Americans, and in view of the very large American financial interests involved in the Cuba Railroad whose shops and headquarters are at Camagüey, it is thought that this detachment will not be withdrawn until a most decided improvement is shown in the general situation. At the present time the presence of these Marines at Camagüey is more desirable than it has been for several years.

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

BILL proposed for Postponement of Reorganization of Political Parties.

Art. 1. Political parties inscribed as such in the Register of the Central Electoral Board, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 281 of the Electoral Code now in force, whether municipal, provincial or national, shall not be subject to the reorganization established in Art. 263 and following articles, of the said Code, for forming tickets for the elections of November 1,1922.

Art. 2. The Executive Committee of each municipal, provincial or national assembly referred to in the foregoing Article shall assume all the functions competent to each assembly, and shall agree upon and propose the tickets for the municipal, provincial or national offives, and shall comply with the duties and functions proper to said assemblies under Art. 285 of the Electoral Code, In accordance with the stiptlations in the 3rd paragraph of Art. 284 of said Electoral Code, the Executive Committee of each assembly shall be comprised of all the members elected to such committees,as well as Vice Presidents, Vice Treasurers, and Vice Secretaries, and the ex-oficios,referred to in the Law of June 11,1921, all of which shall have voice and vote.

Art. 3. Vacancies occurring in the Executive Committees through resignation, death or incapacity, will be filled by the executive committee itself, at the assembly meetings.

Art. 4. The tickets, prepared in accordance with the preceding Articles, by the executive committees of each assembly of the political parties inscribed as such, shall figure in the official ballots; and articles 113, 115, 290, 291 and 294 of the Electoral Code shall be suspended in so far as they conflict with this Law.

Art. 5. This law to become effective upon publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and shall apply only until the end of the elections of Nov. 1, 1922.

Later amendments proposed:

Amendment to Art.1. The political parties which participated in the elections of Nov.1,1920, as inscribed in the Register of the Central Electoral Board, to be continued for future elections, and not to be subject to reorganization as under Art. 288 and following, of the Electoral Code.

Art. 281 of Code to be also suspended.

Provision made for organizing municipal executive committees of any party, where no such committee now exists,; etc.

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

3-1

2657-9-107

M.I.2.

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION G-2 Report

From CUBA - Political

No. 1614 *Date* December 23, 1921, *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 4 1922
GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

(58) Labor

The strike of the street-cleaners of Havana, mentioned in our Report 1609 of December 16,1921, lasted for almost a week, and was a source of considerable alarm to the Government on account of the filthy condition of the streets which existed in the city during the strike.

The Government attempted to use prisoners as substitutes for the street-cleaners, but their work was a complete failure, and they finally refused to work. The Government then had to resort to cleaning the streets by means of soldier labor, and for several days soldiers of the Cuban army cleaned the streets of Havana.

The street-cleaners' union was finally paid off and have returned to their work, and the street-cleaning department is normal again. However, indications are that this same trouble will occur again, on account of the Government's financial condition. In order to pay off these street cleaners, the Government borrowed over half a million dollars from the Banco de Comercio de Cuba.

The laborers pertaining to the city water supply and sewerage system were also on the verge of going on strike, on account of the Government's failure to pay them their wages, and it was only after serious threats that the Government agreed to pay them.

A large number of the city police have not been paid for over two months.

The Government is also far behind in paying the salaries due to the army and navy, and this part of the Government's negligence was considered so serious that recently the Chief of Staff and Quartermaster of the Army made a special visit to the Treasury Department for the purpose of expediting the pay due to the military service.

The Government has also neglected to pay a large part of the laboring force in all its other Departments; and it is generally condemned not only by the laborers but a large part of the press and the public in general, for this negligence, in view of the fact that it recently paid a debt of half a million dollars to a railroad corporation, and made a large payment -of over $40,000.- to a contractor the honesty of whose claims was strongly questioned.

It is further pointed out that the Congressmen, Senators, Members of the Cabinet, and practically all the high officials of the different Departments and those of political influence, are promptly collecting their salaries, while the lower employees and those laborers who do menial service and who lack political influence,

Binding Margin

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

(58) Labor - Continued.

have to suffer the hardships of hunger and poverty for several months before they can collect their wages due from the Government.

The Federation of Labor has called a general strike out of sympathy with the Harbor laborers who are now on strike against the Association of Commerce & Industry of the Bay of Havana. While action was taken by the higher labor union officials calling for the strike to take place on the 22d inst., this general strike has not yet materialized but is giving considerable alarm to the Government and to business interests in general.

Indications are that it will not be a success, but that the threats will be continued.

(60) Domestic.

The demonstration against the sugar clause of the Fordney Tariff Bill, held in the city of Havana on the 18th inst., was participated in and witnessed by a tremendous outpouring of the public. Government officials, leading men of commercial organizations, and citizens of every walk of life, regardless of nationality, took part in this demonstration. The American Chamber of Commerce and the American Club participated and were represented by some of the most influential American residents of Havana. The demonstration was decidedly the most orderly and quiet affair of this kind which has ever taken place in the city of Havana. Practically every branch of industry was represented, and great hope was maintained that this moral protest against the Fordney Bill would find a sympathetic response in Washington. There was no anti-American sentiment evident in the parade, and the inscriptions appearing on posters and banners were complimentary to the President of the United States and expressed confidence in him.

The amendment to the Crowder Electoral Law, a copy of which was forwarded with our Report No. 1609 of December 16, 1921, has passed the House of Representatives, and indications are that it will shortly become a law unless restraining steps are taken by the American Government.

It was pointed out in our previous report how this amendment places tremendous plenary power in the party executive committees, and gives certain Congressmen and Senators power to continue their tenure of office without regard to the will of the people.

The Cuban Congress by recent legislation passed a law revoking the present railroad rates and providing for a return to the railroad tariff schedule of April 30, 1919. This new law became effective on the 20th inst. pursuant to Presidential Decree published on that date.

The railroad tariff rates have been so high as to cause universal complaint throughout the Island, and the lowering of these rates it is thought will greatly improve shipping conditions in the Island. It is one of the few measures that the present Congress has enacted which meets with the approval of the public and is thought to be of great benefit.

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

(60) Domestic - Continued.

Provision for the dissolution of the Sugar Finance Commission has been made, per decree issued by the President on December 21st. This decree provides for dissolution of said Commission on December 31st.

This action meets the general approval of the public, and will undoubtedly add great impetus to the movement of sugar and the circulation of money throughout the country. This Commission has been the source of tremendous complaint all over the Island, as so many centrals and colonos had their money tied up in their sugar holdings handled by the Commission, and were subjected to severe financial straits for lack of capital.

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

3-1

1 Enc. 2

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

December 22, 1921.

No.- 1613

M. I. 2. 7657-g-1

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Cuban Society of International Law.

no record of P/C.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 4 1922

1. With reference to request contained in an Evaluation Report received November 25th, I enclose herewith a pamphlet giving the proceedings of the Cuban Society of International Law, in its study of the League of Nations. This embraces the latest proceedings of this Society in connection with this subject.

2, We have been considerably delayed in furnishing this publication as it was necessary to go about the matter indirectly and we have thus been subjected to delay on the part of others. Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante is the President of this Society, and it will be remembered that he prepared the case of Panama against the White decision in the Costa Rica boundary dispute. It was therefore deemed inadvisable for this office, as representing the United States Government, to approach him directly as this might have aroused some suspicion on his part.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, G. S.,
Military Attaché.

Enc
K
1/9/24 To Library and M.I.
"La Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Internacional y el Pacto de la Liga de las Naciones"

In M.I. 6

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

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1922 JAN 17

26 J 7-8-109 (30)

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1620 *Date* December 29, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. JAN 12 1922

(60) Domestic.

General Crowder's departure to Washington has been delayed. He will probably not leave until after January 1st. This delay was due to the fact that he wishes to wait for the publication of a new Presidential Decree wherein it is contemplated that the President will make provision for a very large reduction - amounting to several million dollars - in the new budget. This decree is expected to be issued within the next few days.

The reductions contemplated in this decree will consist largely in cutting the appropriations for the War Department, and in the Judicial and Legislative branches of the Government. It is understood that the War Department will be merged into the Department of the Interior (Gobernación); and that the Department of Agriculture, Commerce & Labor will be merged into the Department of Public Works (Obras Públicas).

On the 27th instant an important meeting of Cabinet officials, and senatorial and congressional leaders, was held at the President's country estate, "Kokoito", in the vicinity of Havana. At this conference it was decided that the Cuban Government would stop any further efforts to make a loan, and would endeavor to pay off its obligations and meet its operating expenses by means of great economies. A statement to this effect was given out to the public, and the public in general appears to be pleased with the idea that no new debts will be contracted. However, the general opinion is that the Government will not be able to meet its obligations and will find itself unable to enforce the economies which this conference advocates.

In regard to the statement given out by this conference it is thought that the intention is to make propaganda for the following purposes: First, to please the public and give the impression that the Administration is sincere and is making every effort to economize and to stop further extravagance; and second, to make the American banking houses which have the loan under consideration, believe that the Government can get along without their loans, thereby causing them to ease up on the stringent terms which they require of the Cuban Government before advancing said loans.-

It is very probable that the Administration will depart from this independent attitude in the near future and will again be taking steps toward obtaining the loan.

Binding Margin

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

The Cuban State Department has informed General Crowder that it desires to have the U. S. Marine Detachment removed from Camaguey as soon as he (Genera. Crowder) is satisfied that the Cuban Government has taken sufficient steps for the protection of American property in Camagüey and vicinity.

In connection with this subject, a conference will be held at the Palace tomorrow the 30th inst. This conference will be attended by President Zayas, General Crowder, Mr. Gruber of the Cuba Railroad, Colonel C. S. Hill Commanding the U.S.Marine Detachment, Colonel Castillo, Commanding Officer of the Cuban Garrison at Camagüey, and the U. S. Military Attaché.

It is the opinion of the Commanding Officer of the U.S. Marine Detachment, and also of the Military Attaché, that the removal of the Marines at this time would be very inadvisable. Labor troubles are still worrying the Administration and business interests in general, and a recent cut in railroad rates will presumably result in a reduction in wages to the railroad employees. This reduction will undoubtedly cause further labor troubles. This fact, together with the present state of unrest in the public mind, strengthens our opinion that at the present time the presence of the U.S.Marines at Camagüey is more essential than it has been at any time during the past two years.

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

3 - 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1922 JAN 18 9

26 W 7-9-110

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION G-2 Report

From CUBA - Political

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

No. 1626 Date January 6, 1922, 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 16 1922

Binding Margin

(50), (51) and (52) - Ins, Outs, and Others.

On January 1st President Zayas issued a manifesto to the people of Cuba. In this he reviewed the present crisis and made known his intention to introduce sufficient governmental economies to eliminate the necessity of a foreign loan. He mentioned the Legislative and Judicial branches as Departments where reductions would be made in the fixed budget. He appealed to the patriotism of the people to exercise faith and sacrifices sufficient to meet the crisis, and called on them to lay aside all unfriendly sentiment toward the United States, and expressed ~~grat~~ gratitude for American assistance to Cuba.

The sentiment expressed by this manifesto was favorably received by the public, but the public in general do not believe that the President has the force and ability to carry out the program contained therein.

Senator Rosendo Collazo of Camagüey has recently announced his candidacy for President of Cuba for the next elections. He is a man of great energy and influence, and has a strong hold on many politicians and exerts great influence in the Cuban army. He has a considerable following in the Liga Nacional. Dr. Ricardo Dolz, Dr. Cortina, and Senator Aurelio Alvarez are also known to have Presidential aspirations, though they have not yet made any definite announcement on that subject.

A large element of the Conservative party is very dissatisfied with the present Administration, and are disgusted at the action of Congress in passing the recent amendment to the Crowder Electoral Code. This group is organizing a new party under the leadership of Dr. Ricardo Dolz and Col. Aurelio Hevia. This new group contains many of the ablest leaders of the Conservative party, and also contains many friends of ex-President Menocal, and it is thought that ex-President Menocal who it is said will return to Cuba in the near future, will join this group. It is reliably reported that this group will take over the daily newspaper LA DISCUSION, which will become its official organ.

During the past week the press and the public mind in general has been considerably agitated by rumors of a conspiracy alleged to have been planned for the overthrow of President Zayas. According to the wild rumors, the conspiracy was to have been formed by a combination of political leaders and army officers, and it is alleged

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

that the plan was for the President to be seized and placed in Cabañas prison,and then a new Government would be organized and influential army officers would flock to its support. Party leaders of great ability and intelligence have been mentioned in connection with the conspiracy,and army officers of excellent records for loyalty and efficiency have also meen mentioned.

An investigation of these rumors has resulted in the conclusion that they were caused by mischievous agitators and that there is no foundation for any fear of a coup d'etat or conspiracy of like nature. The Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army has assured this office that there is absolutely no foundation for the charge that any army officers had ever entertained a thought of joining this or a like movement.

(60) Domestic.

The amendment to the Crowder Electoral Law recently passed by the Cuban Congress automatically became a law on January 2, 1922. The President neither signed nor vetoed this amendatory measure, and according to the Constitution,under such circumstances it became effective as a law ten days after its passage by Congress. As mentioned in our previous reports, this is a very tyrannical piece of legislation, and was very forcibly protested against not only by General Crowder but by many influential leaders of all parties. It will undoubtedly cause tremendous dissatisfaction in the Republic, and will afford excellent argument for those leaders who are preparing to fight the present Administration.

- - - - - -

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

Number of copies 2
Copy No. 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
12657-Q-111
JAN 21 1922
WAR DEPARTMENT
1
50

WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
B.I.A. No.

January 19, 1922.

M. I. 2.

From: Bureau of Insular Affairs.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
Attention: Major James H. Cunningham, Political Sub-section, M.I. 2.

Subject: Porto Rico, - Political.

Referring to our conversation yesterday, two articles relative to the political status of Porto Rico have recently come to my attention, which, it is thought, would be found of interest to M.I.D. These are:

(a) An article in the World's Work for January,1922, by former Governor of Porto Rico, R.H. Post.

(b) An article on "Colonial Representation in the American Empire, with Special Reference to Porto Rico" by Pedro Capo-Rodriguez and published in the American Journal of International Law, for October, 1921.

The latter article has also been issued in pamphlet form and should you not have access to the American Journal of International Law, no doubt the author, upon request, would be glad to furnish you a copy of the reprint. His address is:2 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.

Wm Lay Patterson

WM. LAY PATTERSON,
Assistant to Chief of Bureau.

RECEIVED
1922 JAN 20 PM 3 57
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.

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

2-1

3 Encs.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPT.
JAN 21

26 7-9-112

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
MADRID, SPAIN

December 27, 1921.

Spain 2032.

From: The Military Attache, Madrid, Spain.

To: A. C. of S., G-2, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Lecture on Porto Rico by President of Chamber of Deputies and Press Comment.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 18 1922

1. Attention is called to the attached lecture given on December 20 in the Ateneo by D. Cayetano Coll, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Porto Rico, and editorials concerning it.

2. The lecture had been previously announced, and intitations had even been sent to members of our Embassy staff. It was suspected that the lecture might be unpleasant to American ears, so none of the staff attended.

3. A considerable amount of comment has appeared in the Spanish Press, none of which, however, was particularly violent.

R B Cocroft

R. B. Cocroft,
Major, G. S.

RBC/eb

encls. 3 OK RC

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

El Sol
22-12-21 Enc. 2

1-1

EDICION DE MADRID

En tercera plana: 2657-g-112
CONSEJO DE MINISTROS

JAN 21

Año V.—Núm. 1.364 . Precio: 10 céntimos el

NUESTRA HABLA EN AMERICA

LO QUE HA PODIDO HACER UN PUEBLO PEQUEÑO

El señor Coll, presidente de la Cámara de Representantes de Puerto Rico, se lamentaba anteanoche, en la memorable conferencia del Ateneo, con que expuso el esfuerzo realizado por el pueblo portorriqueño en defensa de su idioma materno, de que ni España, ni ninguno de los pueblos hispánicos, hubiesen sido convocados a la Conferencia del Pacífico en Wáshington; a pesar de que fué un español, Núñez de Balboa, el descubridor del Océano en litigio, y de que son pueblos hispánicos los que habitan las dos terceras partes de sus costas en los dos continentes de América.

Lo que a nosotros nos dolía no era tanto la injusticia cometida con España y con los pueblos americanos de nuestra habla, porque la injusticia duele siempre, en último término, más al que la cómete que al que la sufre, sino el hecho de que hubiera podido cometerse sin que resonara otra protesta que la implícita en los aplausos calurosos que acogían las palabras del orador antillano. No hubiera alzado su voz el señor Coll, y acaso no habría habido entre nosotros quien protestase del insultante olvido.

Y no es que el pueblo español se haya olvidado del Pacífico, que no es la falta de memoria defecto nacional, sino que hasta para protestar, se necesita cierta medida de optimismo, de fe y de energía sobrante, y las fuerzas nuestras se hallan en la hora actual tan embargadas con los problemas del otro lado del Estrecho, que parece faltarnos hasta la indispensable para hacer presente al mundo que las cuestiones de un Océano, que es el mar de una docena de pueblos de nuestra habla, no pueden resolverse, con solución satisfactoria, sin oír en consulta a España y a sus vástagos.

Pero no tardarían en renacer la fe y el optimismo si se nos presentasen muchas ocasiones de oír historias como la que nos refería el señor Coll. Que el pueblo nuestro no tiene otro deseo que el de volver a sentir un ideal que le enardezca y ponga en pie, lo mostraban las ovaciones que interrumpían las palabras del señor Coll, porque, si fueron precisamente los elementos más circunspectos del Ateneo los que iniciaron los aplausos, cuando apenas terminaba el exordio, era después el Ateneo en masa quien parecía estar sacando al orador las palabras de la boca para subrayarlas con su aplauso.

Era una historia emocionante la que contaba el señor Coll. Pertenece el presidente de la Cámara de Representantes de Puerto Rico a una generación que no creyó en su adolescencia y primera juventud en otro ideal que el de separar a su país de la gobernación española. Este ideal se unía a una fervorosa admiración hacia la civilización norteamericana, que llevó unánime a esa generación a las Universidades de los Estados Unidos, donde casi llegó a olvidar el idioma materno, porque no se servía sino del inglés para los estudios y para los juegos anglosajones, que también trataba de asimilarse. El español quedaba reducido a un dialecto familiar, que se usaba en la intimidad, casi ruborizándose.

Cuando esa generación regresó a la isla, se había ya consumado el cambio de bandera. Las nuevas autoridades encarnaban en norteamericanos. Bajo ellas se encontraba el pueblo portorriqueño, de sangre española casi pura, con sus danzones y sus guitarras, y sus canciones y sus güiros. Las autoridades representaban lo que ellos traían y admiraban: la civilización anglosajona, con su juicio por jurados, su Magna Charta, su individualismo y su respeto al hombre. El pueblo era su pueblo y miraba a las autoridades como a extranjeros que se ponen a mandar en casa ajena. Los jóvenes recién venidos de las Universidades norteamericanas tuvieron que elegir entre su cultura, de una parte, y su tradición y sus instintos, de la otra; entre la obra del hombre y la obra de Dios. Se colocaron al lado de los ángeles, y su pueblo se puso detrás de ellos.

En 1909 ordenaron las autoridades norteamericanas que los maestros, portorriqueños ellos, dieran en inglés la enseñanza a los niños. Hubo en Puerto Rico quien se puso de parte de las autoridades. Pero los niños de seis a doce años se negaron a que se les diera la enseñanza en otro idioma que en el de sus madres. Muchos fueron expulsados de la escuela. Hubo que fundar escuelas para ellos, frente a las escuelas oficiales. También hubo maestros que perdieron su puesto por negarse a enseñar en inglés. Entonces se buscó escuelas para estos maestros.

Era un pueblo pequeño y tropical. Tropical significa enervado, blando, suave. Pero se puso en pie a pelear por su idioma, que es su espíritu. Fueron años duros, porque las autoridades norteamericanas se habían figurado que no necesitaban sino obstinarse para salirse con la suya y anglosajonizar, por lo menos, el habla de los portorriqueños. Pero cuando subió a la presidencia Mr. Wilson, y una Comisión de portorriqueños le informó de las violencias que se cometían en la isla para imponer a sus pobladores un idioma extraño, y Mr. Wilson se indignó de que la bandera norteamericana pudiera ser utilizada para amparar un atropello, por lo que destituyó a las autoridades norteamericanas y formó en Puerto Rico un Gobierno constituído por portorriqueños, éstos tuvieron la genialidad de vislumbrar que la hora de la victoria tenía que ser la de los mayores sacrificios.

Para mantener, como querían, su espíritu y su tradición hispánicos tenían que difundir y extender la enseñanza a los 350.000 niños y jóvenes que constituyen la población escolar del país. Para dar enseñanza a 350.000 almas, y vestido y alimento a los alumnos pobres, necesitaban ingentes sumas de dinero. Puerto Rico, a pesar de su nombre, no es país opulento. Entonces se implantó el impuesto de Utilidades, con tal severidad, que se hizo la base de la tributación, al punto de que los poderosos llegan a pagar al Tesoro hasta el 50 por 100 de sus ingresos, como lo atestiguó uno de los oyentes del Sr. Coll, español que disfruta una renta de 100.000 pesos y paga 50.000 de impuesto al Tesoro portorriqueño, que gasta en enseñanza nada menos que la mitad de la totalidad de sus ingresos. Y así se dió anteanoche el espectáculo inusitado, grato, de que el Ateneo se levantase para ovacionar a un contribuyente por el mero hecho de ser contribuyente.

Lo que se aplaudía era el soplo de esperanza y de fe que constituía el fondo de la oración del Sr. Coll, la fe y la esperanza que nosotros quisiéramos tener, que teníamos al pensar en lo que había podido hacer un país tan diminuto como Puerto Rico, y que se convertirían en propulsores permanentes de nuestros espíritus si hubiera muchos hombres que pudieran contar a auditorios españoles una historia análoga a la que refería el Sr. Coll. Y entonces no sería ya posible que se intentase resolver los problemas del Pacífico sin contar con los pueblos hispánicos, con sus cien millones de almas y sus continentes como cunas.

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

1-1 Enc. 1

21-12-21

El Sol

JAN 21 1922 26J7-9-112

En el Ateneo

Enseñanza para los pueblos hispanoamericanos

A las seis y media de la tarde de ayer dió una conferencia en el Ateneo el presidente de la Cámara de Representantes de Puerto Rico, D. Cayetano Coll, sobre el tema siguiente: "Puerto Rico, a los veintiún años de dominación norteamericana. Enseñanza para los pueblos hispanoamericanos."

Presentó al conferenciante el ex ministro D. Baldomero Argente, que recordó al auditorio la historia política del Sr. Coll, de quien hizo grandes elogios.

Terminadas las palabras preliminares del Sr. Argente, el señor Coll ocupó la cátedra. El salón estaba totalmente lleno de público, en el que figuraban personalidades señaladas de la política y la intelectualidad española. El conde de Romanones y el rector de la Universidad llegaron mediada la conferencia.

El Sr. Coll empezó recordando al auditorio que Puerto Rico no es tierra libre, y entre todos los pueblos hispanoamericanos, el único sometido a una tutela extraña.

Hace el conferenciante la historia política de la isla de Puerto Rico y recuerda que los representantes norteamericanos que firmaron el Tratado de París prometieron que Puerto Rico sería libre un día, que no ha llegado. Después de un Gobierno militar, los Estados Unidos dan a la isla un Estatuto constitucional en el que, a pesar de que se puede manifestar la voluntad del país en una Cámara de Representantes, la formación del Senado y el gobernador, representante yanqui, obstruyen la labor legislativa del país.

"En este momento llegamos a la vida política los hombres recién salidos de las Universidades norteamericanas. Cuando éramos adolescentes, habíamos formado nuestra conciencia en el movimiento separatista de las Antillas; la civilización norteamericana había influído grandemente sobre nosotros, hasta el punto que casi habíamos olvidado el castellano. Vueltos a Puerto Rico, en nuestra conciencia se planteó la contradicción entre nuestro temperamento de raza y la cultura extraña que adquirimos.

El primer sentimiento de la infancia venció en nosotros, favorecido por el ambiente de nuestra isla. Puerto Rico era un pueblo de tradición española, de habla castellana, y, sobre todo, quería vivir, y vivir en el goce pleno de su personalidad.

Y en aquel momento, los Estados Unidos inician su política imperialista en la isla; tratan de sustituir el derecho histórico español por el derecho sajón, y en 1909 quieren que se sustituya la enseñanza en castellano por la enseñanza en inglés en las escuelas. La protesta es unánime, general; la inician los chicos de las escuelas con una huelga escolar, la acoge la Cámara de Representantes, y llega al presidente Wilson.

Este remedia el mal; se modifica la constitución del Senado portorriqueño, y, durante ocho años, el partido de la independencia realiza, ya con cierta autonomía, un programa que transforma el país. Se suprimen el alcohol y el juego; se crea un impuesto sobre la renta, que votan los grandes rentistas; se hace un sistema de comunicaciones perfecto, se multiplican las escuelas y se establece sobre bases firmes la administración de Justicia.

Llega la gran guerra, y Puerto Rico envía a Europa 14.000 soldados. Se da entonces el caso curioso de que un pueblo sometido luche por la libertad de otros pueblos, y que, después de ayudar con su sangre a la libertad de Polonia y Bohemia, Puerto Rico siga todavía sin conseguir su independencia.

Fuera Wilson de la Presidencia ha vuelto la reacción opresora. La isla entera está en pie, dispuesta a conseguir su total autonomía, y la conseguirá.

En esta lucha hemos aprendido una cosa: a no tener miedo a los Estados Unidos. No les negamos nuestro respeto y nuestro afecto; pero no queremos someterle nuestra personalidad. Los conocemos bien; admiramos esa concepción gigantesca de las cosas, su actividad, el trabajo, esos rascacielos enormes, ese puente de Broocklin, esa magnífica red ferroviaria; pero todo eso puede hacerlo otro pueblo que quiera. Lo que no se adquiere fácilmente es la dignidad espiritual, que da una civilización que siempre ha puesto sus ojos en altos ideales."

El final de la conferencia del señor Coll estuvo dedicado a propugnar una colaboración política y de intereses entre todos los pueblos hispanoamericanos y España, partiendo de afirmaciones optimistas y valientes.

El público ovacionó de un modo continuo las afirmaciones del conferenciante, cuyas palabras fueron acogidas con gran calor cordial por los asistentes.

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

Año V.—Núm. 1.366 El Sol Sábado 24 de diciembre de 1921

PAGINA IBERO AMERICANA

El discurso pronunciado por Cayetano Coll y Cuchí, presidente de la Cámara de Diputados de Puerto Rico, en el Ateneo de Madrid, obtuvo un éxito tan clamoroso y de tal modo impresionó el ánimo de los asistentes al acto, que estimamos como un ineludible deber divulgar el texto íntegro de la extraordinaria oración. Por entenderlo así, consagramos esta Página de Navidad a la publicación del discurso del Sr. Coll, y esperamos que nuestros lectores y nuestros elementos informativos encontrarán justificada la ausencia de las noticias que habitualmente publicamos de las Repúblicas trasatlánticas de habla castellana.

"Puerto Rico a los 21 años de dominación norteamericana. Enseñanzas para los pueblos de origen español."

Cuando llegó a España Cayetano Coll, vino a vernos a la Redacción nuestro amigo y colaborador Rafael Hernández Usera.

—Se encuentra en Madrid—nos dijo—uno de los hombres más representativos de nuestra patria. Es necesario que España le conozca.

A los pocos días de esto tratábamos ya a Cayetano Coll con alguna familiaridad intelectual.

Falto el hispanoamericanismo de un tipo de hombre mitad cultura norteamericana y mitad cultura española, es decir, de acción técnica y de brioso pensamiento creador, entendimos que la presencia en nuestros medios glaciales y desencantados de un hombre-dinamo bien orientado en estos trances del nuevo hispanoamericanismo podría marcar una era, y acudimos, entusiastas, a escuchar su discurso del Ateneo, la ya memorable tarde del 20 de diciembre. Y hoy creemos, estamos seguros, que el hombre necesario está ahí. Después de su conferencia, las cosas han cambiado; nuevos posibilismos apuntan ya como prontas realidades.

Los que hemos venido luchando por la renovación y transformación total del paleolítico hispanoamericanismo, abrigamos la esperanza de que, con la ayuda de hombres como Coll y Hernández Usera, podrá verificarse, en plazo no muy largo, la realización de uno de los más grandes anhelos de la ideología hispanoamericana.

Pero de esto habremos de ocuparnos más extensamente en nuestra próxima Página. Por ahora, hacemos punto para dejar paso al magno discurso del diputado-presidente portorriqueño.

DOS ADVERTENCIAS PRELIMINARES

"Yo espero, señoras y señores, que de las bondadosas palabras del Sr. Argente subsistan en vuestro recuerdo solamente aquellas que se refieren a hechos concretos y se olviden las referentes a mi persona; porque me apenaría mucho, me dolería en extremo, que la esperanza, por vuestra parte, de escuchar al orador y político que os anunciaba el Sr. Argente, al ser forzosamente defraudada por mi humilde intelectualidad, desviase vuestro pensamiento del ideal grandioso que anima mi espíritu, y que voy a tratar de exponer ante vosotros.

Claro es que yo estoy hondamente conmovido, no solamente por ocupar ahora esta cátedra, que desde América la consideramos como la más alta cumbre de la intelectualidad española, sino también porque conozco la escasa autoridad de mi palabra.

Y como tengo empeño, señoras y señores, decidido y firme empeño de encontrar algún eco en España y América, eco de simpatías y de aliento en mi anhelo porque conozca el mundo entero la lucha tenaz que viene sosteniendo un pueblo hermano para no perder su personalidad histórica y que sea apreciada nuestra labor cultural como prueba definitiva e incontrovertible de que un pueblo de pura sangre española puede llegar al más alto grado de la civilización moderna, sin más esfuerzos que el de la escuela y el trabajo y teniendo fe absoluta en la virilidad de su raza; y como tenemos la noble ambición de que Puerto Rico, el más pequeño de territorio de todos los pueblos hispanoamericanos, sea ejemplo vivo que despierte el espíritu y llame a las conciencias de los demás pueblos de su habla para establecer la necesaria compenetración de afectos e intereses entre tantos pueblos, que, unidos, fueran inmensamente grandes y ricos, y son pequeños y pobres por vivir completamente aislados unos de otros, es evidente que yo debo estar, no ya emocionado, sino temeroso de no acertar a hacer una exposición clara y elocuente de mi tema. Me confío, pues, a vuestra benevolencia y espero de vosotros que acojáis mi ideal con cariño y entusiasmo, aunque mis palabras no estén a la altura de mi ideal.

En primer término, deseo hacer alguna que otra advertencia preliminar, porque, de este modo, será más fácil precisar el alcance de mis palabras. La primera y la más importante de todas ellas consiste en no olvidar que cuando yo diga "español" no me refiero a concepto político o geográfico determinado.

Tengo para mí que los pueblos no se encierran caprichosamente en límites geográficos por unos cuantos hombres sentados alrededor de una mesa con un tapete verde. Es ya de conocimiento vulgar que el concepto de "estado" no implica el de "nación" y mucho menos el de "pueblo". La vida ancestral, la cultura de muchas generaciones, la angustia de muchos miles de años condensados en una aspiración común e ideal de la felicidad, en una propia literatura, en un mismo lenguaje, forman un pueblo; y cuando yo diga "español" me refiero tanto a los hombres que han nacido en las frías regiones de la Patagonia como a los que nacieron en las cálidas tierras de Andalucía. Para mí son españoles todos los que hablan la lengua española, todos los que tienen el sentimiento español, todos los que ansían la grandeza de los pueblos de nuestra raza.

Otra advertencia importante consiste en no encontrar hostilidad alguna en mis palabras hacia el pueblo de los Estados Unidos cuando yo me refiera a los norteamericanos en su civilización, en su política, en su cultura, frente a los hispanos. Deseo hacer constar desde el primer momento que el norteamericano es un gran pueblo, uno de los más grandes pueblos de la tierra, que nosotros, en Puerto Rico, respetamos y queremos, al cual debemos grandes enseñanzas y grandes beneficios, por el cual hemos llegado a sentir, no ya gratitud, sino afecto;

CIVILIZACION NORTEAMERICANA Y CULTURA ESPAÑOLA

Era natural que todos nosotros estuviéramos al lado de la norteamericanización de nuestra patria. Pero al iniciarse el movimiento de protesta por nuestros viejos luchadores, al volver los ojos hacia atrás y recordar el glorioso solar castellano, fuimos nosotros los elementos directivos los hombres graduados precisamente en las aulas universitarias norteamericanas, los que encauzaron la protesta portorriqueña por el cauce de una reivindicación de nuestra tradición racial.

Yo creía tener un caudal inmenso de conocimientos, todo lo que puede adquirirse en una Universidad americana de tipo anglosajón; me entusiasmaban las grandes luchas habidas por la libertad del pensamiento, la separación de la Iglesia y el Estado y el respeto al individuo; mi criterio jurídico se había formado en todas esas doctrinas, y me había olvidado de mi alma, que se había conservado en los recuerdos de mi infancia española. Al primer contacto que hubo entre toda esa artificiosa creación de mi personalidad universitaria con la verdadera y la genuina, la de mi tradición y de mi raza; cuando todo lo que me enseñaron, cuando todo lo que aprendí se puso en contacto y en oposición con

isla, y las Cortes españolas promulgaron la autonomía de Puerto Rico, en virtud de la cual, como único símbolo de su soberanía, quedaba solamente la bandera española, y era el gobierno entregado a manos portorriqueñas. Al llegar los norteamericanos teníamos, por consiguiente, derecho a esperar y exigir que, por lo menos, tanto como la madre descubridora y colonizadora nos dió sería respetado por los Estados Unidos, ampliando aún nuestra Constitución con una forma republicana de gobierno.

Los primeros momentos de toda conquista militar son de confusión. Un gran pensador ha dicho que detrás de los conquistadores siempre marchan los lobos, y los lobos venían en tal ocasión detrás de los conquistadores. Constituyóse un Gobierno militar, supremo y absoluto, en manos de un general estadounidense; se cerraron las Cámaras legislativas; se constituyeron Tribunales de Justicia, presididos por soldados. El pueblo que había ejercido con toda liberalidad el sufragio vióse, de repente, bajo un Gobierno medieval, al cual debía someterse incondicionalmente. Duró poco; casi puede decirse desgraciadamente. El Congreso de los Estados Unidos, en 1900, formuló para Puerto Rico una carta de Gobierno civil, en la que se constituía una Asamblea legislativa, compuesta de una Cámara Alta o Senado, donde se sentaba todo el Gabinete del gobernador, formado de seis ministros, y los otros cinco senadores eran nombrados a propuesta de la Junta, por el presidente de la República, y una Cámara con los representantes electos por sufragio popular. Puede notarse, desde luego, que la acción del Cuerpo popular de tal Parlamento tenía que ser casi nula.

Cuando se instituyó este Gobierno comenzó a sentirse inmediatamente un movimiento de reacción en Puerto Rico. Se formaron nuevos partidos políticos, uno de los cuales se declaró abierta y violentamente contra el nuevo orden de cosas. En el año 1902 vine yo a la política de mi patria; conmigo, un sinnúmero de muchachos, procedentes todos de las Universidades norteamericanas. Y un fenómeno digno, muy digno de notarse, se produjo casi instantáneamente. Los hombres de mi época habíamos sido nacidos durante las luchas de los partidos radicales en la isla contra los Gobiernos metropolíticos españoles; habíamos formado nuestra naturaleza espiritual en los anhelos de la separación de España; creíamos que, para ser un patriota íntegro y bueno, era necesario que Puerto Rico, como todas las demás colonias suramericanas, obtuviera su separación y se formara en una República independiente de la Península. Fuimos, ya formada así nuestra inteligencia y nuestra conciencia de adolescentes, a las aulas universitarias norteamericanas. Allí leímos a diario la gran Declaración de Independencia, los principios constitucionales de la gran República; Magna Charta; casi olvidamos las enseñanzas de nuestros primeros años; aprendimos el idioma inglés mejor que nuestro propio idioma; hacíamos vida espiritual inglesa. Y con ese caudal de asimilación, regresamos a nuestras tierras en el momento en que los Estados Unidos inauguraban el Gobierno civil en Puerto Rico.

bres de política de la intentona de suplantar el castellano por el inglés fué una huelga escolar; los chicos de una escuela se declararon en huelga antes de recibir la enseñanza en otro idioma que no fuera el idioma de sus padres, el idioma de su patria... (Estrepitosos aplausos.) Trascendió la cuestión al público, se hicieron eco de ello los periódicos, y llegó al Parlamento. Era realmente gloriosa aquella contienda y digna de ser mejor conocida por todos los pueblos de habla castellana. José de Diego, uno de los hombres cuya memoria es más venerada en Puerto Rico, de patriotismo puro y acendrado, presentó un proyecto de ley en el Parlamento, que no podía ser ley, porque, aun cuando lo aprobara la Cámara de Representantes, la Alta Cámara, compuesta por los ministros norteamericanos, la desaprobaría. El proyecto ordenaba que en las escuelas se enseñara en castellano, y el inglés se tratara como una asignatura privilegiada. Pero no falta en ningún país del mundo (también los hay en Puerto Rico) quienes graciosamente se pongan a las órdenes del dominador, y esos pocos sostuvieron el debate (en castellano) contra el proyecto, pretendiendo imponer el inglés en las escuelas.

Recuerdo yo—para que pueda formarse en vuestros espíritus un verdadero concepto de lo absurda y horrorosa de aquella situación—, recuerdo yo a un diputado de esos *que querían inglés en castellano* (Risas.), que fogosamente defendía la necesidad para el pueblo portorriqueño de que los estudios en las escuelas se hicieran en inglés. No quiero citar su nombre; pero supongamos que se llamaba Pérez y Rodríguez. En medio de su discurso, cuando la discusión había llegado al momento culminante de emoción en la Cámara de Diputados, se levantó riendo uno de los nuestros, y le dijo: "Yo creeré todo lo que S. S. expone cuando deje de llamarse Pérez y Rodríguez." (Risas.) El proyecto fracasó en la Alta Cámara. Luego comenzaron los atropellos: los chicos, a ser expulsados de las escuelas; los que no asistieran a las clases de inglés ni aceptaran la enseñanza en ese idioma, eran puestos en la calle y perdían su educación y su porvenir. Por América acostumbramos a decir que "la pelea es peleando". Nos reunimos, pues, y formamos un Instituto castellano: el Instituto José de Diego; los niños que eran arrojados de las escuelas públicas ingresaban en el Instituto, donde se les enseñaba gratuitamente hasta concluir su carrera.

WILSON

Llegó así el pleito a las autoridades norteamericanas en Wáshington. Poco después subió al Poder el gran presidente Wilson. Tanto el nuevo Presidente como el partido democrático, para nosotros constituían un recelo, porque sus doctrinas de librecambio podían traer la ruina de Puerto Rico. De manera que el pueblo portorriqueño rogó a Dios por la derrota de Wilson, sin saber lo que pedía. Pero cuando triunfó el gran presidente, enviamos a Wáshington una Comisión a exponer los males de Puerto Rico, y encontramos una franca acogida en el presidente y en los hombres de su partido a quienes expusimos nuestros deseos y nuestras aspiraciones.

Tenía el presidente Wilson entre manos en aquellos días el Mensaje que dirigió a la Cámara de los Estados Unidos poco después pidiendo la independencia de las islas Filipinas. Aquel papel significaba para nosotros la seguridad de que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos haría justicia a Puerto Rico. El final del Mensaje glorioso, refiriéndose a la bandera americana en las islas Filipinas, decía: "Si gloriosa fué la bandera estrellada el día en que los soldados americanos la levantaron en los fuertes filipinos por el derecho de la fuerza, más gloriosa será el día en que se arríe y dé paso a la que represente la voluntad de un pueblo libre." Claro es que, cuando nosotros oímos eso, nos fuimos a la isla con el alma llena de esperanza. Poco tiempo después se presentaba un proyecto de ley en el Congreso americano, en el cual se concedía un amplio Gobierno autónomo para Puerto Rico; pero como no podía realizarse inmediatamente el cambio, Wilson mandó a la isla un gobernador con instrucciones liberales, y fueron depuestos todos los ministros americanos y, en su lugar, puestos ministros portorriqueños. Aquel gobernador no actuó jamás sin que se nos llamara a todos nosotros y se nos consultara; y cuando estábamos en divergencia de opiniones, se hacía lo que la opinión pública de nuestro pueblo demandaba.

Vino nuestra oportunidad; pensamos en que había llegado el mo-

encima de América". La Humanidad está por encima de América—nos dijimos nosotros—; pues nosotros somos parte de esa Humanidad, y América está por encima de nosotros. Había que continuar la lucha; no nos bastaba la autonomía: era necesario traer la frase de Wilson a Puerto Rico.

Pronto surgió la oportunidad. Se presentó en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos la ley del Servicio militar obligatorio, excluyendo a los portorriqueños del servicio. Puerto Rico protestó inmediatamente de esta omisión y pidió que sus soldados fueran enviados a los campos de Francia; pero no solamente para participar en el sacrificio, sino también en las glorias de la victoria. Con la protesta de Puerto Rico entramos en el servicio militar, y aquella isla, de 1.300.000 habitantes, alistó 140.000 soldados, sin un solo caso de deserción. Se vió el espectáculo insólito de que un pueblo que no era libre se aprestaba a morir por la libertad de otros pueblos, precisamente bajo la sombra de la bandera que le negaba su libertad. (Grandes aplausos.) Y era que nosotros sabíamos que, llegando a tierras europeas, los soldados portorriqueños iban a luchar por la libertad de Puerto Rico.

Pasada la guerra, vino en los Estados Unidos una reacción difícil de explicarse para muchos pueblos europeos. Se hizo una propaganda muy intensa en los Estados Unidos contra la posibilidad de que el pueblo americano volviera otra vez a tomar participación en una guerra europea, y las mujeres, por primera vez, tenían voto. Influencia casi decisiva fué la de las viudas, la de las madres que perdieron tantos seres en los campos de batalla de Francia. Y se derrotó en una lucha electoral el partido de Wilson, quien, por desgracia, fué atacado de una terrible enfermedad y no pudo tomar parte activa en la campaña.

Vino una nueva administración en Wáshington, y, desgraciadamente, se inició en Puerto Rico esa administración con una grotesca y absurda reacción. El gobernador Yager, representante de Wilson, ha sido sustituído por otro gobernador, un gobernador que ejercía el oficio de corredor o no sé qué en su pueblo. Ese gobernador llegó a Puerto Rico y se pronunció violentamente contra las aspiraciones nacionales de la isla. No tardó mucho la rebelión. Seis horas después de inaugurado el nuevo Gobierno, el partido unionista había lanzado su voz de protesta y estaba la isla en pie. Empezó la destitución de funcionarios portorriqueños, que fueron substituídos por americanos, y en estos momentos estamos atravesando una dolorosa situación, bien de sentir, porque representa un grave peligro para las buenas relaciones de la isla con los Estados Unidos. La isla, según mis noticias, está en pie contra esa reacción, y mejor y con más valentía que nunca, estando dispuesta a obtener la completa reivindicación de los derechos portorriqueños, y en la absoluta seguridad de que serán obtenidos; porque el pueblo americano, el noble pueblo americano, no puede hacerse culpable de los desmanes de un gobernador inicuo, poniendo la grandeza americana al servicio de los que se enriquecen oprimiendo pueblos débiles. El pueblo portorriqueño funda su esperanza en la nación cuyos cementerios en Francia atestiguan su amor a la libertad; que no puede concebirse a un pueblo norteamericano liberando a Polonia y haciendo surgir a Bohemia a la vida de la soberanía, y negando la libertad a Puerto Rico, creando una Irlanda en América. (Aaplausos.)

ENSEÑANZAS PARA HISPANOAMERICA

Esa historia de Puerto Rico a grandes trazos, ¿qué nos enseña a los pueblos hispanos? ¡Ah!, en primer lugar, que no hay que tener miedo a la civilización norteamericana, en su contacto con la civilización española. Esa es la primera y fundamental de todas las enseñanzas. (Aplausos.) Su progreso maravilloso en la industria, en las ciencias y en el comercio; su positivismo, que ellos denominan "practicismo"; su culto a las riquezas, no es patrimonio exclusivo del pueblo norteamericano; en tanto que nuestra cultura de dos mil años es únicamente nuestra. Y así vemos que, estudiando sus métodos y adaptando a nuestra vida sus instituciones, somos capaces de formar pueblos españoles, como el de Puerto Rico, donde todos los hombres son iguales, donde no hay nacido alguno que tenga sobre los demás otros merecimientos que los de su honradez y su talento, donde los Tribunales de Justicia son inmaculados, donde el domicilio y la seguridad personal son inviolables, y donde la libertad está por encima de todos los demás atributos de la ciudadanía. Pero la lucha por alcanzar estas cumbres de la civilización resultará estéril si los pueblos hispanoamericanos no nos damos cuenta de la necesidad de una estrecha unión y solidaridad. No unión hispanoamericana para fiestas, banquetes, discursos más o menos ridículos... (Los aplausos interrumpen al orador.)

Hay que darse cuenta, señores, de que somos 110 millones de españoles en el mundo; de que habitamos el territorio más rico y más fecundo de la tierra, y de que la inmensa mayoría de las industrias modernas dependen por completo del suministro de nuestras materias primas. Si nosotros nos enteramos de esto, si luego tendemos la vista hacia la inmensidad de los continentes americanos, si comprendemos el fruto que podríamos sacar de la unión hispanoamericana, ¡cuál no sería el futuro del pueblo español!

Como prueba de lo que afirmo, ocurre ahora a mi imaginación un ejemplo oportuno: Harding convocó en Wáshington a cuatro poderosas naciones, diciendo al mundo que se limitaran los armamentos y no habría más guerras. Francia, Inglaterra, el Japón y los Estados Unidos se reunieron en Wáshington en célebre Conferencia, y cuando todos esperábamos la fórmula, por virtud de la cual no se derramaría más sangre humana en conflictos horribles como el de 1914, surge un Tratado interna-

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

de una mesa con un tapete verde. Es ya de conocimiento vulgar que el concepto de "estado" no implica el de "nación" y mucho menos el de "pueblo". La vida ancestral, la cultura de muchas generaciones, la angustia de muchos miles de años condensados en una aspiración común e ideal de la felicidad, en una propia literatura, en un mismo lenguaje, forman un pueblo; y cuando yo diga "español" me refiero tanto a los hombres que han nacido en las frías regiones de la Patagonia como a los que nacieron en las cálidas tierras de Andalucía. Para mí son españoles todos los que hablan la lengua española, todos los que tienen el sentimiento español, todos los que ansían la grandeza de los pueblos de nuestra raza.

Otra advertencia importante consiste en no encontrar hostilidad alguna en mis palabras hacia el pueblo de los Estados Unidos cuando yo me refiera a los norteamericanos en su civilización, en su política, en su cultura, frente a los hispanos. Deseo hacer constar desde el primer momento que el norteamericano es un gran pueblo, uno de los más grandes pueblos de la tierra, que nosotros, en Puerto Rico, respetamos y queremos, al cual debemos grandes enseñanzas y grandes beneficios, por el cual hemos llegado a sentir, no ya gratitud, sino afecto; pero al que no queremos someter nuestra personalidad histórica, en su vida racial; nuestro anhelo es continuar viviendo con las virtudes y defectos propios de todos los pueblos de nuestra raza. Más aún: los portorriqueños hemos sabido apoderarnos de las más grandes instituciones jurídicas y políticas de los norteamericanos e implantarlas en nuestra isla, adaptándolas a nuestra alma española. Y, por último, no quiero en ningún momento, durante esta noche, hacer yo referencia a un Gobierno constituído, bien sea en España o en cualquier República sudamericana, con intención de inmiscuirme en la política local.

LO QUE DEBIMOS APRENDER Y OLVIDAMOS DESPUES

Y, hechas estas preliminares advertencias, voy a desenvolver mi tema.

La guerra de España con los Estados Unidos determinó la pérdida de Cuba, Puerto Rico y Filipinas para España. Muchas cosas hemos debido aprender de aquel desastre, y casi todas, si no todas, las hemos olvidado.

Cuando se reunieron los comisionados norteamericanos y los diplomáticos españoles en París, para tratar de las cuestiones de la paz, dicho sea en honor de los que defendieron el punto de vista español, se luchó de una manera denodada por salvar a Puerto Rico para la patria española. Era, señores, el trance más amargo en la historia de la nación descubridora que fuera ella, después de la firma del Tratado de París, la única europea cuyos colores no iban a flotar más en territorio americano. Y por eso quiso conservarse para España la soberanía española en Puerto Rico. Cedieron los representantes españoles el derecho a la soberanía bajo una solemne promesa, hecha por los comisionados norteamericanos: el pueblo español no debía tener duda alguna del tratamiento que los Estados Unidos de América darían a Puerto Rico, porque su suerte sería decidida por el Congreso norteamericano, que es un Cuerpo del cual jamás habrán salido leyes que coartasen la libertad y la democracia en el mundo. Y ante esa solemne promesa, se firmó el Tratado de París, por virtud del cual el pueblo portorriqueño español dejó de serlo. Vimos nosotros en Puerto Rico el cambio de soberanía, no ya con anhelos, por emprender un nuevo rumbo en nuestra vida política, sino con verdadera certidumbre de nuestros destinos futuros. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos de América, el de las tradiciones liberales, el que había bañado en sangre su territorio para abolir la esclavitud de los negros, el que proclamaba que la Humanidad, la Libertad y la Democracia eran las únicas normas de su justicia; el pueblo norteamericano, creímos, bien podía llegar a nuestras playas en la seguridad de que sería portador para el pueblo portorriqueño de libertad, democracia y justicia.

Había recibido el pueblo de Puerto Rico, en 1897, de manos de la matrona española, la carta de su autonomía. D. Segismundo Moret, el insigne estadista, proclamó, en su célebre discurso de Zaragoza, que la civilización y la cultura portorriqueñas nos daban derecho a gozar de un Gobierno propio, en el cual fuéramos nosotros los únicos dueños de nuestra

HOTEL RITZ
RESTAURANTE Teléfono 32-25 M
Domingos y jueves: GRAN TE DE MODA
GRILL ROOM
Almuerzos y Comidas a 9 pesetas, con vino de la Rioja comprendido
GRAN ORQUESTA

Era natural que todos nosotros estuviéramos al lado de la norteamericanización de nuestra patria. Pero al iniciarse el movimiento de protesta por nuestros viejos luchadores, al volver los ojos hacia atrás y recordar el glorioso solar castellano, fuimos nosotros los elementos directivos los hombres graduados precisamente en las aulas universitarias norteamericanas, los que encauzaron la protesta portorriqueña por el cauce de una reivindicación de nuestra tradición racial.

Yo creía tener un caudal inmenso de conocimientos, todo lo que puede adquirirse en una Universidad americana de tipo anglosajón; me entusiasmaban las grandes luchas habidas por la libertad del pensamiento, la separación de la Iglesia y el Estado y el respeto al individuo; mi criterio jurídico se había formado en todas esas doctrinas, y me había olvidado de mi alma, que se había conservado en los recuerdos de mi infancia española. Al primer contacto que hubo entre toda esa artificiosa creación de mi personalidad universitaria con la verdadera y la genuina, la de mi tradición y de mi raza; cuando todo lo que me enseñaron, cuando todo lo que aprendí se puso en contacto y en oposición con los primeros sentimientos de mi vida, me di cuenta de que era imposible, que no había manera alguna de transformar por los hombres lo que Dios había creado de su propia mano, y rindiendo mi más grandioso homenaje a todo lo excelso de la nación norteamericana, pueblo extraordinariamente libre, justo y noble, se reveló mi alma española, y conmigo la de todos mis compatriotas y amigos de escuela, ante la negación que significaba de nuestra dignidad de hombres una apostasía de nuestra personalidad histórica, y nos lanzamos de una manera decidida a la propaganda, para salvar lo que de una manera indeleble nos había dado nuestro nacimiento, nuestras tradiciones, nuestra raza, nuestro idioma, nuestra religión... (Grandes y prolongados aplausos impiden oír el final del párrafo.)

La lucha no era fácil; era más bien ardua y empeñada: 3.600 millas cuadradas de territorio, con 1.300.000 habitantes, frente a 115 millones de habitantes y 15 millones de kilómetros cuadrados; además, lo que significa el poderío inmenso de los Estados Unidos, a cuya política le convenía demostrar que su obra de penetración en la América española podía realizarse fácilmente con un éxito de americanización en Puerto Rico. No nos asustó el problema. Teníamos fe, y habíamos hecho dogma de nuestra lucha que a un pueblo que quiere vivir no hay quien lo destruya. Ministros norteamericanos, Corporación norteamericana, fórmulas de gobierno norteamericanas, e intento de supresión de nuestro derecho, de nuestro derecho histórico español; todo ello no amenguaba nuestro entusiasmo, sino que, por el contrario, le enardecía.

EL DERECHO ANGLOSAJON POR EL DERECHO ESPAÑOL

En la Comisión Codificadora, creada para hacer la suplantación del derecho español por el derecho anglosajón, cometieron los dominadores su primera falta, y allí vió Puerto Rico, de una manera clara y definida, su redención, porque comprendimos que, no solamente podíamos vivir si conservábamos nuestro derecho y nuestro idioma, sino que teníamos la necesidad de apoderarnos de todas las instituciones norteamericanas que, significando grandeza de espíritu, pudiéramos adaptarlas a la civilización española portorriqueña. Y comprendimos también que nuestra cultura secular podía resistir el empuje de la nueva civilización del Norte.

Cuando comenzaron los comisionados norteamericanos a hablarnos del Jurado, de la inviolabilidad del domicilio, de la seguridad personal, de la separación de la Iglesia del Estado, de la libre emisión del pensamiento, encontraron abiertas las puertas de nuestro espíritu; ellos creyeron que iban a abrumarnos con esas fórmulas nuevas, que para el alma española son tan viejas, aunque olvidadas; porque hablarnos del parlamentarismo libre a los hombres que descienden de aquellos que a los reyes les decían: "Cada uno de nosotros vale tanto como vos, y todos juntos más que vos"; predicar la inviolabilidad del domicilio a quienes pueden comulgar, si bien quisieran, en el recuerdo de los comuneros de Castilla; hablar de la seguridad personal a los que instituímos en aquellos que fueron municipios la dignidad ciudadana, era simplemente llamar a las puertas de conciencias que estaban dormidas para que se despertaran en un grito de redención; porque es fecundo y redentor el grito de resurrección del pueblo portorriqueño dado a través de su recuerdo de esas instituciones...

(El último párrafo del orador no es posible percibirlo, por expresarse el conferenciante entre clamorosos aplausos del público.)

Y aceptamos la lucha, dispuestos a aceptar de los Estados Unidos, en nuestra condición de pueblo pequeño, todo lo que no impidiera el desarrollo de nuestra cultura hispana. En este proceso, que no he de detenerme en relatar, por no ser demasiado extenso, llega una fecha culminante en la historia de Puerto Rico: 1909.

En este año vino la tentativa a que se refirió mi ilustre amigo el señor Argente, de suprimir el idioma castellano, no en las escuelas, sino como medio de enseñanza en las escuelas; de modo que los maestros se habían de dirigir a niños castellanos en inglés para transmitirles los conocimientos.

DOS IDIOMAS FRENTE A FRENTE

Sabemos nosotros, sí, sabemos nosotros que el alma de un pueblo es el idioma; y sabemos más: sabemos que los pueblos que tienen el tesón de conservar su idioma viven como pueblos, aun errantes y sin patria, como le sucede al pueblo judío. Y desde el primer momento preferimos ser hombres sin patria, pero conservando nuestro idioma. Comenzó la pelea. ¡Que luche yo, que luchen mis amigos, que luchen los hombres, bien! Pero la resistencia la iniciaron los niños de las escuelas, los niños de seis, de siete, de diez años; esos niños fueron los primeros que se rebelaron. (Rumores de aprobación.) El primer conocimiento que tuvimos los hombres nosotros nos enorgullecemos en llamar portorriqueño, que, por virtud de la nueva ley, paga en concepto de contribución el 40 por 100 de sus entradas para las escuelas de Puerto Rico. (Prolongados aplausos. El público, con marcada insistencia, reclama que el señor aludido se ponga en pie para conocerlo, y el Sr. Coll y Cuchí hace levantar a D. Rafael Fabián, asturiano, que hace cuarenta y seis años que vive en Puerto Rico, produciéndose una ensordecedora ovación.)

Y de este modo llegamos a formar un presupuesto mucho mayor, el doble del que teníamos cuando se explotaba el alcohol y el juego, a beneficio del Erario público.

Cruzan nuestra isla tantas vías de comunicación, que no hay un rincón de la montaña portorriqueña que no esté unido a la capital por una carretera de primer orden. (¡Bien!) Fundamos más escuelas que millas cuadradas tenemos de territorio. (Aplausos.) Y para que los hombres tengan desde que nacen el sentimiento y la idea de que todos son iguales, a los niños pobres les damos calzado y comida, a fin de que no se sientan humillados de sentarse junto a los niños ricos. (Aplausos prolongados.) Hoy día, Puerto Rico gasta en Instrucción pública la mitad de todas sus entradas. Así en higiene, justicia y obras públicas. En empleados gastamos una ínfima cantidad.

Después acometimos la tarea de organizar la Justicia: Tribunales de Justicia independientes; Tribunales de Justicia donde un simple juez de distrito trae a un ministro a su presencia y le impone una multa por una falta de respeto. (Grandes aplausos. ¡Muy bien!) Todo nuestro sistema penal fué reformado, y creamos la institución del Gran Jurado, compuesto de veintitrés hombres, para que conozca de las acusaciones contra los ciudadanos y para que no hubiera en Puerto Rico ningún hombre, por grande que fuera su autoridad, que tuviera el poder de encarcelar a un ciudadano solamente con poner una firma en un mandamiento de arresto. Y cuando eso hacíamos nosotros en ocho años; cuando así nos aprovechábamos de las enseñanzas norteamericanas para hacer ver que un pueblo español era capaz de asimilarse y apropiarse de toda esa civilización, surgió la guerra europea.

NUEVA ETAPA DE LUCHA

Surgió la guerra, y el presidente Wilson lanzó su célebre frase, que conmovió totalmente al pueblo portorriqueño: "La Humanidad está por independencia de las islas Filipinas. Aquel papel significaba para nosotros la seguridad de que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos haría justicia a Puerto Rico. El final del Mensaje glorioso, refiriéndose a la bandera americana en las islas Filipinas, decía: "Si gloriosa fué la bandera estrellada el día en que los soldados americanos la levantaron en los fuertes filipinos por el derecho de la fuerza, más gloriosa será el día en que se arríe y dé paso a la que represente la voluntad de un pueblo libre." Claro es que, cuando nosotros oímos eso, nos fuimos a la isla con el alma llena de esperanza. Poco tiempo después se presentaba un proyecto de ley en el Congreso americano, en el cual se concedía un amplio Gobierno autónomo para Puerto Rico; pero como no podía realizarse inmediatamente el cambio, Wilson mandó a la isla un gobernador con instrucciones liberales, y fueron depuestos todos los ministros americanos y, en su lugar, puestos ministros portorriqueños. Aquel gobernador no actuó jamás sin que se nos llamara a todos nosotros y se nos consultara; y cuando estábamos en divergencia de opiniones, se hacía lo que la opinión pública de nuestro pueblo demandaba.

Vimos nuestra oportunidad; pensamos en que había llegado el momento de la solución de nuestro problema. Pero en la lucha de los diez años anteriores habíamos aprendido una cosa: a saber cómo se lucha con los norteamericanos, a qué terreno hay que llevarlos, dónde y de qué manera combatirlos, y, señores, cómo vencerlos en la noble lucha por nuestras libertades.

Se concedió a Puerto Rico la autonomía, se implantó el nuevo régimen, elegimos nuestro primer Congreso autónomo: Senado y Cámara de Representantes. Mi partido, el partido que quiere que Puerto Rico sea libre, copó casi todos los puestos de elección. El pueblo portorriqueño, en la primera oportunidad que se le ofrecía, votó por su libertad. Frente a nosotros estaba el pueblo más agresivo de la edad moderna, el más fuerte, el de una civilización práctica y emprendedora, cuyas riquezas y recursos eran incalculables; pueblo que en cien años de vida fundó poblaciones babilónicas, inventó los grandes medios de comunicación, impuso su influencia de una manera decisiva entre las demás naciones del planeta... (Los rumores de aprobación no dejan percibir al orador.); tal pueblo y tal civilización eran nuestros adversarios, y nosotros, un pueblo español, un pueblo que toca la guitarra, que canta peteneras y danzones y que duerme la siesta, que cifra el orgullo de sus ideales en recordar los tiempos de capa y espada y las serenatas de media noche en las rejas de la amada... Pues bien; guitarra, seguidillas, capa y espada: ¡llegó la hora! Y el pueblo portorriqueño español, comprendiendo que para vencer necesitaba colocarse a la altura de sus grandes adversarios, realizó su primer acto de Gobierno autónomo yendo a unas elecciones generales, donde participaron todos los mayores de veintiún años, y votando la abolición del alcohol, legislando contra el juego, suprimiendo garitos y tabernas, sin tener en cuenta para nada que privaba al Estado del 50 por 100 de sus rentas. ¡Viejas teorías españolas de explotar los vicios a favor del Estado! (Grandes aplausos.)

GRANDES REFORMAS LEGISLATIVAS

Suprimimos el alcohol, suprimimos el juego; pero nos encontramos sin dinero en el Tesoro insular. Teníamos 350.000 niños de edad escolar, y había que darles escuela a los 350.000 niños, ni a uno menos. (Grandes y prolongados aplausos.) Pensamos entonces: pues los ricos que paguen. (Grandes aplausos.) Se transformó nuestro sistema contributivo e impusimos la contribución sobre la renta; la impusimos, sin embargo, con el agrado y sin protestas de los contribuyentes, portorriqueños o extranjeros. Aquí en esta sala, en estos momentos, me escucha un español que nosotros nos enorgullecemos en llamar portorriqueño, que, por virtud de la nueva ley, paga en concepto de contribución el 40 por 100 de sus entradas para las escuelas de Puerto Rico. (Prolongados aplausos. El público, con marcada insistencia, reclama que el señor aludido se ponga en pie para conocerlo, y el Sr. Coll y Cuchí hace levantar a D. Rafael Fabián, asturiano, que hace cuarenta y seis años que vive en Puerto Rico, produciéndose una ensordecedora ovación.)

Y de este modo llegamos a formar un presupuesto mucho mayor, el doble del que teníamos cuando se explotaba el alcohol y el juego, a beneficio del Erario público.

Cruzan nuestra isla tantas vías de comunicación, que no hay un rincón de la montaña portorriqueña que no esté unido a la capital por una carretera de primer orden. (¡Bien!) Fundamos más escuelas que millas cuadradas tenemos de territorio. (Aplausos.) Y para que los hombres tengan desde que nacen el sentimiento y la idea de que todos son iguales, a los niños pobres les damos calzado y comida, a fin de que no se sientan humillados de sentarse junto a los niños ricos. (Aplausos prolongados.) Hoy día, Puerto Rico gasta en Instrucción pública la mitad de todas sus entradas. Así en higiene, justicia y obras públicas. En empleados gastamos una ínfima cantidad.

Después acometimos la tarea de organizar la Justicia: Tribunales de Justicia independientes; Tribunales de Justicia donde un simple juez de distrito trae a un ministro a su presencia y le impone una multa por una falta de respeto. (Grandes aplausos. ¡Muy bien!) Todo nuestro sistema penal fué reformado, y creamos la institución del Gran Jurado, compuesto de veintitrés hombres, para que conozca de las acusaciones contra los ciudadanos y para que no hubiera en Puerto Rico ningún hombre, por grande que fuera su autoridad, que tuviera el poder de encarcelar a un ciudadano solamente con poner una firma en un mandamiento de arresto. Y cuando eso hacíamos nosotros en ocho años; cuando así nos aprovechábamos de las enseñanzas norteamericanas para hacer ver que un pueblo español era capaz de asimilarse y apropiarse de toda esa civilización, surgió la guerra europea.

NUEVA ETAPA DE LUCHA

Surgió la guerra, y el presidente Wilson lanzó su célebre frase, que conmovió totalmente al pueblo portorriqueño: "La Humanidad está por

trecha unión y solidaridad. No unión hispanoamericana para fiestas, banquetes, discursos más o menos ridículos... (Los aplausos interrumpen al orador.)

Hay que darse cuenta, señores, de que somos 110 millones de españoles en el mundo; de que habitamos el territorio más rico y más fecundo de la tierra, y de que la inmensa mayoría de las industrias modernas dependen por completo del suministro de nuestras materias primas. Si nosotros nos enteramos de esto, si luego tendemos la vista hacia la inmensidad de los continentes americanos, si comprendemos el fruto que podríamos sacar de la unión hispanoamericana, ¡cuál no sería el futuro del pueblo español!

Como prueba de lo que afirmo, ocurre ahora a mi imaginación un ejemplo oportuno: Harding convocó en Wáshington a cuatro poderosas naciones, diciendo al mundo que se limitaran los armamentos y no habría más guerras. Francia, Inglaterra, el Japón y los Estados Unidos se reunieron en Wáshington en célebre Conferencia, y cuando todos esperábamos la fórmula, por virtud de la cual no se derramaría más sangre humana en conflictos horribles como el de 1914, surge un Tratado internacional de cuatro cláusulas, cuya primera es que el Japón, Inglaterra, Francia y los Estados Unidos se garantizan a cada otra la tranquila posesión de los territorios que tienen en el Pacífico. (Aplausos.) ¡De los territorios que tienen en el Pacífico, señores!; y eso es así, sin haberse invitado a ninguna nación de habla castellana a las conferencias, cuando el 76 por 100 de las riberas del Pacífico, descubierto por Balboa, están ocupadas por pueblos españoles. Y yo me atrevo a decir aquí, desde esta tribuna, que si un Gobierno español, con un poco de la audacia que llenó el alma de aquellos osados abuelos que se lanzaron a lo desconocido, con la sola esperanza de encontrar un nuevo mundo que conquistar, hubiera inmediatamente extendido una invitación para reunir en Madrid un Congreso de Estados españoles... (Grandes y estrepitosos aplausos impiden oír al orador el final.) Porque esa Conferencia es factible y es práctica. Podía tratarse de establecer una legislación de Aduanas con privilegios iguales y exclusivos, regular de una manera eficiente y práctica el intercambio escolar de alumnos y profesores, estudiar la unificación de las leyes y sistemas militares, mejorar las vías de comunicación, y llegar a la valoración equivalente de la moneda y hasta de los valores nacionales.

¡Ah!, el día que todo eso sucediese, el día que la grandeza hispanoamericana se manifestase de esta forma, ¡con qué cuidado se denunciarían tratados comerciales con España! (Grandes aplausos.)

¡OPTIMISMO Y LUCHA!

Pero hay una condición indispensable para llegar al final de tal sendero: tenemos que compenetrarnos de que todos somos españoles, y ello con absoluta sinceridad y entusiasmo; a tal extremo, que se levanten estatuas en las plazas españolas, como héroes de la raza, a Simón Bolívar, a Sucre, a San Martín, a Hidalgo, a Duarte, a Martí, como nosotros a Hernán Cortés, Pizarro, Daoiz, Velarde... (Grandes aplausos interrumpen al orador.) Es necesario que no olvidemos que las guerras de la Independencia fueron guerras civiles... (Las continuas ovaciones y aclamaciones impiden oír al orador.)

...Y para que tal sueño se realice, es necesario que los hombres de mando en todos nuestros países comiencen por llevar a las escuelas y al taller, no tan sólo a los Parlamentos, estas ideas. El triunfo de Puerto Rico durante la administración Wilson consistió en que el representante de Puerto Rico en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos se levantó en la Cámara una noche, pronunciando palabras similares a las que yo digo aquí ahora; enalteciendo la cultura del pueblo de Puerto Rico, y por ella a pedir su libertad, la libertad de un pueblo, no arrancada por la fuerza de las bayonetas ni la voz de los cañones, en contienda sangrienta y fratricida, sino la libertad a través de la escuela y del trabajo; de la escuela, que purifica y enaltece el espíritu, y del trabajo, que fecundiza y redime, haciendo grandes a los más pequeños pueblos de la tierra. (Demostraciones de aprobación.)

Hay que huir del pesimismo, que embrutece y mata, y mirar la vida cara a cara, con la seguridad del triunfo. A los que piensan en la pequeñez geográfica de España o Puerto Rico, advirtámosles que somos dueños de 36 millones de kilómetros cuadrados de la más rica y fértil tierra; a los que duden de nuestros medios de acción, respondámosles que somos 110 millones de hombres de un mismo pueblo; a los que amargue nuestra pobreza, que fecundan nuestras tierras cuatro mil ríos, y que guardamos en nuestras grandes montañas, virgen aún de la planta del hombre, oro y vida inagotables... (Aplausos ruidosísimos.) Un querido amigo mío exclamaba ayer, en nuestra tertulia del café: —¡Aquí no hay hombres! ¡Y somos 110 millones! (Grandes risas y aplausos.)

Con la dejadez en el alma, con la pesadumbre en el espíritu, no es posible ir a ninguna parte. Necesitamos fe; la más pura y la más noble de todas: la fe en nosotros mismos. El porvenir debe alegrarnos, y no amedrentarnos, si llegamos al convencimiento de que será como nosotros queramos que sea. Y si ponemos nuestro esfuerzo en alcanzar la grandeza de nuestros pueblos, a través de una completa solidaridad de intereses y afectos, no sólo en lo ideal y en lo abstracto, sino en la realidad de la política y el comercio, el día en que los grandes, o los que se creen grandes del mundo, se sentaran en una mesa a repartirse a los demás pueblos, no serían almas españolas las que sirvieran para el infame tráfico. (Ovación extraordinaria.)

El pueblo español unificado, sería el pueblo español único árbitro y dueño de su propia vida. No nos conformemos con acordarnos de Hernán Cortés y de Pizarro; no nos satisfaga formar en nuestras Universidades sabios que se dediquen a remover sepulcros viejos para producir glorias españolas, no; sino inteligencias luchadoras por la vida, seres que crucen los mares, que sientan la sangre en las venas, que vivan con el anhelo de la victoria y que sepan vencer.

Yo creo que es más americana España que europea. España, junto a América del Centro y Sur, y nosotros junto a España y compenetradas íntimamenae en amor intenso y en mutuos intereses, teniendo las mismas aspiraciones y sentimientos, no estaríamos alejados ni un minuto más de los grandes movimientos internacionales, y podríamos a todas horas, sin remordimientos de conciencia, hablar de Pizarro, y de Hernán Cortés, y de San Martín y de Simón Bolívar." (Gran ovación.)

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

1-1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPT.
JAN 21 1922
Exa. 3
26[7-9-112

LA VIDA ARTISTICA

LA EXPOSICION DE PAISAJISTAS CATALANES EN EL PALACIO DE BIBLIOTECAS Y MUSEOS

En el Palacio de Bibliotecas y Museos se halla instalada la Exposición de paisajistas catalanes. Figuran en ella 88 cuadros de 55 autores. La impresión que causa este conjunto de lienzos es muy agradable. Muchos de ellos son conocidos del público de Madrid, y el resto nos produce efecto análogo al de esas personas que detenemos en la calle y las saludamos efusivamente, confundiéndolas con amigos nuestros a quienes se parecen. Se parecen, en efecto, esos cuadros a otros que hemos visto, por lo que entre ellos y el espectador se entabla en seguida íntimo diálogo. En una minoría de lienzos aprécianse esos destellos de modernidad de que los pintores catalanes participan casi al día, en su contacto con el arte francés. Nos hubiese complacido ver una representación más numerosa de ese arte de última hora, audaz y juvenil. Pero esta Exposición, tan seria y noble, tiene algo de visita de cumplido, de las que se cambian hasta entre personas de la familia. Llevan en estas ceremonias la voz las personas mayores, muy dadas en todos los tiempos a tener en poco, en cuanto a representación, a la gente joven, y quizá esto justifica la omisión. Correspondemos cariñosamente a la efectuosidad algo ceremoniosa con que los pintores catalanes saludan al público de Madrid, y deseamos que estas visitas entre artistas de nuestras diversas regiones sean más frecuentes, aunque, cuando llegue el caso de corresponder, los paisajistas madrileños no tengan gran cosa que llevar a Barcelona, porque aquí nadie se ha cuidado de coleccionar las obras expresivas de la historia del paisaje castellano en el último siglo. Pero vale más visitarse, aunque sea con poca ropa, que permanecer extraños contra toda ley de naturaleza, que pide, para conocerse y comunicarse ideas e intereses, tratarse.

¿Qué es lo que de sorprendente tiene para el público madrileño, castellano o castellanizado, la pintura de paisaje catalana? Señalémoslo, para que podamos gozar más conscientemente de la nota diferencial de esta pintura de la del resto de España. Frente a la notación seca, vibrante, de una idealidad alucinadora del paisaje castellano, aparece en estas obras que ahora se examinan la blanda insinuación, el acuse moderado y de conjunto de los artistas catalanes; un cierto énfasis elocuente, un inagotable romanticismo del alma catalana, un sentimiento de lo bucólico, y en cuanto al carácter estructural de las formas, un goce señoril de lo magnificente en la Naturaleza; matices, notas, melodías impalpables, que en los grandes poetas y artistas de la región aparecen refulgentísimas como luceros, y que pocas veces faltan en absoluto, aun en las obras más modestas. Yo, por lo menos, veo estas cosas en la pintura catalana y gozo de ellas. Conjuntos, blandura de visión e interpretación, magnificencia. Frecuentemente se mezcla con todo esto una rudeza plebeya de palurdo candoroso, que, cuando el artista lo es de veras, también alcanza bella expresión en las obras.

El prólogo del catálogo de la Exposición dice: "Aquí están representados casi todos los artistas más notables que en Cataluña cultivaron el paisaje, representantes de las sanas inquietudes que palpitan en Cataluña, que el Real Círculo Artístico de Barcelona, respondiendo a su finalidad, va alentando en concursos y exposiciones, y que comprenden el tiempo que va desde la primera mitad del siglo XIX hasta nuestros días."

Otros días echaremos algunos párrafos con los muertos autores de algunas obras expuestas, y acerca de los cuadros de autores vivos, que son aquí tan conocidos y estimados como en Cataluña, y como deseo que el público conozca uno por uno los nombres de los pintores catalanes que nos visitan, helos aquí, por el orden del catálogo: Armet (J.), Arola (Enrique), Baixas (Juan), Baixeras (Dionisio), Blanes (Camilo), Cabanyes (A. de), Camins (José), Canals (Ricardo), Capdevilla (Ginés), Cardunets (Alejandro), Carles (Domingo), Colom (Juan), Costa (Ramón), Drudis Biadas (J.), Febres III (Pablo), Ferrater (Antonio de), Foix (Luis), Fuster (Juan), Fuster (Mariano), Galwey (Enrique), Gili Roig (Baldomero), Gimeno (Francisco), Gómez (Luis), Isern Alié (P.), Laporta Astrot (Ramón), Larraga (Andrés), Llop Marqués (Francisco), Mayol (Ignacio), Marqués Puig (José M.), Martí Alsina (Ramón), Masriera (José), Masriera (Luis).

Mir (Joaquín), Mombrú (Joaquín), Montané (Luis), Ros y Güell, Rusiñol (Santiago), Soler (Domingo), Olivet Legares (José), Ollé (Antonio), Pahissa Laporta (Jaime), Pascual (Ivo), Planas (Francisco de A.), (Porta (Enrique), Puig Perucho (Buenaventura), Raurich (Nicolás), Rigalt (Luis), Tamburini (José María), Urgell (Modesto), Urgel (Ricardo), Vancells (Joaquín), Vairedas (Francisco) y Vila Puig (Juan).

Francisco ALCANTARA

Asamblea del Profesorado normal

Las últimas sesiones de esta Asamblea se dedicaron a discutir la ponencia de los profesores de la Escuela Normal de Maestros de Salamanca, sobre reforma total de las Normales. Se trata de un plan orgánico, no ideal, sino viable, que funde en uno sólo los organismos de primera enseñanza (Normal, Inspección, Secciones administrativas e Inspección médicoescolar), que limita el ingreso en las Normales y coloca a los alumnos, sin nueva oposición, a la salida de las mismas; que modifica, según bases racionales, el actual y abrumador plan de estudios, insistiendo en el aspecto marcadamente profesional que han de tener los centros formativos de los maestros y tendiendo a conseguir en la práctica la unificación de la enseñanza, empezando por la primaria.

El plan fué aprobado por unanimidad, salvo ligeras modificaciones de detalle que la misma ponencia introdujo. Como los profesores de Salamanca habían interpretado y realizado tan bien el mandato que anteriormente se les confiriera, la Asamblea les concedió un amplio voto de gracias. Y, además, al elegir la Junta directiva, les designó unánimemente para que dirigieran a la Asociación; pero ante las reiteradas negativas de los electos, se les aceptó la dimisión, y se nombró entonces, por aclamación, para constituir la Junta directiva, al claustro de la Escuela Normal de Guadalajara.

En la última sesión, que presidió el Sr. Royo Villanova, se habló con apasionadamente, por una y otra parte, de las intervenciones de los internados teresianos y religiosos en ciertas Normales femeninas, y se confió a la nueva Directiva el que, ante las pruebas que se le sometieran a su juicio, velase, si de ellas resultaba indicado, por la independencia de las Normales y por mantener el principio de la libertad de la cátedra.

Terminó esta cuestión aprobándose una proposición—origen del debate—firmada por las señoritas Uriz y Cuesta y los señores Esbrí, Llopis, Ranero y Jara Urbano, en la que se solicita el establecimiento de residencias escolares, y que se corte la intromisión en Normales de toda clase de ingerencias extrañas.

Al terminar la Asamblea, el señor Royo Villanova ofreció, como compañero y como parlamentario, defender con todo entusiasmo los fueros de la cátedra y contribuir con su esfuerzo a la implantación de las conclusiones aprobadas.

Servicio oficial meteorológico

El tiempo

Continúa el buen tiempo sobre la Península ibérica; las lluvias observadas carecen de importancia, y las heladas son intensas, principalmente en la Meseta Central.

La temperatura máxima de anteayer fué de 17 grados en Alicante y Málaga, y la mínima de ayer ha sido de 6 grados bajo cero en Segovia y Cuenca.

En Madrid, la máxima de anteayer ha sido de 8,2, y la mínima, de ayer ha sido de 2,3 grados bajo cero.

Tiempo probable para el día 24

En Cantabria y Galicia, lluvias con vientos del cuarto cuadrante. Marejada. Buen tiempo frío en el resto de España.

LA VIDA DE SOCIEDAD

Comida al ministro de Chile

En el domicilio de los condes de Vilana se ha celebrado una comida en honor del ministro de Chile, que ahora cesa en su cargo, y de la señora de Fernández Blanco.

Con los dueños de la casa y el matrimonio diplomático se sentaron a la mesa el ministro de Estado y la señora de González Hontoria; secretario de la Legación chilena y señora de Alvarez de la Rivera; ex ministro conde de Esteban Collantes y su hija soltera; condesa y conde de Bulnes, señora de Gil Delgado (D. Luis), señora de Núñez de Prado y señorita Mary Vadillo.

Varias noticias

El embajador de la Gran Bretaña y lady Isabella Howard desean hacer público el testimonio de su agradecimiento a todas aquellas personas que contribuyeron tan valiosa y generosamente al éxito de la reciente fiesta de caridad organizada por aquellos señores en el Palace Hotel.

—La señora viuda de Lacot ha regresado de París.

—El ex ministro Sr. Burgos y Mazo ha salido para su casa de Moguer (Huelva), acompañado de sus hijos D. Manuel y D. Augusto. Se propone pasar allí las presentes fiestas.

Boda

En Buenos Aires se ha efectuado el matrimonial enlace de la señorita Rita Gutiérrez, hija del doctor D. Avelino, y D. Julio Rey Pastor.

La boda ha constituído un grato suceso entre la buena sociedad bonaerense, donde las familias de ambos contrayentes gozan de infinitas simpatías.

Agradecimiento

El embajador de la Gran Bretaña y lady Isabella Howard desean hacer público el testimonio de su muy sincero agradecimiento a todas aquellas personas que contribuyeron tan valiosa y generosamente al éxito de la reciente fiesta de caridad organizada por aquellos señores, sea mandando regalos o prestando servicios personales.

Necrología

Mañana se cumple el primer aniversario de la muerte de don Guillermo Gullón y García-Prieto, subdirector general de Seguridad.

Todas las misas que se celebren el día 24 del actual en la iglesia de Jesús (plaza de Jesús), la de doce menos cuarto del día 25 en el altar del Carmen, del Cristo de la Salud (Ayala, 6); todas las que se digan el día 26 en las Religiosas Eucarísticas (travesía de Belén, 1), así como las que se celebren los días 25 de cada mes, a las doce menos cuarto, en el altar del Carmen, del Cristo de la Salud, serán aplicadas por el eterno descanso de su alma.

A su viuda, doña Carmen García-Alvarez, hijos los señores de Sagastizábal, hermanos D. Manuel y D. Alonso y demás familia, reiteramos la expresión de nuestra condolencia.

Un autocamión mata a dos personas

En la carretera de Aragón ocurrió ayer un doloroso accidente, que costó la vida a un matrimonio.

Por dicha carretera, cerca del lugar denominado La Concepción, marchaban Juan Jiménez y Candelas Rodríguez.

El autocamión número 7.938 arrolló a los viandantes, los cuales resultaron con gravísimas heridas.

El matrimonio fué conducido a la Casa de Socorro sucursal del Congreso, donde fallecieron ambos cónyuges poco después.

Conducía el camión Antonio Bas, el cual pasó a la presencia judicial.

Asilo de Santa Cristina

Se nos ruega la publicación de la siguiente nota:

"Era costumbre dirigirse todos los años la Junta directiva del Asilo al vecindario pidiendo donativos para el mismo.

Pero este año, por las circunstancias actuales y ser muchas las peticiones hechas para otros fines, se prescinde de la circular acostumbrada, y hacemos público que las personas caritativas y amantes del Asilo que quieran concederle sus limosnas, pueden enviarlas: al Asilo de Santa Cristina; a casa de su presidente, don Francisco García Molinas, Arrieta, 2; a la de D. Carlos Prast, Arenal, 8, o a la de D. Juan Manuel García Miranda, Espoz y Mina, 12, depósito de bujías de La Iberia."

LA FIRMA DEL REY

FOMENTO. — Concediendo prima al carbón mineral de procedencia nacional que salga por los puertos de Asturias con destino a otros puertos españoles.

Ampliando el anticipo reintegrable concedido a la Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Andaluces para adquisición de locomotoras y ténderes.

Regulando la provisión de vacantes en el Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Caminos.

Nombrando inspector general presidente de sección del Consejo de Minería a D. Nicanor Mocoroa.

Idem inspector general del Cuerpo de Minas a D. Eduardo Gullón.

Idem ingeniero jefe de primera clase del Cuerpo de Minas a don Gregorio Martínez Garrido.

Idem ingeniero jefe de segunda clase del mismo Cuerpo a D. Antonio María de Irimo.

INSTRUCCION PUBLICA. — Real decreto jubilando a D. Joaquín España, catedrático del Instituto de Gerona.

Idem nombrando vocales del Patronato del Museo del Prado a D. Joaquín Cerro y Arroyo, conde de Peña Ramiro, y D. Manuel Escribá y Romany, conde de Casal.

Autorizando al ministro de Instrucción pública para hacer por administración las obras de terminación del nuevo edificio que se destina en Jaén a Museo de Bellas Artes.

GRACIA Y JUSTICIA.—Indultando de la pena de muerte a Andrés José Serrano Pérez, conmutándosela por la inmediata de cadena perpetua y accesorias correspondientes, condenado por la Audiencia de Cuenca.

Idem íd. íd. a Santiago Larrea Maguregui, conmutándosela por la inmediata de cadena perpetua y accesorias correspondientes, condenado por la Audiencia de San Sebastián.

La deuda flotante

El Tesoro público va a emitir obligaciones a dos años

Nuestros lectores conocen ya, porque lo publicamos oportunamente, el decreto por virtud del cual el ministro de Hacienda dispone que la Dirección general del Tesoro emita en 1 de enero próximo obligaciones 5 por 100 en la cantidad necesaria para renovar las actuales en circulación que vencen en dicha fecha.

Para la prórroga del vencimiento se ofrecen dos clases de obligaciones, en canje: unas, al 5 por 100 y a seis meses fecha, en las mismas condiciones que gozan los títulos actualmente en circulación; y otras, las de mayores atractivos para el dinero, a dos años fecha, con el 5 por 100 de interés, más 1 por 100 de amortización.

Es decir, que las de vencimiento largo disfrutarán, en realidad, de una renta líquida del 5 y medio por 100, y, además de las ventajas inherentes a esta clase de deuda, facilidad de pignoración como tales efectos públicos, sostenimiento de una buena cotización bursátil, garantía del Tesoro, representación constante de valor efectivo, y derecho a concurrir a la suscripción de cualquiera deuda consolidada, por todo su valor, intereses vencidos y prima de amortización, a título irreducible, sin sujeción a prorrateo alguno. También se hallan exentas de tributos.

Claro es que aquellos de los poseedores de obligaciones de las que vencen en 1 de enero de 1922 que deseen canjearlas por las nuevas a dos años tienen que hacerlo constar así ante el Banco de España, en la forma que éste advierte en sus anuncios.

Creemos saber que al reembolso acudirán muy pocos títulos, y que la mayoría de las renovaciones se harán por dos años.

Por ese procedimiento, el ministro apiaza un importante vencimiento y el Tesoro puede actuar más desembarazadamente, aunque su actual situación es satisfactoria, ya que tiene en el Banco todavía un saldo a su favor de más de 1.100 millones de pesetas.

Nota oficiosa

Sobre un movimiento comunista en Méjico

Se nos ruega la publicación de lo siguiente:

"La Legación de Méjico en Madrid acaba de leer en la Prensa madrileña un telegrama de Nueva York según el cual, en el Estado de Puebla (Méjico), se ha proclamado la República de los Soviets, bajo la presidencia del propio gobernador del Estado, y ha comenzado inmediatamente el reparto de propiedades — principalmente de españoles—, lo cual, según el mismo mensaje, agrava la supuesta tirantez de relaciones entre España y Méjico. Esta noticia ha sido leída exactamente con la misma sorpresa y el mismo ánimo con que fué leída y comentada por cierto gran diario madrileño una noticia publicada recientemente en el extranjero sobre supuestos motines sangrientos en la capital de España, que habían determinado el cambio de régimen gubernativo. Una y otra noticia deben merecer el mismo crédito e idénticos comentarios por parte de la Prensa española."

Una Real orden

Las ropas de los hospitales

Por Real orden del ministerio de la Guerra se ha dispuesto:

"Primero. Que todas las ropas de las camas de hospital se laven cuantas veces sean necesarias, sin atenerse al tiempo que hayan estado en uso.

Segundo. Que en su consecuencia, y a tal efecto, se eleve la dotación de ropas por cama a las siguientes: sábanas y fundas de cabezal, ocho; camisas y calzoncillos, cuatro, y cubrecamas, cinco por cada dos camas; modificaciones que se irán efectuando a medida que lo permitan las existencias de las indicadas prendas y los créditos disponibles.

Tercero. Que al propio tiempo, y con el fin de evitar el mal aspecto que presenta la ropa nueva de retor, bien sea la de cama o bien de uso personal, al ser puesta en servicio y antes de entregarla para su uso, se proceda a su remojo y lavado repetido, y a ser posible soleada, con objeto de conseguir su total desapresto y blanqueo, operación que influirá también notablemente en la comodidad del enfermo."

Del Colegio de Médicos

Las enfermedades infecciosas

El Colegio de Médicos de Madrid encarece a todos los colegiados la ineludible obligación que tienen de dar conocimiento a los señores subdelegados de Medicina de cuantos casos de enfermedad infecciosa tengan en tratamiento.

El incumplimiento de este deber será castigado por el gobernador civil con el máximum de multa aplicable a estos casos, aparte otras medidas a que haya lugar.

NOTAS POSTALES

Otra reforma interesante

Entre las iniciativas del conde de Colombí, encaminadas a la intensificación de las comunicaciones, figura una de interés para la

Cía. Sud-Atlantique

Vapores de gran lujo extrarrápidos



Para Lisboa, Río de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo y Buenos Aires saldrán de Vigo los siguientes vapores de 26.000 caballos de fuerza y cuatro hélices:

2 de enero . . . . . "MASSILIA"
30 de enero . . . . . "LUTETIA"
27 de febrero . . . . . "MASSILIA"

Admiten pasajeros de gran lujo, lujo, 1.ª, 2.ª, 2.ª intermedia y 3.ª clase.

Para Pernambuco, Río de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo y Buenos Aires saldrá de Coruña el vapor correo.

23 de enero . . . . . "ALBA"

Admitiendo pasajeros de 1.ª, 2.ª intermedia y 3.ª clase.

SERVICIOS COMBINADOS CON LA

C.ie Chargeurs Réunis

Para Montevideo y Buenos Aires saldrán de Vigo los siguientes



El gran sabio, **ABATE HAMON,**

ha descubierto la manera de curar radicalmente, sólo por medio de plantas: la Diabetes, Albuminuria, enfermedades del Corazón, Riñones, Hígado, Vías Urinarias, Estómago, Reumatismo, Tuberculosis Pulmonar, Tos, Bronquitis, Estreñimiento, Almorranas, etc., y toda enfermedad considerada incurable sin necesidad de sujetarse a ningún régimen alimenticio determinado.

Se entrega GRATIS a quien lo solicite, un libro explicativo, dirigiéndose personalmente o por carta a los

LABORATORIOS BOTÁRICOS.-Sección, n.º 9
Ronda San Pedro, 11.-BARCELONA

BLOOKER



VÉNDESE EN ... COMESTIBLES

Testamentarías

Asuntos judiciales, cobros de créditos, colocaciones de capitales con grandes rendimientos, dinero rápido sobre automóviles a retirar.
LEÓN, 23, PRAL.

PEDID PROBAD **RON CUBA**
Ultramarinos. Legítimo 24 años.

Se compra casa

zona entre calle de Alcalá y Atocha, Carrera de San Jerónimo, Espoz y Mina, Prado, Carretas o similares. D. José Elías, calle de la Encarnación, 14. Horas, de ocho a nueve de la noche.

Bebed las marcas Claret y Diamante de BODEGAS FRANCO-ESPAÑOLAS DE LOGROÑO.

CRIN VEGETAL

Grandes existencias.
Ignacio Blanch. Utrera (Sevilla).

METALES

Latón - Cobre
Antimonio - Aluminio
Plomo - Cinc - Alpaca, etc.

ENRIQUE MARTINEZ INCHAUSTI

MARQUES DEL PUERTO, 3
BILBAO



Muebles americanos para despacho.
TRAVESERA, n.º 9
Esquina Salmerón.
BARCELONA

Decía el otro día un niño a su papá:
"¿Hace mucho tiempo que no te miras al espejo?
¡Si supieras qué cabello blanco tienes! Yo no quiero

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

Cie. Sud-Atlantique

Vapores de gran lujo extrarrápidos



Para Lisboa, Río de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo y Buenos Aires saldrán de Vigo los siguientes vapores de 26.000 caballos de fuerza y cuatro hélices:

2 de enero . . . . . "MASSILIA"
30 de enero . . . . . "LUTETIA"
27 de febrero . . . . . "MASSILIA"

Admiten pasajeros de gran lujo, lujo, 1.ª, 2.ª, 2.ª intermedia y 3.ª clase.

Para Pernambuco, Río de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo y Buenos Aires saldrá de Coruña el vapor correo.

23 de enero . . . . . "ALBA"

Admitiendo pasajeros de 1.ª, 2.ª intermedia y 3.ª clase.

SERVICIOS COMBINADOS CON LA

C.ie Chargeurs Réunis

Para Montevideo y Buenos Aires saldrán de Vigo los siguientes vapores rápidos:

27 de diciembre . . . "DESIRADE"
24 de enero . . . . . "BELLE ISLE"

Admitiendo pasajeros de 1.ª, 2.ª intermedia y 3.ª clase.

Para informes, dirigirse a los agentes generales en España: ANTONIO CONDE, HIJOS. — VIGO. APARTADO NUM. 14. En Madrid: Compañía Internacional de Coches-camas. Alcalá, 62.

El tiempo

Continúa el buen tiempo sobre la Península ibérica; las lluvias observadas carecen de importancia, y las heladas son intensas, principalmente en la Meseta Central.

La temperatura máxima de anteayer fué de 17 grados en Alicante y Málaga, y la mínima de ayer ha sido de 6 grados bajo cero en Segovia y Cuenca.

En Madrid, la máxima de anteayer ha sido de 8,2, y la mínima, de ayer ha sido de 2,3 grados bajo cero.

Tiempo probable para el día 24

En Cantabria y Galicia, lluvias con vientos del cuarto cuadrante. Marejada. Buen tiempo frío en el resto de España.

Las galletas
OLIBET
son las mejores

NOTAS POSTALES

Otra reforma interesante

Entre las iniciativas del conde de Colombí, encaminadas a la intensificación de las comunicaciones, figura una de interés para la Prensa.

El director general de Comunicaciones se preocupa de facilitar las relaciones de los periódicos españoles con las Repúblicas hispanoamericanas, y a este efecto se propone que se llegue al franqueo, para los periódicos destinados a América, igual que el requerido para su circulación por el interior de España.

Esto facilitaría extraordinariamente la penetración espiritual de España en las que fueron sus colonias; y es de esperar que se convierta en realidad próximamente el proyecto del conde de Colombí.



quilis. Estreñimiento, Almorranas, etc., y toda enfermedad considerada incurable sin necesidad de sujetarse a ningún régimen alimenticio determinado.
Se entrega GRATIS a quien lo solicite, un libro explicativo, dirigiéndose personalmente o por carta a los
LABORATORIOS BOTÁRICOS.-Sección, n.º 2
Ronda San Pedro, 11.-BARCELONA

BLOOKER
CACAO HOLANDES
ALIMENTO RACIONAL, TÓNICO, DIGESTIVO, ECONÓMICO Y AGRADABLE
En un cuarto de libra de cacao BLOOKER se pueden preparar mas tazas que con una libra de chocolate en tabletas.
AGENTES J. URIACH y C.ª BRUCH, 49. BARCELONA
VÉNDESE EN ULTRAMARINOS
COMESTIBLES COLMADOS, ETC

MAQUINAS PARA LABRAR MADERA
PIDAN OFERTAS A
Víctor SEREX. Apartado 72
JUAN DE MENA, 10, MADRID

METALES
Latón - Cobre
Antimonio - Aluminio
Plomo - Cinc - Alpaca, etc.
ENRIQUE MARTINEZ INCHAUSTI
MARQUES DEL PUERTO, 3
BILBAO

llan exentas de tributos.

Claro es que aquellos de los poseedores de obligaciones de las que vencen en 1 de enero de 1922 que deseen canjearlas por las nuevas a dos años tienen que hacerlo constar así ante el Banco de España, en la forma que éste advierte en sus anuncios.

Creemos saber que al reembolso acudirán muy pocos títulos, y que la mayoría de las renovaciones se harán por dos años.

Por ese procedimiento, el ministro apiaza un importante vencimiento y el Tesoro puede actuar más desembarazadamente, aunque su actual situación es satisfactoria, ya que tiene en el Banco todavía un saldo a su favor de más de 1.100 millones de pesetas.



Muebles americanos
para despacho.
TRAVESERA, n.º 9
Esquina Salmerón.
BARCELONA

Decía el otro día un niño a su papá:
"¿Hace mucho tiempo que no te miras al espejo? ¡Si supieras qué cabello blanco tienes! Yo no quiero que tú tengas los cabellos blancos."

(El papá): Pues nada difícil me es. Sólo tengo que comprarme un frasco de "AGUA SALLES".

SE VENDE EN TODAS LAS PRINCIPALES PERFUMERIAS Y PELUQUERIAS de ESPAÑA Y DEL EXTRANJERO

Agentes para España y sus posesiones:
J. URIACH Y C.ª (S. en C.) — BRUCH, 49, BARCELONA

Pedid café torrefacto marca "SANSON" José García Mata BADAJOZ

"Jabón Lagarto" Fabricantes: Lizariturry y Rezola (S. en C.) San Sebastián

A TODOS INTERESA EL AHORRO DE DINERO Y TIEMPO

Calculad el ahorro de dinero que representa el uso de la máquina de afeitar GILLETTE; añadid a este ahorro el valor de vuestro tiempo y os convenceréis de que

LA MAQUINA DE AFEITAR

Gillette

ES LA MEJOR ADQUISICION,
EL REGALO MAS PRACTICO

Máquina GILLETTE, nuevo tipo perfeccionado.
PRIMOROSOS Y VARIADOS MODELOS
MODELO "BROWNIE" DE 8 PTAS.

Productos GILLETTE, S. A. E., Apartado 978.-MADRID



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

3-1

(3)

2657-G-113

SUBJECT ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESENT CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

From CUBA. - POLITICAL.

No. 1,629 Date January 12, 1922, 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 20 1922

There is forwarded herewith, copy of a memorandum report recently rendered by this office to General E. H. Crowder, regard an alleged conspiracy against the present Cuban Government.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, G. S.,
Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

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

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CROWDER.

SUBJECT: ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESENT CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

DATE: JANUARY 7, 1922.

In order to be on the side of safety we have sought information from radical sources where there exists a belief, or a pretension of belief, in the reality of the alleged plot. This has been supplemented by a careful consideration, from many angles, of the prevailing temperament of the public which might lend itself in any way to the consummation of a revolution, rebellion, coup d'etat or other radical movement. Among these subjects of discontent we have carefully noted the following:

1st.- The general public discontent, in both economic and political circles, due to the present chaotic conditions and the alleged incompetency and graft among public officials.

2nd.- The disgust of disappointed political elements who failed to obtain their object in the recent political campaign and who are so disgruntled that they would be delighted to see the overthrow of the present ~~xxxxx~~ regime.

3rd.- Disgust on the part of certain groups who formerly had influence with the present regime but who have been disappointed in obtaining the favors they have asked. Among these are those who are displeased with the present Cabinet and who have even gone so far as to speak of impeachment proceedings against the Chief Executive if steps are not taken to correct or to change the Cabinet and to eliminate the conditions of graft now said to exist in many Departments.

4th.- Keen resentment and disgust on the part of political groups in all parties at the recent enactment of the amendment to the Crowder Electoral Code.

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

5th.- Great disgust among employees of all Departments on account of the scandalous delay in payment of the salaries of the lower employees, while high employees and those of political influence have generally been able to collect their salaries promptly.

6th.- Discontent in the Army, due to the following reasons:

(a) Disappointment and disgust entertained by certain army officers who were used in influencing the last election and who expected a great reward therefor but who have not received the favors they expected.

(b) Discontent among both officers and enlisted men because of the delay in giving them their pay. A large part of the army has not been paid for the months of November and December.

(c) Discontent among certain officers who have always refrained from political activities, and who feel that officers less deserving and less competent than themselves have been promoted over them on account of political influence.

(d) Discontent and apprehension among officers and enlisted men on account of the intended reduction in the pay and strength of the army which is proposed to be brought about in the near future.

7th.- Keen ~~disappoint~~ discontent among the labor organizations and repeated threats of labor leaders to cause trouble on account of elimination of walking delegates, and the proposed reduction in salaries of employees of public service ~~/~~ corporations, etc.

8th.- Great desire on the part of a certain element who would like very much to see Intervention, and think that a coup d'etat or other radical action is about the only way Intervention could be brought about.

9th.- Disgust among the Veterans' Association at their inability to collect their pensions promptly, and their disguse at what they term great immorality now existing in Governmental and financial circles.

From the foregoing considerations it will be seen that the Cuban public mind, unless restrained by other more weighty influences, is now in such a state as to afford a fertile field for originating and fomenting plots of rebellion, revolution, etc.

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

On the other hand, there are known to influence the public more weighty facts than those enumerated above.- The lessons of the revolution of ~~1906~~ 1917 have not been forgotten. The American Note wherein the United States made it clear that it would never recognize any Cuban Government founded on force, revolution, etc., is thoroughly understood by the general public. In fact political partisans have frequently complained that the American Government was the only obstacle which prevented an uprising and a forcible resistence against the electoral tyranny which was alleged to have been practiced against them by the party in power.

We are therefore compelled to admit that a coup d'etat, revolution, or like movement would ultimately end in failure, and that such an attempt would only be made by persons of little judgment and of dangerous character.

Therefore we are required to study the character of the persons alleged to have been parties to the plot. The following individuals have been mentioned in the wild rumors which have been afloat concerning the conspiracy:

General Loynaz Castillo
General Emilio Nuñez
Senator Rosendo Collazo
Senator Aurelio Alvarez
Dr. Ricardo Dolz
Col. Julio Sanguily (Com'dg. Officer, Camp Columbia)
Col. Eugenio Silva " " Pinar del Rio)
Col. Amiel " " Matanzas)
Major Driggs "" " Cabañas)
Major Cordovés, Aide to the President.

According to rumor, the plot was to have been consummated as follows:

Cordovés, the President's aide, to seize the President and turn him over to Major Driggs, who would hold him as a prisoner in Cabaña Fortress. The other army officers above mentioned then to come in and give their assistance to the new regime which would place General Carillo (the Vice-President) in the President's chair.

A study of the personnel of the alleged conspirators shows a group of men joined together who have been extremely antagonistic in politics, who are extremely different in ~~xxxxxxx~~ temperament, and several of whom are known to be men of extremely conservative tendencies and good judgment, and always friends of law and order.

The <u>political</u> personnel of the alleged conspiracy may be divided into two groups:

First: Those whose minds and public records show them to

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

be of conservative and peaceable temperaments, and whose judgment and political sagacity are above question.

Second: Those of restless nature but who have great political insight and political aspirations, and who would not attempt any such radical action unless there was a very great probability of success in such a 'coup'.

The military men mentioned may be classified into two groups:

First: Those whose excellent character and good judgment and splendid records and well-known loyalty, would at once refute any charges against them in connection with such an affair.

Second: Those of a restless or radical temperament who might be capable of taking radical steps, but whose past history shows that their radical activities have been on the side of the man in power, and that they have a tendency always to assist the party who is in power and who is supposed to have a stronger force behind him.

With one or two exceptions, the entire personnel above mentioned are not only educated men, but men of keen political insight who have had great experience; and it is reasonable to suppose that they would not lend themselves to any radical movement which did not give great promise of success.

The only possible way by which the rumored 'coup' could prosper would be by carefully planned assistance of the military forces of the Republic; and of these military forces it would be absolutely necessary to have the active and secret assistance from the troops stationed in the vicinity of Havana. It would be absurd to count on the success of any such movement without the aid of the military.

The loyalty of the Cuban army is still unquestioned, in spite of the discontent said to prevail therein at present. Neither the Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, nor the District Commander whose troops are now guarding the Palace, believe that any military persons whatever ~~in the army~~, could have been parties to such a plot.

It may be asked why rumors have been so persistent and so general, if no such plot existed.

From a careful study of propaganda of different kinds, it would be easily seen that certain restless political agitators

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

might make capital out of such rumors. In fact we have been talking to men who appear to want to believe these rumors and who would like for the public to believe same.

Among the motives which might be ascribed for the circulation of such propaganda, the following may be mentioned:

First: A certain element desiring Intervention, would like such rumors to reach the United States and to cause there the belief that such chaotic conditions exist on the Island of Cuba as to demand Intervention.

Second: It is a well known fact that many disgusted politicians of different parties have been using all possible means to influence the President in regard to Cabinet officials, and other matters in connection with the present Administration, and it is stated that they have even gone so far as to threaten impeachment proceedings in the Senate. The rumor of a conspiracy would naturally make the Chief Executive apprehensive, and this element may hope to influence him into yielding to their wishes by instilling fear through such rumors.

Third: Several of the most prominent men mentioned among the alleged conspirators are known to have presidential aspirations, and one of them recently announced his candidacy for that office. It can be easily seen how the bitter enemies of these popular and influential men could endanger their chances for success by connecting their names with such an outrage, and thereby prejudice law-abiding citizens against them. It is thought that this is one of the very strong motives of the propaganda circulating these rumors.

Fourth: Most of the army officers mentioned are very popular, but they are known to have some enemies who would no doubt welcome the spread of rumors connecting their (officers') names with such disloyal action.

Only the most far-fetched hearsay and expressions of opinion are all that we have been able to obtain. We have found no one who is willing to make a statement on his own responsibility or who is willing to say that he knows that any any particular persons have been connected with the conspiracy.

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

CONCLUSIONS.

The alleged conspiracy is founded on rumor connected with reckless talk and café gossip known to be so abundant in Havana. Such a movement could not possibly be successful without military support, and military support to such a 'coup' cannot be reconciled with the present loyalty existing in the Cuban Army. Even if such a movement were to have the military support of the Cuban army, its ultimate and quick downfall would be assured on account of the stand taken by the United States Government.

The propaganda in connection with this affair is evidently political in origin, having for its object, injury to certain influential political candidates, and ~~of~~ intimidation of the Chief Executive, and the discrediting of the Republic in the eyes of the United States Government.

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

3-1

2617-9[illegible]114

1922 JAN 28

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION. Report.

From CUBA - POLITICAL

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

No. 1,634. Date January 13, 1922., 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

(50) Ins,
(51) Outs,
(52) & Others.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 20 1922

Binding Margin

The Executive Committee of the Popular Cubano party of the Municipality of Havana met on the 9th instant and approved the nomination of Congressman Benito Laguerela as candidate of that party for Mayor of Havana. Romulo Cabrera and Agustin Ledón were elected Political Members of the Municipal Board at the same meeting.

That element of the Conservative party which has organized a revolt against the recent legislative action whereby the Crowder Law was so amended as to place plenary power in the hands of present office holders, is receiving strong support all over the Island. General Menocal is now on his way to Cuba, and is expected to add new energy to this movement. This legislation threatens to disrupt all existing political parties because Congressmen from all parties voted for it, but the rank and file of all parties were against it.

(58) Labor.

The strike of Havana Harbor labor unions and truck drivers has ended in a victory for the employees. The walking delegate has been eliminated, and the openmshop system will prevail in the future.

The strike threatened by the employees of the United Railways of Havana has also been settled, and the employees agreed to accept a reduction in wages.

For several days a general strike was threatened, and the Government became alarmed over the situation. The aid of General Crowder and Mr. Frank Steinhart was finally requested

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

(58) Labor - Continued.

by the contending parties, and the readjustment followed shortly after a conference these officials held with the delegations from both sides.

Orders have been issued for the arrest of two prominent labor leaders, Gervasio Sierra and Alfredo Pedrón, charged with making inflammatory utterances against the Government during the recent labor trouble.

(60) Domestic.

Major General E. H. Crowder left for Washington yesterday the 12th inst. for conference with the State Department reference conditions in Cuba.

The revised budget, which delayed his departure, was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the 10th inst., and reduces the former budget from about $64,000,000 to about $59,000,000. While this reduction is not as great as was expected, indications now are that the small loan of $5,000,000. will be consummated in the near future, and will probably be followed by a larger loan of $50,000,000. more, although the President and several political leaders have said that they have suspended the effort to obtain a foreign loan.

Inflential citizens of Havana are arranging to give a reception to Mr. Horace Rubens, who is expected to arrive in this city tomorrow the 14th inst. They are extremely grateful to him for the efforts he has been making before the American Government to obtain the best terms for Cuba in the tariff law and reciprocity treaty.

(68) Revolutionary.

The recently alleged conspiracy to overthrow the present Government was considered so ridiculous that it is no longer given serious attention. For details of this affair, see our special report, No. 1629 on this subject, of this date.

2657-9-113

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
FEB 4

26 2 7 1922 7-g-115

5-1

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION Report

GEORGE B. GOVERNOR
Capt. Inf. U.S.A.

From CUBA - POLITICAL

No. 1,642 Date January 20, 1922, 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 3 1922

(49) Alien

On January 11, 1922, the new Chinese Minister to Cuba, Mr. Philipps Tyan, presented his credentials to the President.

Binding Margin

(50, 51, and 52) Ins, Outs and Others.

There has recently been organized in Havana an "Association of Good Government" which is preparing a constitution whose motto will be "Morality and Efficiency". The organization is to take in people of all nationalities and of all parties who are interested in advancing public morality and efficiency. The principal spokesman of the organization is Dr. Alzugaray, President of the Rotary Club..

While this organization may be of great benefit in improving public conditions, the political world does not consider it seriously and does not think it will have any strong influence in the nomination and election of candidates for Government offices.

There are strong signs pointing to the disintegration of the present political parties in Cuba. Indications point to a combination of elements from all political parties who are disgusted at the recent amendment to the Crowder Electoral Law, passed by the Cuban Congress and which was allowed to become a law in the absence of either a veto or signature by the President. Indications are that this new combination will absorb great strength from the more intelligent and enlightened elements of all parties; while another combination will be composed of the shrewd political leaders of the different parties who have been able to promote their interests through the tyrannical law above referred to.

The Executive Committee of the Conservative party, Province of Havana, has been called to meet on the 22d inst. to nominate a candidate for Governor of Havana Province.

A small agitation has been reported in Oriente Province which has for its object a secession of that Province from the Cuban Government and the formation of a separate government. The agitation

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

has attained very little headway, and indications are that it will not be serious. The cause of the agitation has been set forth in a few letters written by citizens of that Province and published in some of the papers of the Island stating that Havana was obtaining all of the facilities and benefits of the Island at the expense of Oriente. No influential leaders have yet joined the agitation.

The HAVANA EVENING NEWS recently published a letter signed by one Colonel Pablo Gonzalez of Santiago de Cuba, in which he advocates Intervention by the United States and expresses a desire for the Intervention to continue for at least ten years.

The writer of this letter appears to have very little influence, and his letter was not published in the Cuban press and will not generally be considered seriously.

(59) Foreign.

The Cuban Congress approved the Treaty of Peace with Hungary on the 16th inst.

(60) Domestic Policy.

That portion of the new budget pertaining to the Department of State provides for a reduction and readjustment in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. According to this readjustment, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary will be maintained in the following countries:

Germany	Brazil	China
Argentine	Colombia	United States
Belgium	Chile	Spain
France	Holland	Great Britain
Italy	Japan	Mexico
Norway	Panama	Nicauragua
Peru	Portugal	Santo Domingo
Uruguay		Venezuela.

The following countries figure as the most important, and will have Legations composed as follows:

United States: A Minister, a First Secretary, a Second Secretary; three Chancellors; and a Commercial Attaché.

Germany: A Minister; one Secretary; and one Chancellor.

Argentine: A Minister, and a First Secretary.

France: A Minister; a First Secretary; a Second Secretary; two Chancellors; and a Commercial Attaché.

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

(60) Domestic Policy - Continued.

Italy:	A Minister; a First Secretary, and one Chancellor.
Spain:	A Minister; a First Secretary; a Second Secretary; and one Chancellor.
England:	A Minister; a First Secretary; a Second Secretary; and one Chancellor.
Brazil:	A Minister; and one First Secretary.
Mexico:	A Minister; one First Secretary; and one Chancellor.

The following Consular officials are also provided for:
Consuls-General, 19
Inspectors of Consulates, 2.
Consuls, First Class, 19.
Consuls, Second Class, 51.
Vice-Consuls, 17.

High ranking officials of the Cuban Government and a large gathering of citizens nummering at least three thousand people, welcomed Mr. Horace Rubens on his return to Havana on the 14th inst. The ovation given to Mr. Rubens had for its purpose the expression of gratitude for the work he has done in Washington in his efforts to obtain advantageous sugar tariff rates for Cuba.

The President sent a Message to the Cuban Congress on the 16th inst.

In this Message he makes the statement that economic conditions are improving, and entertains hope for a return of normal conditions in the near future. Points out the necessity for equalizing expenditures to amount of revenues, and calls attention to the large decrease made in the readjusted budget. States that the special commission ~~is~~ appointed to revise taxation sufficiently for producing the necessary revenue, will soon submit a plan for the consideration of Congress. States that further effort to obtain the $50,000,000 loan, has been suspended. Makes special appeal to Congress to assist the Executive in bringing about economic and political reforms.

In the session of the Cuban Senate held on January 16th it was decided to call upon the President for data concerning the progress made by the Banking Liquidation Commission;- the salaries they are drawing; the number of employess; their expenses; the state of insolvency of the banks whose accounts they have been liquidating for several months.

This Banking Liquidation Commission has now been functioning for a long time, and as yet no complete liquidating statement has been made for any of the insolvent institutions which closed their doors several months ago. Indications are that this Central Liquidating Commission and the Sub-Liquidating Commissions appointed by each insolvent bank, will continue their operations over a long extended period during which they are able to draw handsome salaries with very little work.

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

(60) Domestic Policy - Continued.

The Amnesty Law which a few weeks ago passed Congress and was vetoed by the President, has now been modified and re-introduced in the Cuban Senate. Indications are that it will pass and become a law, either by the President's approval or by his failure to veto same.

This measure, even in the modified form, meets with the general disapproval of the public, and especially those conservative citizens who are already disgusted at the extensive abuses which have been exercised in the pardoning power. One of the most serious defects now existent in Cuban politics is the ease with which influential politicians can obtain pardons for themselves and their influential friends. It is generally understood that the Amnesty Law, even as modified, will bring on added and more flagrant abuse of the pardoning power.

The Cuban Congress on January 16th passed a resolution calling on the President for explanation of the interior loans recently made without authorization of Congress. The resolution was introduced by Congressman Sagaró of Oriente, who stated that such action was usurpation by the President of functions of Congress.

The loans referred to are loans, now said to amount to over a million dollars, obtained from the Banco de Comercio, of Havana.

On January 16th the National City Bank of New York was violently attacked in the House of Representatives by several influential political leaders pertaining to the different political parties. A motion was passed to ask the President of the Republic as to why this Bank had not published its balances on Cuban business. The bitterest attacks were made by Congressmen German Lopez, Sotolongo, and Santiago Rey, in which they accused this Bank of causing the ruin of the Banco Español and the Banco Nacional; of causing the present economic crisis; of trying to bring on American Intervention; of exploiting many Latin-American countries; and of reducing Cuba to the same deplorable condition as Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The motive for these attacks is thought to have its origin in the sinister influences formerly connected with the Banco Español and the Banco Nacional. Some of the partisans above referred to were active in the corrupt practices carried on by those banking institutions. They have been known to be anti-American in their sentiment and it is quite natural that they should endeavor to discredit a strong American banking institution which is now so powerful in the business life of Cuba. One of these partisans even went so far as to advise the Cuban people to boycott the National City Bank of New York (Havana Branch).

The Congressmen above mentioned are shrewd politicians and have considerable influence in the Cuban Congress, but it is not thought that their utterances will make any impression on the public at large. Indications are that the National City Bank will not experience any appreciable injury from such outrageous attacks.

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

2-1

2 Encs.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1922 2657-g-116

FEB 6

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - G-2 Report

From CUBA

No. 1,648 Date January 27, 1922, 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 4 1922

Binding Margin

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

(50, 51, & 52) Ins, Outs & Others.

Captain Emilio Sardiñas has been nominated as candidate of the Conservative party for Governor of Havana Province. His nomination was made on the 22d inst. by the Municipal Executive Committee of the Conservative party.

Havana Province is normally Liberal, and under ordinary conditions would be carried by the Liberal candidate, but in view of the fact that the parties have been greatly disrupted by the recent amendment to the Crowder electoral law, it is too early in the campaign to forecast the provincial elections which will be held next November. Certain combinations which have not yet been effected are very likely to occur, and will most probable cause considerable political upheaval.

The two candidates for the Liberal nomination for Mayor of Havana, are having a partisan struggle to obtain that honor. The Havana municipal executive committee of the party is controlled by Congressman Martinez Alonso, who is running against Don Marcelino Diaz de Villegas the present incumbent, and it is charged that the latter is discharging employees friendly to his opponent, using his present municipal office to further his own interests against his rival.

(6) Groups
(57) Commissions.

A commission of bankers, headed by Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National ~~Bankcorp~~ City Bank of New York, recently made a tour of the Island for the purpose of inspecting the holdings of that bank in Cuba, and also get a good idea of the business conditions generally. The impressions gained by the Commission, as expressed by its President, will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the Island. The announcement by Mr. Mitchell that the Cuban business outlook is improving, and that the National City Bank, which is now administering such large sugar interests on the Island, intends to return the properties to their original owners after they again become ~~insolvent~~ solvent, has created an excellent feeling and will undoubtedly go far toward offsetting the effects of the inflammatory speeches recently made by certain unreliable politicians in the Cuban Congress.

Mr. Mitchell stated, at a largely-attended luncheon given to his Commission yesterday, that if Cuba would hold the respect and confidence of the financial world, she must "put her house in order"; that she must legislate wisely, enforce her laws as enacted, and must

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

(57) Commissions. (Cont.)

(57) Commissions (Continued)

have economical and highly intelligent and honest political and commercial administration. That with these things assured, her future is very bright.

Keen observers are unable to see how ~~thex~~ any hope can be entertained for obtaining these results, under the conditions now confronting the political world in the Republic.

(59) Foreign.

Previous reports have pointed out the efforts made by the Cuban Government to have the U. S. Marine Detachment now stationed at Camagüey, withdrawn from that place. A Washington despatch published in the HAVANA P OST of today announces that the Secretary of the Navy has definitely decided to order the removal of these Marines in the very near future. It is understood they will go from Camagüey to the Naval Station at Guantánamo.

A great deal of propaganda has been going on among certain groups in Camagüey for the purpose of having these Marines removed. Soldiers belonging to this Detachment are charged as being extremely disorderly and with menacing the citizens of Camagüey. The situation is rendered much more acute by the killing, on the 20th inst., of a Cuban named Ramón Garcia by a Marine soldier named Donald J. Honey. This killing took place on a ranch near Camagüey, where the Marine soldier had gone on a hunting party. The Marine claims that he shot the Cuban with his rifle only after the Cuban had first fired at him with a revolver. The accused is now kept under close guard at the Marine Barracks in Camagüey. The local Cuban authorities of Camagüey have demanded that he be turned over to them, and this has been refused and is now pending Diplomatic adjustment between the American Legation and the Cuban State Department. A full detailed report, now being prepared by the Commanding Officer of the Camagüey Detachment, has not yet been completed.

Some of the misdeeds of soldiers belonging to this Detachment have undoubtedly given cause for complaint, but it is generally conceded that most of the propaganda carried on has been incited by political agitators who are incensed at the Cuba Railroad, and American interests in general, because of the large number of employees discharged by this railroad and the elimination of graft which has been accomplished by that Company.

The Cuban Senate, at its session on the 23rd inst., approved the Treaty of Peace with Austria-Hungary. This measure had already passed the Lower House, and only awaits the signature of the President to become effective.

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

(60) Domestic.

The contract completing the $5,000,000 loan to the Cuban Government was signed by President Zayas on the 23rd inst. The American banking houses participating in the loan are as follows:

J. P. Morgan & Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
National City Bank of New York
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Bankers Trust Company
J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Dillon, Read & Co.

The terms of the contract strictly prescribe how the money so loaned shall be applied. Provision is made: (a) for covering the Cuban debt to the United States for postal money orders; (b) to cover the interest and amortization due on Cuban foreign debt up to within three months of thisdate; (c) the remainder to be at the disposal of the Cuban Government to cover checks issued by it prior to May 20,1921 and still unpaid. There is also a provision in the contract for taking up the loan now made, with the proceeds of a new projected loan not to exceed $50,000,000. The contract states this larger loan will be made as soon as the necessary legislation has been put through the Cuban Congress to complete the required readjustment in the budget, internal revenue, and the taxes.

Copy of the articles of the contract attached hereto.

The concertation of this loan has caused wide comment in the Cuban press and among the public in general. That portion of the Cuban press opposed to the present Administration, point out the 'humiliating' terms of the contract, and claim it is an open acknowledgment of bankruptcy and financial unreliability on the part of the Cuban Government. The terms have been criticized as being harsh, but fairminded observers agree that the money would not have been properly spend and the debts mentioned in the articles of the contract would not have been paid, unless so required by the contract.

Attention is called to the fact that the President of Cuba, in a recent Message to Congress, and also in previous public utterances, announced that he had suspended all effort to obtain the $50,000,000 loan. In view of this, and in view of the projected $50,000,000 loan being provided for in the 5th Article of the contract for the smaller loan, enemies of the Administration are ridiculing the President for the announcement he has made.

This small loan will ensure the payment of a small portion of the debts now owed by the Cuban Government, but will by no means afford complete relief for the bankrupt condition of the national treasury.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses provided for in the new budget, and for paying off some of the heavy debts of the Cuban Government, the President of Cuba in a recent Message to Congress

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

(60) Domestic (Continued)

recommended a law to be passed providing for a tax of 1% on the gross receipts of all business concerns in Cuba. This project was the result of a study made by the Tax Revision Commission headed by Mr. John Hord of the United States Governmen t,who has been assisting in this work.

Copy of the proposd bill is attached hereto.

This projected law has caused wide comment and has met with strong criticism both on the part of the press and the public. It is pointed out that the cost of living in Cuba is already higher than in any other country in the world, and that this increased taxation will not be borne by the commercial houses concerned but will ultimately have to be met by the consumer. It is further pointed out that even though a large amount of taxation would become due to the Government by this measure, it would be impossible to make honest collection of the money. Attention is called to the failure of the Cuban Government to obtain any appreciable revenue from the 4% tax on profits of business institutions,which has heretofore been a law. Dishonesty and laxity are generally assigned as the reasons for the small amount of revenue obtained by the Gobernment from this source, and those familiar with the collection procedure believe that the matter of collection is the most serious and most difficult part of the taxation problem.

This proposed law will undoubtedly meet tremendous opposition in the Cuban Congress,and will cause great dissatisfaction with the public at large, in view of the fact that it will tend to increase the cost of living and will again give the profiteerers an excuse for making their outrageous extortions from the Cuban public. However, the financiers who have studied the problem carefully are of the opinion that this is the best and only efficient method for obtaining sufficient revenue for running the Government during the present fiscal year.

Widespread complaint is being made on account of disappointed employees discharged in the different Departments of the Government,to conform to the economies demanded by the readjusted budget. These complaints have been general, and charges have been made, with good foundation, that good employees,of little influence but who are efficient and faithful, are being turned off and incompetent,corrupt and fictitious employees are being retained on the payrolls of the Government.

The situation is still marked by the public lack of confidence in the ability and honesty of the present Administration to solve the very difficult financial problems now confronting it.

While the economic situation appears to have made a slight improvement, the political situation,especially in regard to Government finances, is still in a most deplorable state.

(62) Foreign.

An Economic Commission sent by the Belgian Government for the purpose of studying the economic situation in Cuba,arrived in Havana on the 26th inst.

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

Havana Desp. Enc. 1
2617-g-116

ZAYAS PROPOSES TAXING RECEIPTS TO RAISE FUNDS

One Per Cent Revenue On All Sales Recommended to Senate.

WOULD ADD $20,000,000

American Heads Committee Which Is Author of Proposed Law.

A tax of one percent on the gross receipts of all business concerns in Cuba was recommended Tuesday by President Zayas to the Cuban senate as a method of raising a revenue calculated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year.

The President, in recommending this tax, included in his message to congress the findings of the committee which headed by John Hord, has been studying the tax situation, and which is the author of the proposed law.

According to the Committee the new tax must be considered "an indirect impost on movable property, which is due as soon as this property changes hands."

The project of the law reads, in part, as follows:

There shall be established an annual tax on the various commercial and manufacturing operations carried on in the Republic of Cuba.

This tax shall be paid by every business man and manufacturer at the rate of one percent of the gross value of all merchandise or other objects which he shall sell or transfer to others for sale; and shall be due whether the transaction is for cash or credit.

Save for certain articles specifically excepted, this tax shall apply to all articles whether raw material or partially or totally manufactured, whether of domestic or foreign production.

Every person who sells, traffics in, or exchanges goods of any kind, shall be considered to come within the jurisdiction of this law, which includes light and power and telephone companies.

The following entities are excepted from the effects of this law:

(a) Agriculturists who sell their own products.

(b) Exporters of raw material or of partially or completely manufactured products.

(c) Articles manufactured in Cuba subject to the special tax created by the law of February 25, 1903, amended by the law of January 25, 1904, designed for the payment of interest and amortization of the $35,000,000 loan. This includes liquors, wines, beers, mineral waters, ciders, matches, cigars, cigarettes, smoking tobaccos and playing cards. The manufacturers of these articles are exempt from the new tax, but when they are re-sold the tax will be due.

New Book Keeping

Officials who will be in charge of enforcing this law shall prepare forms of books, bills, stamps, registers and other accessories of accountancy as shall be necessarily kept by business men for the successful collection of the tax.

Penalties

Individuals or corporations who shall make a false entry or in any other way seek to avoid payment of this tax shall find the amount of their attempted fraud in addition to being obliged to pay same. For a second offense a fine of one thousand dollars will be added to the above penalty, or a prison sentence of not more than one year, or both.

Sugar Tax

In addition to the above-mentioned method of taxation for revenue, President Zayas proposed to increase the present tax on sugar production from ten to twenty cents per bag, thus deriving an additional revenue of $1,850,000 per year on the estimated three million ton crop. He also recommended a tax of one-fourth of a cent per gallon on molasses, which, it is estimated, will add $450,000 to the national income.

BRINGING UP FATHER





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

Havana Post ene. 2
Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1922. 265-9-116 TH

MORGAN WILL ADVANCE CUBA GREATER LOAN

Final Touches Put to $5,000,000 Project When Zayas Signs.

$50,000,000 IS PROMISED

Provision for Payment of Lesser Amount Mentions Larger Deal Later.

After a long and stringent contract had been signed Monday by President Zayas and Sub-Secretary Acosta, representing the Cuban government, and Mr. Claudio Gonzalez de Mendoza, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., $4,975,000 was deposited in No. 23 Wall street, New York, for the payment of Cuba's arrears of interest on foreign debts and other liabilities, and $7,000,000 worth of securities were delivered by the Treasury to the Trust Company of Cuba, which will act as trustees for their safe-keeping until Cuba repays the advance, which they guarantee.

Over the punch and cigars which were served to the several guests who had been invited to witness the signing of the contract, President Zayas and Mr. Gonzalez de Mendoza exchanged words of courtesy regarding the kindness of J. P. Morgan & Co. in assisting Cuba to pay some of her debts, and the honor the American bankers felt at being chosen to concert a new financial arrangement with Cuba.

The interesting portions of the contract read as follows:

Art. 1. J. P. Morgan & Co. purchase from the Cuban government a note for $5,000,000 at the rate of 99½ per cent for the period of one year, and bearing 6 per cent interest.

Art. 2. The payment of capital and interest will be made in New York, the exchange charges to be paid by the Cuban government.

Art. 3. Four million, nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars will be deposited in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., who are authorized to make the following payments:

(a) To cover the debt to the U. S. government for postal orders.

(b) To cover interest and amortizations due on Cuba's foreign debt up to three months from this date.

(c) The remainder of the loan will be at the disposal of the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury to cover checks issued previous to May 20, 1921.

Art. 5. The note will be taken up before the end of the year with the proceeds of the new loan which is projected and which shall not exceed $50,000,000. This loan shall be concerted as soon as the necessary legislation has been put through Congress to complete the readjustment of the budget, to change the Customs and Internal Revenue tariffs and to create new taxes which will cover the service of the new loan. Also as soon as all other formalities have been carried out as provided by the Cuban Constitution and by the permanent treaty with the United States.

The purpose of the new loan will be to liquidate the floating debt of the Republic of Cuba and to carry on other measures of reconstruction, as well as repay the present $5,000,000 advance, in which case this advance will be considered a step toward and a part of the plan hereinbefore outlined.

Art. 6. The Cuban Government pledges its good faith and its credit for the punctual payment of principal and interest of this note, and in addition mortgages the following bonds as specific collateral guarantee. (Here follows a list of Government, Municipal and Havana Electric Ry., bonds whose par value is $7,000,000.)

BRINGING UP FATHER



UNION BANS BOOK.

(By International News Service.)

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—If Will Irwin wishes to have members of the Boston Central Labor Union read his "The Next War," he will have to hunt up a new publisher. The union received several hundred copies of the book, but returned them to the New York publishers, whom the officials said were un[fair to] labor.

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

N. N. I. 36

ATTACHÉ'S REPORT BLANK

Forward five copies (original and four carbons); this number is necessary because of the limited personnel in O. N. I. and because of the urgency for qui[illegible] disseminating information from attachés. These copies will be distributed by O. N. I. as per footnote, according to subject matter.

102-100

From Madrid Date January 5, 1922. Serial No. 1 File No. ~~102-100~~
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information the press.

Subject Spain - State - Policy - Foreign
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. [illegible], U.S.A.

M. I. 2.
2657-F-117

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

Lecture delivered in Madrid recently by Señor Cayetano Coll y Cuchí, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Porto Rico, on the subject:- "Porto Rico after twenty-one years of North-American domination; Lessons for Spanish-American people".

The President of the Chamber of Deputies of Porto Rico, Señor Coll y Cuchí, is now visiting Madrid and recently delivered a lecture on "Porto Rico after twenty-one years of American Domination".

The Ambassador and all the Embassy Staff were all especially invited to attend, but none of them did so.

The lecture was attended by many of the most prominent men of Madrid, who manifested great enthusiasm at the sentiments expressed.

Count Romanones, one of the leaders of the Cortes (and the head of the party to which the Minister of Marine belongs) introduced the speaker.

All of the newspapers contained eulogistic accounts of the lecture.

The following translation from one of the daily papers gives a brief summary of the remarks. It may be of interest, as indicating the sentiments of the Spanish people on this subject:-

"LESSONS FOR SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLE."

"LECTURE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF PORTO RICO."

"The President of the Chamber of Deputies of Porto Rico, Don Cayetano Coll y Cuchí, did not disappoint those who went to hear his lecture on 'Porto Rico after twenty-one years of North-American domination. Lessons for Spanish-American people.'

"I am going to speak", began the lecturer, "of the only Spanish people which at the present time are not free, do not govern themselves, although in them exists, as in no other people of America, the true spirit of our race.

"The Spanish representatives at the treaty of Paris intended to conserve the Spanish domination in Porto Rico, and only acceded to the transfer after having the formal promise that the Senate of the United States would pass laws which would give independence to the island. On the part of the United States, the treaty has not been complied with.

RECEIVED
1922 FEB 8 AM 10
RECORD SECTION
WAR DEPARTMENT

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

FOR O. N. I. USE. COPY SENT TO— | Obnav. | State | Commerce | M. I. D. | Gen. Board | War College | Bunav. | Bur. Ord. | C. & R. | Eng. | Y. & D. | S. & A. | M. & S. | H. O. | | |

If a second page is needed for a report, use ordinary *thin* paper, this size.
Make all sketches, etc., uniform in size with this form where practical. Submit extra copies of clipping, carbons of sketches, etc., where practical.
If practicable, submit sketches in suitable styles for blue printing or photostating.

4—5292

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

N. N. I. 93

ATTACHÉ'S REPORT BLANK

Forward five copies (original and four carbons); this number is necessary because of the limited personnel in O. N. I. and because of the urgency for quick dissemination information from attachés. These copies will be distributed by O. N. I. as per footnote, according to subject matter.

From Madrid. Date January 5, 1922. Serial No. 1 (Commence new series each January first.) File No. 102-100. (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information the press.

Subject Spain - State - Policy - Foreign. (Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

Lecture delivered in Madrid recently by Señor Cayetano Coll y Cuchí, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Porto Rico, on the subject:- "Porto Rico after twenty-one years of North-American domination; Lessons for Spanish-American people".

"Upon the retirement of the Spaniards, there followed in Porto Rico a period of confusion; a military government was established. The existing circumstances might account for this political state; but very soon it became apparent that the Republic of North America aspired to Americanize the island, commencing immediately by radically changing the Spanish laws. As soon as the inhabitants became aware of this, a reaction began. The Porto Ricans had believed that the change of sovereignty meant independence for the island.

"A generation of their students, educated in the universities of the United States, Anglo-Saxonized, commenced to participate in the public life of Porto Rico; but this generation was not willing that the islanders should be Americanized, for the culture acquired in America, had not exterminated nor reduced the traditional sentiments, nor could it extinguish in us the brillant spirit of our Spanish race. (Applause).

"Then commenced the struggle, for the people were determined that they must make a collective effort in order to save our own judicial institutions and to maintain our own ancient customs and laws, against those that were being forced upon us.

"In 1909 the American government tried to suppress the Spanish language as the medium for instruction in the schools. The indignation of the public was general; but the resistence to this order did not begin with the politicians, but with the scholars, with the children who declared a strike before they would consent to be taught in the English language. The children were expelled from the schools. The islanders started a Spanish institute in order to give them instruction.

"The Unionist Party was formed to promote the interests of Porto Rico; it occupied a very high position and gained elections and principally devoted its admirable efforts to insure equality before the law, freedom of speech, personal security, the separation of Church and State - in fact everything which constitutes in reality (I do not speak of laws which will not be complied with) the elevation of human greatness/ (Applaus).

"And economically we made equal laws for the rich and poor, equalizing the burdens of taxation, so that they fell not only on those who worked but also on those who exploited labor, and voted for the prohibition of alcohol without stopping to consider that it would reduce by 50% the receipts of the treasury, and terminated entirely the exploitation of vice by the State, abolished gambling, built roads over the entire island and, finally, devoted to purposes of education one half of the receipts of the treasury. All this we did and of it we are proud. (Great applaus).

FOR O. N. I. USE. COPY SENT TO—	Onav.	State	Commerce	M. I. D.	Gen. Board	War College	Bumv.	Bur. Ord.	C. & R.	Eng.	Y. & D.	S. & A.	M. & S.	H. O.		

If a second page is needed for a report, use ordinary *thin* paper, this size.
Make all sketches, etc., uniform in size with this form where practical. Submit extra copies of clipping, carbons of sketches, etc., where practical.
If practicable, submit sketches in suitable styles for blue printing or photostating.

4—5292

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

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

N. N. I. 96

ATTACHÉ'S REPORT BLANK

...rward five copies (original and four carbons); this number is necessary because of the limited personnel in O. N. I. and because of the urgency for quic... disseminating information from attachés. These copies will be distributed by O. N. I. as per footnote, according to subject matter.

From Madrid. Date January 5, 1922. Serial No. 1 (Commence new series each January first.) File No. 102-100. (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information the press.

Subject Spain (Nation reported on.) -- State -- Policy -- Foreign. (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

Lecture delivered in Madrid recently by Señor Cayetano Coll y Cuchí, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Porto Rico, on the subject:- "Porto Rico after twenty-one years of North-American domination; Lessons for Spanish-American people".

"Such a high example of patriotism by an island inhabited by 1,300,000 Spaniards under the presidency of the famous patriarch, Wilson, gave support and encouragement to weak nations. And to the policy of the great statesman, kind and just, Porto Rico responded, placing under arms 140,000 soldiers, who, without being free, were ready to die for liberty.

"And if this could be done by the Porto Ricans, what could not be accomplished by twenty-six nations of our race, or over 110 millions of Spaniards settled in fertile lands, if they united to defend their traditions, unifying their interests, adopting a common tariff law, interchanging students, adopting the same system of military organization, and an equalization of the values of credits and monies! This and no other is the real Spanish-American Union, which of course must recognize the absolute independence of all the countries comprising it.

"If this could be, it would not happen that President Harding would convene the Washington Conference without paying any attention to the nations of our race, and that four countries would secure the exploitation of their possessions and the domination of the Pacific, without considering the Spanish countries which own 76% of the coast line of that ocean."

The audience gave a prolonged tribute to Señor Coll y Cuchí on the termination of his notable lecture.

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

FOR O. N. I. USE. COPY SENT TO—	Onav.	State	Commerce	M. I. D.	Gen. Board	War College	Bunav.	Bur. Ord.	C. & R.	Eng.	Y. & D.	S. & A.	M. & S.	H. O.		

If a second page is needed for a report, use ordinary *thin* paper, this size.
Make all sketches, etc., uniform in size with this form where practical. Submit extra copies of clipping, carbons of sketches, etc., where practical.
If practicable, submit sketches in suitable styles for blue printing or photostating.

4—5292

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

3 - 1

1922 7-9-118

FEB 20

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION. G-2 Report

From CUBA - POLITICAL.

No. 1,661 *Date* February 3, 1922., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 17 1922

Binding Margin.

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

(43) Councillors.

Secretary of Treasury Gelabert, accompanied by Manuel Despaigne and Aurelio Portuondo, arrived in Havana on January 28th, from Washington, where they have been on a mission for several months reference tariff advantages for sugar, the loans to Cuba, and other important economic questions. Secretary Gelabert received an ovation by a representative gathering, at the docks.

Secretary Gelabert, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, states that the $5,000,000 loan was not sufficient, and that there is the greatest necessity to obtain the $50,000,000 in order to pay the Government's debts and operating expenses, and to restore the Government's credit.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Liberal leader, arrived in Havana on January 31st, returning from the United States.

(44) Leaders.

José Marimón, notorious promoter, banker and gambler, and former president of defunct Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba, arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 28th inst. He came on the S.S. CADIZ, from Barcelona, Spain. This ship is now due at Havana, and it is understood that Mr. Marimón wishes to land here and attend to affairs in connection with his former enterprises. He is so generally despised here, especially by the large number of people who lost their savings through the scandalous failure of the Banco Español, that the authorities will not permit him to land for fear he will suffer personal violence,

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

Feb. 3, 1922

(60) Domestic

CUBA

POLITICAL.

The President, in his Message to Congress of January 30th, makes a detailed explanation of the recent $5,000,000. loan obtained by the Cuban Government from American bankers. He points out that other nations have been contracting loans at 4% discount, bearing 8% interest, while Cuba has obtained this loan at 1/2% discount and 6% interest. He defends the provisions of the loan contract as to application of the funds, stating that it was necessary in order to avoid placing Cuba in the position of not fulfilling her foreign financial obligations and to avoid the humiliating conditions prescribed for the $35,000,000. loan contracted in the term of Estrada Palma according to which 15% of Customs receipts were pledged as security. Also points to fact that in loan of 1914 President Menocal pledged 10% of Customs Receipts as guarantees. States that the object of Article 5 (which provides for the additional projected loan of $50,000,000) was included for the purpose of raising the credit and improving the economic situation.

The terms of this $5,000,000 loan were bitterly attacked in the Lower House of Congress on the 30th inst. Congressman Sagaró denounced them as unjustified and humiliating misfortune for the Republic.

Congressman Lucilo de la Pena in reply warmly defended the President's action.

Indications are that the President's action in this transaction will ultimately meet with the approval of the majority in Congress.

It is a well known fact that the payments of the debts mentioned in connection with the loan are vital to the restoration of the Government's credit abroad, and no better use could be made of the money than in the application called for in the contract. It is generally believed that without such restrictions, the money thus obtained would have been squandered in graft and extravagance.

In spite of this loan, the Government still finds itself in an extremely bad financial condition and cannot pay its employees and meet its obligations. This fact is the most serious one confronting the Government at present, and it is not seen how these difficulties are going to be overcome unless the new tax scheme devised by the Commission headed by Mr. John S. Hord, proves to be a tremendous source of revenue. For the outline of this project, see Report 1,648 of January 27, 1922 (Political). It is estimated that this project will produce about $15,000,000. of extra revenue. However, the difficulty is in collecting the revenue, and after its collection, the proper application of it. There is no assurance that new and large sums of revenue will not in the future be misapplied as they have been in the past, and in view of past events it is not seen how the President, even if he makes every honest effort for the xp collection and application of the revenues, can meet with any degree of success in the face of the opposition and political intrigue which will be interposed by grafting politicians.

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

3 - 1

76J7-8-119

FEB 23 (4)

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION- G-2 REPORT

From CUBA - POLITICAL

No. 1,666 Date February 10, 1922, 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

FEB 20 1922

Binding Margin.

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

Feb. 10, 1922
(43) Councillors

CUBA
POLITICAL.

(50), (51), & (52) Ins, Outs and Others.

(43) Councillors.

Ex-President Menocal is expected to arrive in Havana on the 13th instant. Political and personal friends are planning to give him a big demonstration of welcome. Prominent leaders of the Conservative party are active in promoting this demonstration.

Some political leaders are of the opinion that the ex-President will ~~xx~~ start a strong opposition to the present Administration; but many of his closest friends state that his efforts will be to attain harmony instead of disruption in national politics.

Secretary of the Treasury Gelabert recently returned to Havana from Washington where he had been on an economic mission for the Cuban Government. He has reported the result of his mission to the President. He has made a public statement to the effect that the Cuban Government will have to obtain the additional $50,000,000. from United States bankers, and that there will have to be still greater reductions in the Budget for this fiscal year. It is understood that he also reported the outlook as encouraging for satisfactory arrangements reference tariff rates on Cuban sugar to be imported into the United States.

His utterance to the effect that the people and business interests of the United States are friendly to Cuba will have a good effect in checking the anti-American sentiment which has been agitated by a small group of politicians.

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

(50), (51), & (52) Ins, Outs and Others.

The Provincial Executive Committee of the Conservatives of Havana Province met on the 5th instant and nominated 15 candidates for Congress, and 9 candidates for Provincial Councilmen.

It is a significant fact that about 11 of the 15 candidates nominated for Congress were actually members of the Executive Committee which nominated them. In other words, candidates re-nominate themselves, and the rank and file of the party have no voice in the selection of their candidates. This high-handed procedure is a result of recent amendments to the Crowder Electoral Code, and the same methods will be used in making the nominations in the other political parties.

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

(58) Labor.

A large delegation of harbor laborers from Regla, headed by the mayor of that municipality, recently called on the President protesting against the employment of foreign laborers in the Bay, and also to complain against the decision finally reached by the recent strike according to which the walking delegate was eliminated and the open shop system adopted.

There has recently been introduced in the Cuban Senate a project of law according to which the Government in choosing its employees will have to select 75% of them from native Cubans.

Even should this bill become a law there is little probability of its being enforced. The Government frequently has to face striking employees who refuse to continue their work until back salaries have been paid, and in cases of emergency the Government has found itself compelled to employ indiscriminately such labor as it could obtain, for cleaning the streets and carrying out other sanitary requirements.

The Government is still far behindin paying its employees. Many of the public school teachers have not been paid for two months and are threatening to go on strike.

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

(60) Domestic.

General Crowder returned to Havana on the 6th instant. His instructions have been made more definite and his mission is now better understood by the President of Cuba, and will be better understood by the Cuban public in the near future.

In the future there is expected to be a close application of the requirements of the Platt Amendment.

Indications are that a satisfactory differential rate will be granted to Cuba on sugar exported to the United States, provided the Cuban production for this year is limited to 2,500,000 tons. Activities for limiting such output will probably be started in a few days.

The Government is still having great difficulty in handling its financial problems, and finds itself unable to meet promptly its obligations. In addition to the numerous employees who are unable to collect their salaries, there are many contractors who have been furnishing food for the Government asylums, hospitals, and prisons, and who have not been able to collect from the Government. These contractors all threaten to cut off these supplies until these debts are paid. The prisons are filled to overflowing, and inability to feed and clothe the prisoners is used by politicians as an argument in favor of the amnesty bill.

The amnesty bill was expected to receive favorable action by the Senate on the 6th instant, but no session was held on that date due to lack of a quorum.

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

Feb. 10, 1922.

CUBA

COMBAT

(16) Distribution
(49) Territorial.

(16) Distribution
(49) Territorial

The United States Marine Detachment at Camagüey has been reliaved, and its personnel has been sent to the U. S. Naval Station at Guantánamo for station.

A lieutenant with a small detachment of Marines was left at Camagüey to complete the salvage work.

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

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 3
WAR DEPARTMENT

1922 2657-B-17 3

February 28, 1922.

392

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Graham, Chief of M. I. 2.

Subject: Treaty between the United States and Cuba.

It is requested that, if practicable, you obtain from the State Department the text of the permanent treaty embodying certain trade principles between the United States and Cuba, signed on May 22, 1903.

A. H. Sunderland,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Chief, Latin American Section.

vhj

RECEIVED
1922 MAR 3 PM 1 03
RECORD SECTION

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

TREATY SERIES, No. 437

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 3
WAR DEPARTMENT
M22 2657-B-1 2

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA

Relations with Cuba

SIGNED AT HABANA, MAY 22, 1903
RATIFICATION ADVISED BY THE SENATE, MARCH 22, 1904
RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT, JUNE 25, 1904
RATIFIED BY CUBA, JUNE 20, 1904
RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1904
PROCLAIMED, JULY 2, 1904

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba embodying the provisions defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba contained in the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Habana on the twenty-second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and four, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages is word for word as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America, by an Act approved March 2, 1901, provided as follows:

Provided further, That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to "leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

"I. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any

Por cuanto el Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América dispuso, en virtud de una Ley aprobada en Marzo 2 de 1901, lo siguiente:

Se dispone además, Que en cumplimiento de la declaración contenida en la resolución conjunta aprobada en 20 de Abril de 1898 bajo el epígrafe "Para reconocer la independencia del pueblo de Cuba exigiendo que el Gobierno de España renuncie á su autoridad y gobierno en la Ysla de Cuba y que retire de Cuba y de las aguas Cubanas sus fuerzas de mar y tierra, y ordenando al Presidente de los Estados Unidos que—para llevar á efecto estas resoluciones, haga uso de las fuerzas de mar y tierra de los Estados Unidos", queda por esta autorizado el Presidente para "dejar el gobierno y mando de la Ysla de Cuba á su pueblo" tan pronto como en dicha Ysla se establezca un gobierno bajo una constitución en la que, bien como parte de la misma ó en una disposición que á ella se agregue, se precisen las relaciones futuras de los Estados Unidos con Cuba esencialmente como sigue:

"I. El Gobierno de Cuba nunca celebrará con ningún Poder ó Poderes extranjeros

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

foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgement in or control over any portion of said island."

"II. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate."

"III. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, 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."

"IV. That all Acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected."

"V. That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well

ningún Tratado ú otro pacto que menoscabe ó tienda á menoscabar la independencia de Cuba, ni en manera alguna autorice ó permita á ningun poder ó Poderes extranjeros obtener por colonización ó para propósitos navales ó militares ó de otra manera asiento en ó jurisdicción sobre ninguna porción de dicha Ysla.

"II. Dicho Gobierno no asumirá ó contraerá ninguna deuda pública para el pago de cuyos intereses y amortización definitiva, después de cubiertos los gastos corrientes del Gobierno, resulten inadecuados los ingresos ordinarios."

"III. El Gobierno de Cuba consiente que los Estados Unidos puedan ejercer el derecho de intervenir para la preservación de la independencia de Cuba, y el sostenimiento de un Gobierno adecuado á la proteccion de la vida, la propiedad y la libertad individual, y al cumplimiento de las obligaciones, con respecto á Cuba, impuestas á los Estados Unidos por el Tratado de París y que deben ahora ser asumidas y cumplidas por el Gobierno de Cuba."

"IV. Todos los actos realizados por los Estados Unidos en Cuba durante su ocupación militar, serán ratificados y tenidos por válidos, y todos los derechos legalmente adquiridos á virtud de aquellos, serán mantenidos y protegidos."

"V. El Gobierno de Cuba ejecutará y hasta donde fuere necesario ampliará los planes yá proyectados ú otros que mutuamente se convengan, para el saneamiento de las poblaciones de la Ysla, con el fin de evitar la recurrencia de enfermedades epidémicas é infecciosas, protegiendo así al pueblo y al comercio de Cuba, lo mismo que al comercio y al pueblo de los

as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein."

"VI. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty."

"VII. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the nUited States

"VIII. That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States."

Whereas the Constitutional Convention of Cuba, on June twelfth, 1901, adopted a Resolution adding to the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba which was adopted on the twenty-first of February 1901, an appendix in the words and letters of the eight enumerated articles of the above cited act of the Congress of the United States;

And whereas, by the establishment of the independent and sovereign government of the Republic of Cuba, under the constitution promulgated on the 20th of May, 1902, which embraced the foregoing conditions, and by the withdrawal of the Government of the United States as an intervening power, on the same date, it becomes necessary to embody the above cited provisions in a permanent treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba;

The United States of America and the Republic of Cuba, being

puertos del Sur de los Estados Unidos."

"VI. La Ysla de Pinos queda omitida de los limites de Cuba propuestos por la Constitución, dejándose para un futuro Tratado la fijacion de su pertenencia."

"VII. Para poner en condiciones á los Estados Unidos de mantener la independencia de Cuba y protejer al pueblo de la misma así como para su propia defensa, el Gobierno de Cuba venderá ó arrendará á los Estados Unidos las tierras necesarias para carboneras ó estaciones navales en ciertos puntos determinados que se convendrán con el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

"VIII. El Gobierno de Cuba insertará las anteriores disposiciones en un Tratado permanente con los Estados Unidos."

Por cuanto la Convención Constituyente de Cuba adoptó en Junío 12 de 1901 una resolucion agregando á la Constitución de la República de Cuba que fué adoptada el 21 de Febrero de 1901 un Apéndice que contiene palabra por palabra y letra por letra los ocho Artículos enumerados de la Ley del Congreso de los Estados Unidos arriba mencionada;

Y por cuanto, en virtud de haberse establecido el gobierno independiente y soberano de la República de Cuba bajo la Constitución promulgada en Mayo 20 de 1902 en la que se incluyeron las precedentes condiciones y de haberse retirado en esa misma fecha, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como poder interventor, se hace necesario incorporar las estipulaciones arriba indicadas en un tratado permanente entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Cuba;

Deseando los Estados Unidos de América y la República de

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

desirous to carry out the foregoing conditions, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty to that end,

The President of the United States of America, Herbert G. Squiers, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Havana,

And the President of the Republic of Cuba, Carlos de Zaldo y Beurmann, Secretary of State and Justice,—who after communicating to each other their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.

The Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes, or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

Article II.

The Government of Cuba shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the Island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate.

Article III.

The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban inde-

Cuba dar cumplimiento á las condiciones antedichas, han nombrado al objeto como plenipotenciarios para llevar á cabo un tratado con ese fin,

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á Herbert G. Squiers, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en la Habana,

Y el Presidente de la República de Cuba á Carlos de Zaldo y Beurmann, Secretario de Estado y Justicia;—quienes después de haberse exhibido mutuamente sus plenos poderes que encontraron esta en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes Artículos:

Artículo I.

El Gobierno de Cuba nunca celebrará con ningún Poder ó Poderes extranjeros ningún Tratado ú otro pacto que menoscabe ó tienda à menoscabar la independencia de Cuba, ni en manera alguna autorice ó permita á ningún Poder ó Poderes extranjeros obtener por colonización ó para propósitos navales ó militares ó de otra manera asiento en ó jurisdicción sobre ninguna porción de dicha Ysla.

Artículo II.

El Gobierno de Cuba no asumirá ó contraerá ninguna deuda pública para el pago de cuyos intereses y amortización definitiva, despues de cubiertos los gastos corrientes del Gobierno, resulten inadecuados los ingresos ordinarios de la Ysla de Cuba.

Artículo III.

El Gobierno de Cuba consiente que los Estados Unidos puedan ejercer el derecho de intervenir para la preservación de la inde-

pendence, 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.

Article IV.

All acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

Article V.

The Government of Cuba will execute, and, as far as necessary, extend the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

Article VI.

The Island of Pines shall be omitted from the boundaries of Cuba specified in the Constitution, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

Article VII.

To enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba

pendencia de Cuba, y el sostenimiento de un Gobierno adecuado á la protección de la vida, la propiedad y la libertad individual, y al cumplimien de las obligaciones, con respecto á Cuba, impuestas á los Estados Unidos por el Tratado de París y que deben ahora ser asumidas y cumplidas por el Gobierno de Cuba.

Artículo IV.

Todos los actos realizados por los Estados Unidos en Cuba durante su ocupación militar, serán ratificados y tenidos por válidos, y todos los derechos legalmente adquiridos á virtud de aquellos, serán mantenidos y protegidos.

Artículo V.

El Gobierno de Cuba ejecutará y hasta donde fuere necesario ampliará los planes yá proyectados ú otros que mutuamente se convengan, para el saneamiento de las poblaciones de la Ysla, con el fin de evitar la recurrencia de enfermedades epidémicas é infecciosas, protegiendo así al pueblo y al comercio de Cuba, lo mismo que al comercio y al pueblo de los puertos del Sur de los Estados Unidos.

Artículo VI.

La Ysla de Pinos queda omitida de los limites de Cuba que fija la Constitución, dejándose para un futuro tratado la fijación de su pertenencia.

Artículo VII.

Para poner en condiciones á los Estados Unidos de mantener la independencia de Cuba y protejer al pueblo de la misma, así como para su propia defensa, el

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

will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations, at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

Gobierno de Cuba venderá ó arrendará á los Estados Unidos las tierras necesarias para carboneras ó estaciones navales en ciertos puntos determinados que se convendrán con el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

Article VIII.

The present Convention shall be ratified by each party in conformity with the respective Constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington within eight months from this date.

In witness whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and have affixed our respective seals at Havana, Cuba, this twenty-second day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and three.

Artículo VIII.

El presente tratado será ratificado por cada una de las partes en conformidad con las respectivas Constituciones de los dos paises, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en la ciudad de Washington dentro de los ocho meses siguientes á la fecha.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo firman y sellan por duplicado, en Ynglés y en Español, en la Habana, Cuba el dia veinte y dos de Mayo de mil novecientos tres.

H. G. SQUIRES. [SEAL.]
CARLOS DE ZALDO [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and four;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, and
[SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
ALVEY A. ADEE
Acting Secretary of State.

○

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 2
2657-9-120
WAR DEPARTMENT
3 Y X

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA

EXTENDING

THE PERIOD WITHIN WHICH MAY BE EXCHANGED THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY OF MAY 22, 1903, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA, EMBODYING THE PROVISIONS DEFINING THEIR FUTURE RELATIONS.

Signed at Washington, January 20, 1904.
Ratification advised by the Senate, January 27, 1904.
Ratified by the President, June 25, 1904.
Ratified by Cuba, June 20, 1904.
Ratifications exchanged at Washington, July 1, 1904.
Proclaimed, July 2, 1904.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Supplementary Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba, extending the time within which may be exchanged the ratifications of the treaty signed May 22, 1903, embodying the provisions defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba, contained in the Act of Congress of the United States approved March 2, 1901, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twentieth day of January one thousand nine hundred and four, the original of which Supplementary Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Cuba, considering it expedient to prolong the period within which, by Article VIII of the treaty signed by their respective plenipotentiaries on May 22, 1903, embodying the provisions defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba, contained in the act of Congress of the United States approved March 2, 1901, the exchange of

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Cuba juzgándo conveniente prorrogar el periodo dentro del cual, por el Artículo VIII del Tratado suscrito por sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, el dia veintidos de Mayo de mil novecientos tres, incluyendo las disposiciones que definen las relaciones futuras de los Estados Unidos con Cuba comprendidas en la Ley del Congreso de los Estados Unidos

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

ratifications of the said treaty shall take place, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States; and

The President of Cuba, Gonzalo de Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba at Washington;

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following additional article to be taken as part of said treaty.

SOLE ARTICLE.

The respective ratifications of the said treaty shall be exchanged as soon as possible, and within six months from January 21, 1904.

Done in duplicate at Washington, in the English and Spanish languages, this 20th day of January A. D. 1904.

aprobada el dia dos de Marzo de mil novecientos uno, se verificará el cange de las ratificaciones de dicho Tratado, han nombrado al afecto sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á John Hay, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; y

El Presidente de Cuba, á Gonzalo de Quesada, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Cuba en Washington; quienes, despues de comunicarse sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, que encontraron en buena y debida forma, han acordado el siguiente Artículo que ha de considerarse como parte de dicho Tratado.

ARTÍCULO UNICO.

Las respectivas ratificaciones de dicho Tratado serán cangeadas lo mas pronto posible, y dentro de seis meses siguientes al veintiuno de Enero de mil novecientos cuatro.

Hecho por duplicado en Washington, en Inglés y Español este dia 20 de Enero de mil novecientos cuatro.

JOHN HAY [SEAL]
GONZALO DE QUESADA [SEAL]

And whereas the said Supplementary Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and four;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Supplementary Convention to be made public to the end that the same may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
ALVEY A. ADEE
Acting Secretary of State.

O

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIV.
MAR 4 1922

3 - 1

2617-g-1215

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION. G-2 Report.

From CUBA - POLITICAL.

No. 1,672. *Date* February 17, 1922., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 2 1922

Binding Margin.

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

February 17, 1922
(41) Executive

Cuba
≠ Political.

(41) Executive.

It is reliably reported that the President recently purchased the Finca, "LAS COLUMNAS", near Wajay, in the Province of Havana. This Finca is to be the President's summer home. It consists of about 430 acres of land, and was purchased from José Godinez, a resident of Marianáo; the notarial documentation made before Notary Rafael Iturralde changes the name of the Finca from "LAS COLUMNAS" to "MARIA".

The purchase price was $135,000, of which $75,000. was paid in cash, and the remaining $60,000. to be paid by instalments.

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

(44) Leaders.

On the 13th inst. ex-President Menocal returned to Havana, after an absence of nine months. He was welcomed by a large demonstration estimated to contain about 10,000 people. The demonstration was headed by leaders of the Conservative party.

Further than saying that he wishes to promote harmony, the ex-President has not yet indicated what ~~further~~ future action he expects to take in Cuban political affairs.

Congressman Martinez Alonso, Liberal, was murdered in the Hotel Luz, Havana, about noon on February 14,1922. He was killed by several pistol shots, while holding a conference with Congressmen José Cano and Antonio Alentado, both of whom fled after the shooting. It is alleged that the murder was committed by Congressman Cano,who has not yet been apprehended.

Martinez Alonso was a candidate for the Liberal nomination for Mayor of Havana. At a recent meeting of the Liberal municipal executive committee,he attained control of the party machinery in Havana,and all indications pointed to the success of his candidacy against Marcelino Diaz de Villegas,the present Mayor.

Congressman José Cano is a ~~liber~~ candidate for the Liberal nomination for Governor of Havana Province,against Governor Barreras the present incumbent.

Cano was actively engaged in trying to obtain the support of Martinez Alonso,and the party machinery and influence controlled by the latter. It is charged that he became so infuriated at Martinez Alonso for not lending the desired support that he murdered him.

The general public is highly incensed over this crime, and the outrageous parliamentary immunity under which Congressmen can commit crimes with impunity has been generally condemned,not only by the public but by Congress itself.

The Cuban Congress on the 15th inst. passed a resolution notifying the Supreme Court that it (Congress) would accede to the wishes of judicial authorities in the criminal proceedings against the accused Congressmen. The waiving by the Cuban Congress of parliamentary immunity in this case was evidently done to satisfy public opinion,and indications are that increased effort will shortly be exerted in the Cuban Congress to abolish this parliamentary immunity.

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

February 17, 1922

(60) Domestic.

CUBA

POLITICAL.

(60) Domestic.

The President has recently held several conferences with sugar producing interests and with leading senators and congressmen for the purpose of considering a limitation of this year's sugar crop in Cuba, to about 2,500,000 tons.

A commission composed of influential congressmen and senators has been appointed to study the problem and draw up a bill with this object in view. This commission is said to favor the proposed limitation of the sugar output, but many colonos and sugar producers are against it, and several congressmen are known to oppose it.

The object of this proposed curtailment in production is to come to an agreement with sugar producing interests in the United States. It is understood the American sugar producing interests will agree to support a 30% differential for Cuban sugar in the proposed Fordney Tariff Bill, provided Cuba limits her production this year to about 2,500,000 tons.

Indications are that the proposed limitation bill will meet with strong opposition in the Cuban Congress.

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

February 17, 1922

(23) Anarchism, (68) Revolutionary.

CUBA

POLITICAL

(23) Anarchism,
(68) Revolutionary.

At about 12:30 A.M. on the 12th instant, a bomb was exploded in the house of Emeterio Zorilla, located at No. 2 Calle Alta-arriba, Jesus del Monte. Several panes of glass were broken but no one was injured.

Emeterio Zorilla is general manager of the Polar Brewery, and some of the employees of this Brewery recently went on strike. Many of these employees are known to be anarchistic in their tendencies.

On the 15th inst. Hernandez Owen, a negro 29 years old, was arrested and charged with exploding the bomb. He is secretary of the union to which the striking employees belonged, and he had previously threatened the life of Zorilla, under whom he worked.

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

ROUTING SLIP

Date 3/4/22.

File No. 7657-9-12 / M.A.No.

From: A. C. of S., G-2.

To:

The attached report is forwarded for your information. Please return this slip with some remarks indicating receipt. If in addition your office would give us your opinion on this information, in its relation to other information you have on the same subject, and also your desires, if any, for further information along this line, it would be appreciated. It is requested that this be made the subject of 1st Indorsement in duplicate.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

M. CHURCHILL,
Major, General Staff.

Chief, Geographic
Chief, Latin-American
Chief, European
Chief, Far Eastern
Chief, Aviation
Chief, Trainina

Chief, M.I.

G-1
G-3
G-4
Air Service
Army War College
Cavalry
Chemical Warfare
Coast Artillery
Engineers
Field Artillery
Infantry
O.N.I.
Ordnance
Q.M.G.
S.G.O.
Statistical Branch, G.S.
War Plans Division
File ✓

ENCS. ATTACHED TO COPY #
P.C. ATTACHED TO COPY #
DISPOSITION OF COPIES:
2 to Bde
3 to Div

(Note: Original or copy #1 sent to file)

(This space for acknowledging receipt)

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

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, M.I.D.
BY [illegible] DATE 3/6/22
J. Ennis
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL.
2657-9-122
2622
MAR 9
WAR DEPARTMENT 24X

A-1871
3 copies
Copy No: 3

Habana, February 14, 1922.

"Mrs" Harding,
President of the United States of America,
Washington.

Honored Sir:

The basis on which the Platt amendment is written is the guarantee of the Republic of Cuba, but as the American Nation is indifferent to the same laws which it has imposed here, the country has no guarantees.

Believing that the Government of Cuba was sufficient by itself to mend the defects, the undersigned merchants and land owners, who have never interfered in the politics of the country, nor obtained any post from its government, decided to write these pages and have them printed in a pamphlet, but they wanted to send them to the President of Cuba, because this authority somewhat avoided repressing the national disorder, for which reason two originals were sent to him, which were answered by silence, it is not known whether through indifference or because he did not convene his cabinet.

In view of this silence, since the United States is obliged by the Treaty of Paris to answer for all the acts of Cuba, rather than that the United States should appear guilty in the eyes of the world for what it does not know, because it is hidden from it we are sending to you two copies like those sent to Dr. Zayas, which is in two parts, one reforming the Constitution and the other being a study of various laws which the country lacks. Why do we not tell it to the legislative body?

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

Representatives, Senators and Councilors and all having the confidence of the people of whom some are immune and others go unpunished, but the majority-investigate it secretly-are bad men with all the defects and vices; drunkards, gamblers, and ignorant men of the negro race although the politicians are white men called "nanigos."

In view of this it will be understood that legislative bodies and governors of this class dominate; it is necessary to say that in Cuba only Estrada Palma and General Wood did their duty, for the following reasons:-

First.- 60% of the responsible white Cubans devote themselves to agriculture, manufacture and trade; fearful of tumult and compulsion men of talent live in exile, who silently contemplate the ruin rather than speak and be victimized, since neither our cabinet nor the great Government of the United States (can) put an end to such audacity and compulsion.

Second.- The negro not only does not work, like the white, but he lives as a companion to politicians in the city (who) ~~they~~ compete with the whites and the latter mingle in the society of "nanigos" negros and even enter it in the election period in order to keep servants at their disposal and thus they are triumphant even to the point of crime.

Third.- The re-elections should be abolished because persons are re-elected who rather than give up their place, do anything, even to the point of placing the Republic, its guarantors and the people in danger.

Fourth.- Everything is on sale in Cuba because it is rumored that until the laws to be obtained from our House and Senate are passed, there is no direct or indirect gain in them but they are a burden to the people; outside the laws decreed by General Wood, the others in force in this country were only made to assist scandalous negotiations.

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

Fifth.- At Morro (Castle) there is a cadet school where they turn out military men who in their youth are retired with an income suitable for generals of any degree.

Sixth.- Doctors leave the University by thousands; In Cuba, in the course of time, aside from the innumerable prostitutes, we are only going to have colonels, doctors and negroes. It is quite true that there is not a negro who is not studying to be a doctor. Why is there not race equality in the United States, Cuba being actually American territory? Why do you tolerate it? The United States of America is responsible for a probable and fast approaching race war. Consider the ardor of the negroes and their tendency to compete with and even excel us.

Seventh.- The United States recognized the debts of the municipalities in the Colony; here neither the old nor the new is being paid. The greed of the politicisms has left only nickel money in the Treasury.

Eighth.- Loans are granted in excess because they are used for sinecures, projects and combinations for the cabinet and all kinds of legislators and politicisms ~~who~~ get together to help get any sum which comes, be it large or small, and the hungry people do not see a cent.

Ninth.- Retirement pay and pensions are given to the friends of politicians and legislators, or else they are given posts where they do not have to work. Down here they are called "Botellas" (bottles).

Tenth.- The laws are made to punish the unprotected, the public and the poor. There are no laws for the others; all kinds of crimes are committed. The criminal does not expect to spend months in jail because the politicisms free him so they can make use of him in the elections.

Eleventh.- All the banks have failed and the people have no money. Here they say that by means of sums of money they have obtained a "Torriente" law by means of which the Government and the legislators have also obtained millions and the people are dying of hunger. The

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

thieves go about the world as millionaires and return to and depart from Cuba. The people are in a state of crisis and here where they are all so patriotic they are helping to rob the thieves.

Twelfth.- If we had a Presidente Virrey or General Wood, even if he were not Cuban we would be better off. We never suffered such shamelessness under a man like General Wood, or even like Generals Tacon and Salamanca.

Thirteenth.- Since the negro does not have the vote in the U. S. A., why do you allow him to be equal to the white man in Cuba? How is the Platt amendment to be carried out if the negro is soon going to bring about a race war; since we have had them as police, masters and representatives of the whites they are insupportable.

Fourteenth.- It should not be forgotten that in Cuba by the Law of January 31, 1921, a "piracy patent" was given to authorize the plundering of bankers and now that the Liquidating Commission is appropriating the property of the banks in combination with them, since they are dissembling, they say "the ends effected" and houses and other things are knocked down to the liquidators at a low price.

The people of Cuba have always been tranquil because they thought the U.S.A. would always look out for its integrity and wealth, but now it even doubts that pious safeguard of the rights of the people called the Platt Amendment. That amendment has come to tell the people that it was signed by men who were not authorized to do so, "under the ambition satisfied by the same General Wood, with whose consent they signed and got gain;" these and other things are said with respect to the lack of effectiveness, because although said amendment was written it is not being carried out.

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

It is necessary that Cuba should not come to doubt the great American people. Investigate through an expert, not a Cuban, Spaniard or American who may be corrupted, but a "new" American who knows Spanish, and find out if these assertions are not true and if it is not true that politics, by selling everything and being lavish with pardons, has not turned the country into a Presidio.

Do not get your information from a Cuban nor a Spaniard but from somebody who comes to Cuba; he should not talk with the residents of this place who are corrupt or paid, influenced by the tropical vices about them and by luxury. Therefore we send you these sheets from a book which is to be published in Cuba, based on the right that every person or citizen has to free opinion and criticism of the administration, but first we want you know about it because as it is going to be translated we do not want you to think it is the partial wording of a fancy but that it should first be studied in the light of your judgment in which we have confidence.

Respectfully

The authors

Jose Jucayo. Frank Guaimaro.

Note:

The reason for there being so many bandits, assassins, gamblers, and criminals in Cuba: All the wrong is due to the re-election of politicians who go on enjoying the sinecures of power, conscious of all the evil going on, even though it overwhelms the people of Cuba.

It is necessary to do away with re-election for the good of all.

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

Enc 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAIL & RECORDS
1922 657-9-12
WAR DEPARTMENT

N E W L A W S

"The new laws will readjust the country."

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

FOREWORD

Without being unpatriotic, we can say that the days of Cuba are numbered as were those of Babylon. The Republic will gradually come to an end, or rather, we shall bring it to an end, and finally the weight of our blunders will lead us to annexation, but there is a wide difference between being annexed to a capable people as if we were an inert organism and bowing to the inevitable like decent persons. Let us explain:

When some one comes to your door, reader, you let in the clean one and tell the ragged one to go away.

The people who may possibly become united with another nation should prepare for this union dressed and clean, not ragged and dirty.

Cuba is about to lose her sovereignty and disappear, but still worse things can happen to her. Saved by the Platt amendment from external complications, she was condemned by it to the condition of a minor with as many protectors as pleased the principal guardian who conquered Spain and made an agreement with her, imposing, as is logical, natural and human, her will, and if you like, her rights, as conqueror.

If we submit to annexation, which some have provoked by their outrages and others have asked for on their knees, then why should we have world representation, respective diplomats, ministries, etc? Can we make negotiations and legislate without an example? Has a patriarch arisen to make the country moral, to regulate gaming, dominate vice, and put an end to prostitution?

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

Problems which have been much idscussed have been the lottery, Jai Alai, and pensions, and a thousand and one devices for expenditure of money. Although they discussed the pensions of the "Mambises" with unaccustomed heat, they are still paying the Army of Liberation, and have left the most unfortunate without pay. Nobody remembered Estrada Palma, nor to insure the living of his family, by honoring him as few are, not with an ordinary pension but with a double pension as President of Manigua and President of the Republic. It is true that in Cuba the soldiers who are today receiving pension as former regular soldiers received pay as former soldiers of the country, and the civilian element suffered the hardships of war, since the prefectures and government of Cuba were not lodged at a Havanese hotel, and those who emigrated and constituted clubs and sent out expeditions, were exiled. They were not considered as the "basis" of the revolution, and perhaps if Marti had not fallen at Dos Riis he would have lived to see the generals he created in planning for independence, receiving double and triple pensions, while he, poor troubadour, without any pay, would be in the streets chanting dirges to the Latin race, as all Latins are doing today, going back and forth like monkeys on an organ, after having reduced they own great countries to a state of chaos and themselves to beggary, as all do who make a manifestation of gringoism in the country which has had the misfortune to be the place of their birth.

Instead of spending our time on childish things, such as discussing the advisability of allying ourselves with the Vatican, or of sending a Consul to Singapore, or of putting up a monument to the Indian Hatuey as the first rebel, even though he was a Carib, a monument leaving room for supposition that the (figure of the) Indian resembles Capalarrata more than that of the rebel himself, it would be better for us to simplify

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

matters as Greece did when she "became Achaia" and Egypt when she became a Roman province, by adapting to ourselves American laws, seeking out all that is suitable for the Republic, because it is a pity that we only make use of the laws which do not favor us and courts which "they keep in Creole style like fried eggs."

If we can put half soles and heels on Liberty, we shall prosper under these laws; if Cuba finally becomes a part of the United States from that time we shall be one united state, one star more and not "fried eggs."

We say this, because if we go on this way, Uncle Sam, in order to get hold of us will have to do it with tongs, as one does coal, because we are a neurotically costly and viciously excitable coaling station.

When they admit us do our statesmen think it will be in the character of "cisco," like soft coal which produces energy? No, sir; Montoro, Sanchez Bustamente, Menocal himself, are going to serve only to be annexed in due time.

We must not forget that some women serve for the marriage which is a true sacrament and others are only concubines because they are compromising rebels and being small are expensive.

The United States cannot admit as a state a people whose electors are the assassin, the idler, the pimp, the bully, the smuggler, not to speak of the "mamigo" the kidnapper, the seducer and the illiterate, and their political confederates, the procuress, the demi-mondaine, the adultress, the witch, the spy, the infanticide, and the virago.

An American state, according to Cubans who like it, is something serious, democratic, and homogeneous, and here, in view of our great freedom, the ease with which we unite and adapt ourselves to foreigners, and the fact that people come here from the most exotic countries, with our extensive suffrage we may have a native president, son of a Jamaican or a Korean, introduced as a Chinese student, but an outer

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

of puppies in his own country.

If the United States recognizes that we will not serve as a state, she will not regard us either as Hawaiians or Porto Ricans, but as a territory; that is, if we rebel against colonization we shall again be classified as a territory, wile country, pampas, steppes, country of adventure, kind of Turtle Island, adapted to any buccaneers, pirates or filibusters who may appear in a luckless colony on an island, and this must be prevented.

Jose Jusayo

Frank Guaimaros.

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

THE PRESIDENCY AND SECRETARYSHIPS.

We are not going to reform all the laws and regulations, but present such reforms as are necessary in the shape of bills. We are Cuban citizens, and not legislators immune from punishment.

These laws constitute true readjustment because they reduce expenses. Let us not forget that we have reached the point of readjustment (this is a very old idea; the Spaniards under Isabel 2nd called it the reduction of Tio Paco), or forced economy, through disorder, mismanagement and waste.

The first person to be affected by this reform will be the citizen president whom we shall elect.

Article I. The president, before entering upon his duties, must make a detailed, sworn statement as to his fortune, political friends, affinities and connections and on leaving, a statement of the balance of his profits.

Article II. He will call upon Congress, through his friends (to state that?) he has gained his place through opposition, before a competent tribunal, assisted by a fourth technical magistrate elected by the opposition to see that he is not elected by "sabroso" (fraud?).

Do not use the word "sabroso."

Article III. Presidents and their relatives to the fourth generation must not lavish support on foreign countries for service which is lacking in their own country, nor send millions for world charity when Cubans are dying of hunger.

The Government must be reformed as follows:

Article IV. In the department of War and Marine, the office of under secretary must be abolished. This office must be abolished

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

in all the departments, and the office of director in the "presidencies." The heads of bureaus must be considered as directors. The office of legal adviser must be abolished to secretaries and presidents (chairmen?). In this case the legal adviser will be transferred to the bureau of information, so that he may earn his salary, and he must only give information on request.

Article V. The post of Prefect of Police, dependent on this (Police) Department, must be created.

Article VI. No riot will be considered a public disturbance unless the greater part of the people is armed.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Article VII. Traveling schools and libraries must be established.

Article VIII. No young woman teacher shall attend my center (of instruction) when called by her chiefs, without being accompanied by a friend. This is a safeguard to beauty from the boldness of presumptuous secretaries.

Article IX. No illiterate or poorly educated person can belong to the Board of Education.

Article X. They must not occupy themselves with politics except at election time.

Article XI. Postoffice and telegraph employes ("bodies") are forbidden to occupy themselves with politics on pain of discharge. They may vote at election time.

Article XII. The penal regulations will be reformed in that prisoners are to be grouped according to the crime and their age. Their education must be looked after and they must be employed according to their profession. No sodomite or thief shall be employed as

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

assistant in any clerical ("chancelry") position. Such position shall only be given to one who has repeated his offense least often and who is credited with the best education and best conduct.

Article XIII. In case the prisoner lives outside the jail on account of good behavior, he can take his family to the place where he is situated.

Article XV. (There is no Article XIV). Since Cuba has 1200 islands, some of more than forty leagues in extent, they shall be given up for five years without taxation for the purpose of cultivation, and after that rented for $10 a year for (the purpose of raising?) horses, or for laying out towns. On them there shall be constructed:

National Jail

National garrison

About them will be the penal town for the soldiers with their families and the penal colonies.

"Preventive" Jail (National jail for prisoners sentenced for from 91 days to one year).

House of Correction for women with town and penal farm colony.-

National Asylum for boys.

National Asylum for girls.

Reformatory for boys.

Reformatory for girls.

Asylum for the Aged and for Beggars.

Asylum for Drunkards, Sodomites, etc. Each reformatory shall have a medical personnel to give classes in psychology and to study the moral betterment of the inmates.

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

Model Insane Asylum

Acclimatization Islands

National Recréation Islands

Botanical Garden, model farm, tame animal house.

Article XVI. Prisoners will be obliged to work, 25% (of their earnings) being kept for them until they are released.

Article XVII. A prisoner of exemplary conduct may bring his family to the penal town or have an individual farm.

Article XVIII. Rebellious prisoners shall work all day in general colonies under private individuals or prison guards. All those who have industrial establishments on the islands shall give employment to the prisoners.

Article XIX. Work of all kinds shall be sold at public auction and large shops of all kinds shall be established in the prison, with the privilege of doing work for outsiders on order. The order, which shall be annual and which can be issued by any civilian or military employee of Cuba shall state where he works and the (work of the) prisoners shall be limited according to their behavior.

Article XX. Under no circumstances shall any prisoner be taken away to work in a town outside of the islands nor for government work. When it is absolutely necessary (to have such outside work done) a presidential decree shall be issued for the time necessary.

Article XXI. There shall be schools of all kinds connected with these services. A prisoner whose conduct is excellent shall be given tickets to public shows.

Article XXII. The prisoners shall be in the prison or in their houses at sundown.

Article XXIII. The person who shall take anything to the islands which is prohibited shall be removed therefrom and if he persists he shall be made to work four years in the General Farm Colony.

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

Article XXIV. Persons who occasion a riot in the prison shall be shot at once if they cause death and the others shall be sent to a cell for the time prescribed for such crime.

Article XXV. The prisoner who tries to escape this punishment shall serve the rest of his term in a cell.

Article XXVI. A prisoner who performs a life-saving act shall have his sentence commutated in proportion to his deed, and if he risks his life he shall be pardoned at once.

Article XXVII. The Postoffice Department shall send a mail wagon to collect the prisoners' correspondence, which shall be mailed at a fixed hour. The employe who comes with the driver may "accept" packages, after they have been examined, and drafts, and deliver them in the presence of guards. Ordinary and registered letters will be delivered by the postman, who must be a prison guard.

Article XXVIII. A committee composed of representatives of the press, courts and societies shall visit the jails monthly.

Article XXXI. The prisoner who is found guilty of illegal use of his correspondence or of swindling by means of it shall be shut up in a cell and if he persists in his misdemeanor his prison term shall be extended 25%.

Article XXXII. Anarchists who create a disturbance by means of their propaganda shall be sent to an island where they will be allowed to work and develop themselves only within the limits of their aspirations provided they work. If after 12 months of this existence they have not done anything toward improving themselves nor the island as a whole, they shall be sent to the ordinary prison to serve the sentence imposed.

Article XXXIII. A male prisoner who wishes to marry a female prisoner shall be permitted to do so if his behavior is good and they

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

shall be transferred to the penal town or colony. Free minors born of these marriages shall be educated in schools away from their parents until they get employment or in colonies of free minors.

Article XXXIV. The jail buildings of the Republic shall be occupied by other dependencies.

Article XXXV. There shall be a quarantine island and another for emigrants with a hotel kept up by all the district societies for emigrants of the third class, who shall leave the Island with $20, a change of clothes, and a trunk, under sanitary conditions.

Article XXXVI. District societies shall pay 20% of the jail expenses of, and obtain work for, prisoners coming from the respective districts.

Article XXXVII. The islands shall have a judge advocate's court for prisoners, and a justice court for those who are not prisoners.

Article XXXVIII. Out of the saving effected by the suppression of so many jails and guards model (jails?) will be supported, besides which the contractors shall return for the purpose 1% of the value of the proceeds.

Article XXXIX. The jails must be looked after by the Department of Public Order.

Article XL. Prostitution will be suppressed in the Republic.

Article XLI. A sentence of from 180 days to 3 years in prison and fine from $500 to $5000 will be imposed on a woman who is proved to be a prostitute, and the same sentence will be imposed on those who are parties to the crime.

Article XLII. Every man who is proved to be a pimp will receive the same sentence.

Article XLIII. The use of weapons in the Republic, and the use of weapons by the police when off duty, is forbidden.

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

Article XLIV. Anyone making illegal use of weapons will receive sentence of from 60 to 180 days' imprisonment at hard labor, and if he repeats the offense he will be imprisoned from 180 days to 3 years and fined $500 to $50000.

(These last four articles are similar to those of the laws of the United States)

ARMY

Article XLV. Granted that the Army and Navy exist in Cuba for the purpose of interior defense rather than for war, they are excessively large, and the two secretaries of War "not being able to" (should only be able to?) act as General Directors with the rank of Brigadier General, there not being more than four Generals in the Republic, besides the President and "Secretary of Government" while they are in office, and the effectiveness of land and sea.

Article XLVI. The staff (estado mayor) is abolished in the (army) corps and the staff (plana mayor) will take its place without increase in salary.

Article XLVII. The staff (estado mayor) shall receive no pay and will be composed of all the Generals, Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels who have command of the forces.

Article XLVIII. There shall be only one commanding officer. The Captain acting as disbursing officer shall be the head of the offices. The work will be done by individuals (enlisted men?) and field and company officers will take charge of main headquarters.

Article XLIX. The feeding of the soldiers will be superintended by an employe of the Department of Sanitation, an employe of the Department of Agriculture, and an employe of the Public Treasury.

Article L. The Army shall be composed as follows:

1 Mixed artillery regiment, dressed in khaki American style
6 cavalry regiments dressed like the rural guard.
2 infantry regiments, public order.

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

Article LI. 3 regiments for National protection. They will act as Municipal Port police, every class of municipal and armed police being done away with. Special police shall serve wherever assigned, in any place in the Island but never in their places of birth.

Article LII. 30% will be collected from the municipalities for this service (this 30% was formerly given to the Provincial Council).

Article LIII. They shall serve for four ye ars and the whole army shall have 15, 20 or 25% of their pay on retiring, according to the number of years in service. The pay of the Rural Guard, "O. P."/ and National Guard ("National Protection"), that is, of the Rural Guard, the cavalry and infantry and "O. P." will be the same as in the army for field and company officers and noncommissioned officers.

Public Order Corps

Article LIV. No member of the Army who is not 60 years of age, is not physically disabled, or has not completed 20, 25 or 30 years of service can be retired, and he cannot be put on the reserve force or replaced unless he receives 30% of his monthly pay without allowances.

Grace and Justice

Article LV. Justice shall be administered firmly, and the Department must be free from politics. Special judges are forbidden.

Article LVI. Municipal judges must be lawyers or solvent persons.

Article LVII. There must be a body of legal assistants. It must be composed of persons studying law, who have served in the Rural or National (Protection) Guard, and they shall act as judicial secretaries and employes of the municipal courts; the positions of employes of courts of first instance must be filled by means of competitive examinations.

Article LVIII. No one can administer justice who has had no experience or has not studied along that line.

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

Article LIX. The Correctional Court must be constituted as in the U. S. A. (We have a military court and are not yet familiar with this). The court will be without appeal and will have a jury.

Article LX. The government shall assist the farmer in different kinds of cultivation recommending that every farm shall have a parcel of land where fruits of all kinds are cultivated, and used for animals.

Article LXI. There shall be an appropriation for a "vegetable health department."

THE LOTTERY CONTRIBUTION SHALL BE MODIFIED

Article LXII. The tickets shall be divided into two parts of one hundred each, one being divided into tenths and the other into twentieths, the tickets to cost $1 and $2. They shall be sold (by the) treasury and anyone who sells them at a higher price shall be punished by being sent to jail for four years.

Article LXIII. The treasury must give 75% in prizes and hold two lotteries monthly, getting 20% of the earnings, 5% to go to the collector. 10% will be used to pay salaries and the other 10% will be sufficient for the government.

Article LXIV. The treasury will require the cultivation or building up of lands within ten years after possession is given. Otherwise they will return to the State by default. Any farm worth less than 250 pesos or house worth less than $200 shall be taxed; but if the "saloon' remains untenanted it shall revert to the State after ten years.

Article LXV. Banks shall deposit in the Treasury 25 per cent, of their capital.

Article LXVI. No banker who has failed can establish (himself in business?) unless he has paid all his debts in full.

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

Article LXVII. Bankers can hold as reserve only gold and silver coins; no paper, ingots, jewels or precious stones.

Article LXVIII. Joint-stock companies are absolutely prohibited. They are against the law because they tacitly recognize the protection of anonymous swindling and are against the Spanish law which says that a person who falsifies cannot be respected. Nevertheless in the mercantile law they "falsify public morals."

Article LXX. Only Cubans shall be members of Cuban enterprises.

Article LXXI. The diplomatic body is abolished; there shall be an international commercial adviser connected with the government. As all our relations are simulated, they are neither contracting nor subject to contract. The consulate will take charge of this service using a seal which says Auditing Section outside of Cuba. It is cheaper.

ArticleLXXII. All the accounts shall be audited by a foreign expert.

Article LXXIII. No foreign civilian "informes" (pleas, accounts, reports?) of any kind can be exhibited in the Cuban Republic.

Article LXXIV. Religious demonstrations are forbidden in the exterior.

Article LXXV. Employes shall give cash bonds, and their money deposited in the General Treasury in charge of the Department of Public Order.

Article LXXVI. The bonds of employes must be in money of the country ~~which is~~ in an envelope.

Article LXXVII. Guarantee of bonds by companies is forbidden; they must be in metal or paper money of the treasury.

Article LXXVIII. No paymaster shall pay anyone who does not assist in his office or has (not?) done the work paid for.

Article LXXIX. Before payment, the employes' register and the work done shall be examined by an inspector.

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

Article LXXX. Private secretaries, orderlies and servants shall not be paid (out of public funds?)

Article LXXXI. Servants ("attaches") are not allowed in the department, institute, academy, or place on land or sea where a person has authority. The servant must be a stranger to the public office of his master.

Article LXXXII. A minor shall not be employed in any branch of the service who has not reached the highest grade in public school or who has any physical defect or disability.

Article LXXXIII. There shall be a typist section. Each typist shall be assigned to her duty by the State.

Article LXXXIV. They shall be employed in offices where there are young men, over 30 years of age, and in offices where the personnel is 18 years of age and upward. The typist shall not be a relative by marriage or otherwise of the office holder.

Article LXXXV. Every employe of the State is forbidden to accept free admission and transportation from the employes of the judicial and police departments, invitations and presents, or to visit cafes in uniform or attend any kind of sports, on pain of discharge.

Article LXXXVI. The Treasury must not give more than one salary to any individual.

Article LXXXVII. Retired persons can receive no other payment than that for retirement.

Article LXXXVIII. Any person of the female sex receiving a pension, who leads a licentious and irregular life, shall have her pension taken away.

Article LXXXIX. If an office holder ("employe") is found to have a person in his office with whom he is maintaining illicit relations they shall both be discharged and punished if either of them is married. If he is a minor he shall be adjudged a seducer.

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

Article XC. A retired person cannot be employed in an electoral, municipal or religious capacity. He is retired absolutely.

Article XCI. All banks must have an official director who will hold office for three years, and also an expert legal adviser and auditor without whose signature no entry on the books will be conclusive.

Article XCII. No Cuban shall be called on to contribute to anything which is not official or for national benefit.

Article XCIII. No special police shall be paid. Secret expenses, including those of the president must be secretly reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will order them paid. These accounts will be kept in a sealed envelope with a sworn statement as to their correctness, by the authority who accepts them.

Article XCIV. With regard to expense for supplies report must be made as to who uses them and how many are needed each day.

Article XCV. In Cuba only "two" police services will be paid; military, public order, national protection, rural guard and secret.

Article XCVI. The employe who is found to be acting in the interests of foreign policy will be permanently disqualified.

Article XCVII. The pensions of widows and orphans shall be taken by the towns from those which will be obtained like other pensions from deductions (from pay of) active employes or included in the town budget.

Article XCVIII. Work will be given out by the municipal boards, executed by the department of public works ("O Publicas") and paid for by the treasury. No work shall be carried on unless the treasury sets aside the amount needed for it, for one year in advance at the most or 3 months at the least.

Article XCIX. The treasury shall keep an open account for the towns on which they shall enter the amount collected for their budgets.

Article C. The Municipal Treasury is abolished. The position of Municipal Paymaster shall be created, who will pay with checks on the treasury. For minor expenses he shall have so much "per cent" which he will draw every 3 months "according" to the town.

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

CI. No council shall be a contractor for any municipal work, nor shall he be insolent and uneducated, or condemned by reason of criminal offenses.

CII. The following emigrants will not be permitted to enter the Republic: persons of the black or yellow races; Jews.

NOTE: Black and yellow emigration to Cuba is the greatest menace we have, and we will soon realize it when we have a negro or Chinaman aspiring to the presidency supported by members of the same race. We must not admit them, but must rather drive out those already here because those who are coming and those who are here will want to associate with our daughters and our families, and we must put an end to such abuses. If we do not do this, we shall have a race war with all its evil consequences. With respect to the Jewish and Chinese races, they only come for commercial purposes; they never take up agriculture, and are prejudicial to the country in all senses because they live by themselves and add nothing to the country's resources.

Article CIII. The Republic should have a national university with its seat in Havana, and there should be a university in each capital of the provinces subventioned by the State as follows: The nation to pay 50% of its expenses and the province 25%.

Article CIV. The Provincial University shall give a four-year course leading to the degree of Licentiate (A. B.?) and the two-year course leading to doctor's degree shall be given in the National University.

Article CV. The students in the Provincial University shall pay tuition fees of not less than $25.00 per month.

Article CVI. When the four years are up and the title of licentiate acquired, they shall go to the National University for two years and pay not less than 50 dollars (pesos) a month for tuition.

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

Article CVII. A graduate who is only a licentiate cannot practice his profession; he must first acquire the title of doctor.

NOTE: It is no more than right that a person who wishes to learn a profession should pay his own expenses and not depend on the State which has enough burdens. The State has enough with which to educate the public up to the age of 18, but cannot continue after that. We shall find that in Cuba everybody is a doctor or a colonel and nobody devotes himself to commerce, manufacture and agriculture, which are the things needed for the public warfare.

Article CVIII. All local foreign Societies with headquarters in the Republic shall contribute 20% of the total monthly collection of dues paid by members.

Article CIX. Cuban societies, country clubs, sanitariums and centers of recreation supported by members must contribute 10% of their monthly dues.

NOTE: This contribution is levied on foreign and domestic centers and societies to be deposited in the Treasury and used to pay the expenses of emigrants and immigrants to and from this Republic.

Article CX. Pensions in excess of $200 per month shall not be allowed.

NOTE: A pension of $200 is sufficient to permit anyone to live comfortably, but not as they do now, leading the life of a Czar with chalets and big automobiles.

The Cuban army shall be composed as follows:

1 Regiment of mixed artillery.

1 cavalry regiment, rural guard.

2 Regiments infantry, Public Order.

3 regiments infantry, National Protection Corps.

1 National command secret police

1 National Navy.

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

PAY OF THE ARMY (MONTHLY)

Colonel	$300
Lieutenant-Colonel	250
Major	200
Captain	150
1st Lieutenant	125
2nd Lieutenant	100
1st Sergeant of n.c.o.	75
Line Sergeant	60
Corporals	50
Enlisted man	40

A regiment of the rural guard will be assigned to each province. The Public Order regiments will be used exclusively for the detention of prisoners and by the governmental departments. The National Protection department is created for the purpose of replacing all bodies of municipal and provincial police.

Article CXI. The National Protection Corps shall be commanded by field and company officers of the National Army Reserve.

Article CXII. Such officers, noncommissioned officers and men as are now serving in police units and are fitted for their positions may serve in a similar capacity in the National Protection Corps.

Article CXIII. Every foreign citizen of the white race who wishes to serve in any of the armed units, whether in the army or in the volunteer militia will from that time be considered a Cuban citizen.

Article CXIV. All commercial establishments, half of whose employees are Cuban women, will be allowed 25% off on all taxes to the town, province and nation.

Article CXV. Every man living with a woman four years shall be considered married to her.

NOTE: It is necessary to decrease the number of illegitimate children in Cuba.

Article CXVII. Every man who has children by a woman is obliged to recognize them as his.

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

Article CXVIII. When a mother has children whom she cannot support the charitable associations ("Beneficencia") will have to take in as many as she brings.

Article CXVIX. All municipal governments are obliged to contribute 10% toward public charities and 10% toward the asylum for aliens.

UNIFORM AND INSIGNIA.

Navy: White and turquoise blue

Rural guard: American khaki and white.

Artillery: American khaki and white.

Public Order: Blue with broad white stripes; sleeve, blue and white, white cap.

National Protection: Blue, sleeve, white and scarlet, blue cap.

National Volunteer Militia: black check on white ground with black sleeves and fine straw sombrero.

The insignia of the National Protection and Volunteer Militia units shall be worn on the sleeve.

Article CXX. The Government shall establish a bank to be called the Cuban Federal National Bank, for the purpose of reserve, commercial transactions, and issuance of paper money.

Article CXXI. The general treasury of the Republic shall be located in the National Bank, with all its funds.

Article CXXII. The Government shall put up a suitable building, or rebuild one of those it has, for the National Bank.

Article CXXIII. The National Bank shall be directed by a foreign banking expert who shall be retired at the end of four years and his place shall be taken by another.

Article CXXIV. Any commercial banking enterprise or private individuals who wish to keep their money in the National Bank (will receive?) 1/8% per annum. Anyone who wishes to carry an account current will pay 1/8% per annum.

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

Article CXXV. Every bank or commercial banking enterprise which wishes to suspend payments in order to plead bankruptcy will have to have in its safes at least 60% of the accounts current, deposits and savings of each individual in gold coins. Otherwise proceedings will be taken in accordance with the law.

NOTE: Since the National, Spanish and International Banks failed, and Cuba met with misfortune through the law made by Torriente, Monocal and Crowder, and approved by the House and Senate (by bribery), the people have no confidence in any bank and it is necessary for the government to establish one so that the people of Cuba will deposit its money in the bank and have more confidence.

Article CXXVI. All the employes in the National Bank shall be paid by the Government.

NOTE: It is a misfortune for Cuba to have so many employes. It is necessary to have fewer and better employes, working eight hours a day; only, half the present number will be necessary and the work in the departments will be done better. Let the public employes of Cuba say by what right they are better than other Cubans; it is a pleasure to be a park guard in Cuba.

Article CXXVII. All civilian and military employes in the Republic are forbidden to take vacations.

Article CXXIX. (No Article CXXIII) The Government shall assist and protect every Cuban who devotes himself to commerce, manufacture or agriculture.

Article CXXX. The members of the National Protection Corps, in view of the fact that it is to replace all the police forces of the Republic and act in both in a civilian and military capacity, will receive special pay per month as follows.

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

Enlisted men	$50
Corporals	55
Sergeants	60
Noncommissioned officer	75
2nd Lieutenant	100
1st Lieutenant	125
Captain	150
Major	200
Lieut. Colonel	250

with house, meals and lodging.

Article CXXXI. Enlisted men of the National Protection Corps shall have a ten per cent increase in pay each time they reenlist and shall be retired at the ages of 50, 60, or 75, after 20, 25, or 30 years of service.

Article CXXXII. In each province there shall be a command with office for the National Protection Corps, at the head of which shall be a Lieutenant Colonel, the highest rank in this Corps.

MILITARY SERVICE.

The National Volunteer Militia shall be organized in the same way as the Spanish volunteer corps from the Army reserve, to be called when needed for the army or for the sake of order or protection in towns.

Article CXXXIII. There shall be a Corps of Volunteer militia in all the cities and towns of the Republic for protection thereof, in case of disturbance.

Article CXXXIV. The militia shall be composed of Infantry, as in Spanish colonies.

Article CXXXV. The field and company officers who organize and combine the militia must have a clean record.

Article CXXXVI. The field and company officers shall be accountable for the arms and equipment of each regiment, batallion, company or section.

Article CXXXVII. The armament shall be the following. Infantry: rifle, small cutlass, and cartridge-belts, suit of drill and small black and white check, fine straw infantry hat.

Article CXXXVIII. Each man shall have credentials drawn up by a field officer and countersigned by the "government secretary" and by the

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

brigadier general belonging to the Cuban militia.

Article CXXXIX. All the officers and men of the militia shall pay for their own arms and equipment, but cannot dispose of them because they belong to the "corps."

Article CXL. The staff shall have its headquarters in the capital, shall consist of volunteers and be organized the same as the regular army staff.

Article CXLI. None of the men belonging to the militia "corps" can be tried before a civil court except for minor offenses, and if he is tried before a court-martial he shall be imprisoned in a fort.

Article CXLII. The arms of each unit shall be left in charge of the inspection officers. Each town shall have a room annexed to Military Headquarters where the arms of the army and navy shall be kept.

SUMMARY

The reader will note that in compiling these laws we have tried to omit all that is useless, and we have only amended sovereignty and paid a good deal of attention to morality.

The licenticousness and Sybaritism of our rulers is the cause of our ruin.

Like the Russian Grand Dukes, they brought ruin on the nation.

It is all right to smoke and spend money; but the budget should not be made to support these expenses, because it would be necessary to levy a tax every time a courtesan had a costly whim, although it is more convenient to give her an official post which is not competitive.

The Republic is at the feast of Belshazzar. -

"MENE MENE TEKEL UPHARSIN"

May this constitution and these laws serve to lessen expenses and to extirpate parasites, may they act like a patriotic and hypodermic injection in the little skin "Liborio" has left, it being understood that they are merely ideas, the only thing that can be contributed by TWO CUBANS who write them down and dedicate them to the dumvirs, that is, MAXIME MAGISTER CUBANUM and ~~the~~ SUPER MAGISTER SAJONIS.

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

Translated in
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (6)
By J. W. P. Emrich
2657-G-12 MAR 1922
WAR DEPARTMENT

A-1871
No copies made: 3
Copy no: 2

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Amendments to the Constitution of the Cuban Republic. Comments on the same and laws that are necessary. Written by two Cubans.

(In Spanish and English)

Edition of 5000 copies.

HAVANA

1922.

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

A -1871

I N T R O D U C T I O N

When Spain gave up her sovereignty over Cuba, the Army of Liberation was mentally conquered, although there were present in mountains some 16,000 men - more leaders than privates - hidden in the towns and abroad; there was scarcely a minority of combattants. When the U. S. declared was on Spain in April 1898, there remained in the field scarcely 8,000 men. At the termination of the Spanish-American War on August 12th of the same year some 32,000 revolutionaries appeared, and if we subtract from them the 11,800 foreigners that there were, some 18,200 men were left. The intervention of the U. S. A. settled the contest. Spain was conquered by North America and the latter took charge, the Island of Cuba coming under the American flag.

The reason for the war with Spain was the lack of morality of the persons delegated by her to govern the Cubans and the necessity of living like an American people, in the American fashion, that is, within work protected by liberty and morality, within progress.

The U. S. succeeded in fulfilling its obligations made by the Treaty of Paris and Cuba was started as a republic with a constitution amended by Senator Platt, who, foreseeing perhaps what was going to occur in the newborn republic, wished to put the United States in a position to be able to guarantee what she had signed in the capital of France, she being the conquering nation.

In reality, the Cuban Constitution is nothing else than what might well be secured by a people that has not been formed by itself, but by a foreign power that has to be responsible for it.

Well then, if Cuba separated from Spain because she did not have a government that took any interest in her, the new government should immediately have done so in a way satisfactory to the people breaking

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

up the old forms entirely and entering into the life of the American peoples, Cuba being ipso facto a people created by Liberty and by the United States.

But just the opposite took place; in Cuba the religion, the speech, the laws, the customs and everything good that has not been extinguished and bad that has not been extirpated, is Spanish, and though Cuba is territory that ought at all times to be American, there is not an American law that is observed in the Republic or even discussed; the peculiar thing being that though we fought against Spain because we considered her virtues arbitrary, we have kept her laws to the absurd extent of having had to annul some articles concerning His Royal Majesty and the Law on Public Order, which was pernicious even to the Spaniards and which was used in Spain in 1875 to take arbitrary action, and by looking well, as we have not sought a Cuban jurisprudence, we are still overshadowed by the Spanish monarchy and we can seek for it in Alfonsco X, The Learned, or else in the Fuero Juzgo or the Justinian Code. But acknowledging, although we are Cubans and patriots, that this country exists because of the Americans, that it could be constituted under the mild and wholesome rigor of their Quartermaster and that it was put on a solid basis by means of their interventions; acknowledging that the Cubans were not the ones who signed the treaty with the Spaniards, these latter with the Americans, we should also acknowledge that we are an American territory in fact, although by law, by generosity, conscience or diplomacy she has recognized our independence.

To think anything else would be illusory, particularly as Cuba has cost the Americans men, money, vexations and potential latreds, and the country that sheds its blood guarantees it rather for its conquest than

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

for its liberty; moreover, since Cuba has to have restrictions because of problems of race, alienship, diplomacy, economy and because the Cuban (that means the white Cuban) is in the majority and in the minority colored people, occidentals and naturalized citizens; a white minority that has against it Spanish Cubans, indifferent Cubans and alienized Cubans.

Thus it can be understood that at the period in the European conflict when the Cubans should have contributed by their military personality to aid the nation they shunned, avoided, not only the agreement, but also compulsory military service.

Once Cuba herself provoked an intervention, as a reward for the uprightness of Estrada Palma; then politics broke loose; the frauds of contraband in colonial days were mere infants compared to the innumerable bargains that were made; these went on increasing; the waste and the exactions of the Spanish army were complained of and the Army of Liberation forged even its pay-rolls, the dirty work extending even up to the generalship, there being 16,000 men in the mountains in Weyler's time and 32,000 at the period of American intervention; it cost the Republic 35 million pesos to pay for this service. That is to say that it cost the Republic thousands of pesos for each man, almost as much as for a general. And since, we have had in Cuba everything that there was in the colony, epidemics, race wars, militia and even legionaries, sinecures, bottles, polota, lottery and cock-fighting and there have been no bull fights honest mutual betting is not permitted or used, and while the constitution and the laws have not been changed to make them more American, we have imported prize fighting, forgetting to adapt our Constitution to the American one; though Cuba is a possible American State, she does not favor any of her laws.

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

Miscegenation, gambling, prostitution and intemperance reign; barbarous rites are practiced under the name of religious liberty, ridiculous associations are admitted and foreigners play politics.

Politics is stirred up and moved by means of the most depraved people and they are aided by witchcraft, prostitution, voodooism, maladorous foreigners, and it is just the insolvent buyer, the illiterate of all colors and the hybrid mass that drowns all patriotic feelings in the ethnic thought in which throbs always the hatred of race or of intermixture.

Politics does not hesitate at protecting the wife against her husband, the son against his father and the foreigner against the Cuban, as well as the delinquent against the honest man, provided that he be affiliated with the party; sinecures are the prizes for adulation; all who have told the truth have been driven out of the country and the foreigner registered in his consulate who falsifies deeds and extols the present public corruption is supported by a sinecure.

The Secretaries have exhorbitant secret expenses, the politicians are directors of private concerns; the judges have political ideas and some magistrates give access to the Palace to the barefooted negro conjurer who prophesies the future to them; the councilors the municipal governments and there is no law that attacks a bank failure but the Chamber feels gently toward the scandalous liquidations.

Standing before the abyss, seeing the pensions that have been given, favoring rebellious soldiers and widows that do not weep as they should for the Liberator whose death insured them a life of ease, our patriotism is not extinguished, but serenely it makes us think that as it is the rulers and the legislators who are to be held responsible for this chaos and when they confine themselves to the Constitution and to reading it and the laws we see that the former is adapted to favoring them

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

in their exactions and that the monarchical laws of Spain are mostly unsuited to the present situation, as is the small treasure of the Republic to such follies, we come to amend the Constitution and laws by a plan that will serve to counteract the evil work and the suffering that exists confining ourselves and adapting ourselves to the new standard, which is that of the American people, from whom we have copied nothing, although it emancipated us, believing that we would go far under its protection and in the path of progress, and we have only fallen into libertinism.

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

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. The people of Cuba, constituting itself an independent and sovereign state adopts the republican form of government ... and federal.

COMMENT: The municipal government in the capitals remains in the power of the President and Governors; but we need the form of government of the United States of America in which the provinces are subject to federated states.

Article II. Should be amended to read "Cuban territory must not be sold" in order that by so doing no politician may sell, rent or alienate the keys; and also because no agreement has yet been made as to Article VI of the Platt Amendment which keeps the possession of the Isle of Pines in Statu Quo NO COMMENT.

Article III. The republic shall be divided into six states with six federal districts, the first being that of Havana.

COMMENT: It might happen, unless God prevents it, that Congress would vote to have twelve or twenty provinces with so many governors and mayors and provincial counsellors.

Article VI. There will be added under two heads the following as Cubans by naturalization;

6 owners of estates in Cuba
7 corporations located in Cuba. Foreign corporations may not hold land or carry on industrial business in Cuba.

COMMENT: In order to buy land in Cuba a birth certificate or citizenship papers shall be required by the notaries. Corporations may not have directors except Cubans if they are branches of foreign concerns. Comment is unnecessary on the person who sells his labor and products; he is the slave of the buyer.

Article VII. Add to the causes for losing Cuban citizenship this section;

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

5 any Cuban who carries on anti patriotic or anti constitutional agitation shall loose his citizenship for not respecting his own country [redacted] even if this should be done outside of Cuba.

Article VIII. Will be changed so that a traitor or a person expelled from the country will have no guarantees or any kind.

COMMENT: That is to say that a Cuban who is not wanted in his own country cannot be protected or guaranteed in other countries.

Article IX. Military service shall be compulsory.

Section 3 He must serve the powers with which the republic allies itself.

COMMENT: In this way there can be no discussion as to whether he should or should not aid with our arms foreign countries and also undertake obligations without trying to evade them.

Article X. This section will be added;

7 foreign corporations may not have boards of directors in Cuba; if they have branches they will be considered as Cuban corporations, and every Cuban company must be a domestic corporation by virtue of the charter that it takes out in Cuba, even navigation companies and railroads.

COMMENT: Capital and industry that recognizes and another flag bears intervention or war with it, at the slightest conflict; but if nationalized, the questions that arise are of a domestic nature.

8 Local benovelent societies or mercantile concerns must not enter into Cuban politics if their stockholders are foreigners.

COMMENT: Thus we prevent the local benovelent socities from using their numbers for political purposes and mercantile concerns from fermenting revolutions; it is seen that bankers have loaned money for uprisings etc, etc.

Article XI. All citizens are equal before the law except voters in regard to suffrage.

COMMENT: In the United States of America the colored races have neither voice nor vote. England, France and the United States, in spite of being democratic countries, do not recognize equality of races.

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

Article XII. The laws may be retroactive to annul ruinous concessions of the government and congress.

COMMENT: A just government can not be made possible without annuling previous bad work by retroactive legislation.

Article XIII. All contracts made shall be investigated and they may be annuled if bad faith, fraud or bribery is found in them.

COMMENT: We have seen comessions sold and heard the press say that the government is "scattering", that is, that it is distributing the booty and is giving a part to the "exploited' people. It is important to investigate all contracts to see whether they are suitable or ruinous.

Article XIV. The penalty of banishment for from ten to twenty years may be imposed upon Cubans convicted of anti patriotism, rebellion or constitutionalism.

COMMENT: When a Cuban curses his own country why is he wanted in Cuba? And if he is a naturalized citizen his acceptance of the new country represents falsehood and hypocrisy which are inadmissible.

Article XVI. Add; persons who have a known domicile and have no criminal record need not be kept in custody in case of slight misdemeanors if they can not provide a personal bondsman.

COMMENT: Time after time the citizens are kept locked up for slight faults when they might be outside and when the judge has not sentenced them to any penalty, and the police also register the person and feign misdemeanors.

Article XVIII. No person may be searched on the public highway. No person may be searched in any place except in the presence of witnesses.

COMMENT: For the same reason a citizen should not be touched or searched without witnesses. The writers can hardly record all the instances in which the police feign a misdemeanor on the part of an innocent person.

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

Article XXII. The police may not examine correspondents even for detective purposes.

COMMENT: We do not wish to speak of this matter, since everybody knows what inviolability is; extensive investigations are made to fulfill the purposes of the postal code.

Article XXVI. The number of priests admitted to the country shall be limited; likewise the rites of pretended religions.

COMMENT: Every day there enter through our ports from Brahmins two Rabbis and the same is true of religions; the fetiches of voodooism and witchcraft under permission of the authorities have passed through the streets together with Catholic processions, when such acts would be reported only in religious reports.

Article XXVIII. Associations are prohibited that lay claim to spiritual power, that are given over to personal magnetism, Xotic or extinct foreign religion, occult, fetichistic, secret or mystic religions or any dogma that attacks the constitution or that teaches the belief that government is not necessary for life.

COMMENT: Under pretense of studying the exotic, the spritual and, by mediums, the supernatural, gross idolatory has been tolerated and even ritual crime and ritual prostitutions as a religion of Africa, where there are only two tangible religions, the Christian religion and the Mohammedan.

ArticleXXIX. The immigration laws shall be changed to read as follows: " No citizen of a foreign country may enter Cuban territory without a certificate of good character countersigned by the Cuban Consul in the country from which he comes. Any person who has committed a violation of the misdemeanors mentioned in the following article cannot receive this certificate".

COMMENT: A penal certificate will show the crimes against which the immigration laws are directed.

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

Article XXX. Will be modified by adding the following exceptions

There cannot enter Cuba;

10 those who have been convicted in their own country of counterfeiting, illegal games, circulation of counterfit money, improper labor contracts, usurpation of office, witchcraft, manufacture of paper money, of chemical and industrial mercantile products, sacrilege and anarchy

20 every individual who shall falsely state in his passport his true business or condition or who during the voyage performs acts of prostitution or mendicity or deliquency or who is a rich person with relatives that would receive him but who has entered without having such, shall be returned to the country whence they came by the navigation company that brought them over.

COMMENT: The first section includes a minor. Can a person who is not wanted in his own country come to cause trouble abroad? The apaches who come in as artists and philsophers and the Chinamen who come as merchants and students, do they not faulsify public documents?

Article XXX. And anti patriotic or anti constitutional Cuban may be banished. Entry will be prohibited to those who having been banished twice come to interfere with public order.

COMMENT: Should a rebel who is banished as such be admitted like a good man? Will he not return again to that which cause his expulsion? Is an enemy welcome?

Article XXXl. All foreign degrees will be valid if the holder assumes citizenship and also studies the subject that he requires according to the Cuban curriculum .

COMMENT: Every citizen is capable of heading a corporation capable of exploiting Cuba; we shall avoid this by punishing them; they are worse than thieves, stealing the sovereignty and richess from our soil.

Artile XXXlll. The property of those officials, either appointive or elective, shall be confiscated who are poor when assuming office and are rich on leaving it.

COMMENT: Since these have nothing more than their pay and their office it is to be believed that they enrich themselves at the expense

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

of the country by corruption and dishonesty. The fortune of a wife and relatives should also be confiscated, since there are cases in which the wife or relative of a poor official begins to buy, almost as soon as he has gone into office, houses,automobiles and estates, as if they had won a prize in the lottery, and without being able to show whence these things came.

Article XXXVII. The constitution shall be revised every twenty years in order that we may study improvements in it and change the laws that are based on it.

COMMENT: Obligatory revision is necessary, since the apathy of our legislators prevents them from making any progress in anything except increasing their pay.

Article XXXVIII. Every white Cuban who knows how to read and write and is twenty-one years old has a right to vote.

COMMENT: We are a republic created by North America; in that country neither the illiterate nor the colored man are allowed to vote and nevertheless it is a model nation.

Article XXXIX. A Presidential decree will not be sufficient to make known that the Constitutional guarantees have been suspended, but the towns in which they are suspended must be patrolled by the forces maintaining public order and the civil authority must cease at the command of the high authorities.

COMMENT: A simple decree is not sufficient; the people must be told of it and force must be shown, which can be used if necessary.

Article XLI. The President of the Republic may not impose any penal sentence nor decree of expulsion until after the suspension of the guarantees has been revoked and then by means of proceedings in the ordinary courts.

COMMENT: Thus we will avoid presidential severity at times when a dictator ship is necessary.

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

Article XLV. The republic shall have twelve senators with twelve alternates, two for each province, receiving pay not greater than ten dollars, nor less than $5.00 according to circumstances. They cannot be re-elected more than once. They shall be elected for six years and may not hold any other office.

COMMENT: For a republic, so many representatives and senators are superfluous.

Article XLVI. No person may act as a legislator who has been expelled, banished or prosecuted.

COMMENT: This is a requisite necessary for all senators. If a Senator were a criminal and had profaned his native land, could he be welcome?

Article XLVII. Another paragraph is to be added concerning the duty of Senators.

> Section 60.- To approve the treaties that the President may make with other nations; as it is of importance and as he is responsible for drawing them up and in case they are badly interpreted they will cause injury to the country, he can not be elected within a period of ten years after that necessary for his re-election.

COMMENT: If a conflict occurs because of poor wording, how can he be a Senator?

Article XLVIII. There shall be six provincial representatives and each one shall have two alternates. If he has served for twelve sessions he will become ineligible and shall be replaced by his alternate and the house shall elect a new alternate for the new Congressman.

COMMENT: This is the best economic readjustment; these representatives will be superfluous as the diplomats when they can not perform any national duties which the Platt Amendment deprives them of in treaties and contracts. The Cubans need only American Consular representation.

Article XLIX. He shall not hold any paying position in any corporation; in case he votes in favor of any business with which he is connected, his vote and the legislation shall be annuled.

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

COMMENT: A politician who belongs to a corporation is indebted to corporation and may allow himself to be influenced by it.

Article L. The President of the republic may be summoned before the courts by any citizen for ordinary misdemeanors.

COMMENT: In regard to civil and criminal law is not a President a citizen like the other?

Article Lll. The office of representative or senator is incompatable with a directorship in any company or corporation, foreign or domestic, whatever be the source of its income, nor may he fdll a position as consulting expert.

COMMENT: Salmeron was a republican in Spain and counsel for the Royal Household. This is ludicrous. How can a representative be consulting expert of a foreign office that may influence his action, no matter how he is paid?

Article Lll. They cannot increase their pay.

COMMENT: It is a joke on the country for these lazy people to continually increase their pay and allot to themselves the money of the country.

Article Llll. They may be summoned before the ordinary courts and tried for common misdemeanors.

COMMENT: To be a immune does not signify anything. We have had plenty of legislators who were murderers, gamblers, and men of evil lives and even those who serve as figure heads for pornographic publication, while in serious publications, pornography was being combated by some of their colleagues.

Article LlV. In case the houses should not have a quorum for a session, a recess shall be declared for a few minutes (not more than one hour) and all the alternates shall be summoned and shall be required to make up the quorum. An alternate who is sick must bring a certificate two hours before the session and must be visited by the physician of the house before it can be recognized.

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

COMMENT: This we will avoid the legislatures passing without any legislation, we shall avoid the creation of conflicts, which are always troublesome and cause legislation ruinous to the country.

Article LV. A representative who approves the vality of an election that is shown to be fraudulent and those who make statements injurious to the country and to the constitution shall be expelled from them.

COMMENT: Is it honorable to approve a fraud? With your hand on your chest, reader, answer if you are an honest man.

Article LVI. There shall be no vice president in Cuba. The place of the president shall be taken temporarily by the official close to the President who is fitted for the position and no one may ever be elected to such position in that legislatur nor in the two subsequent ones.

COMMENT: The Vice President is the antagonist of the President as a matter of course, a rival of the President and another President was in the view of his own ambition.

Article LVII. The Congress shall meet when the constitution of the country is in danger and shall do so on its own initiative.

COMMENT: It is not necessary to comment. A President may cause the ruin of the country and it is necessary to question him. The houses themselves may adjourn when sometine passes without a quorum, in which case none of their members may be elected again.

Article LVIII. This article shall be changed in regard to the Presidential proclamation. Then there will be no Vice President.

COMMENT: The Vice President is unnecessary and a draw back, and expense and office as injurious as unnecessary. This Prince of Asturias smacks of monarchism.

Article LIX. One of the duties of Congress is to draw up codes and this and this is the same with the laws themselves.

COMMENT: Add the section:

4 Cuban money of metal or paper can no longer be issued except by the State.
10 No [illegible] can be granted except in sentences of less than three years; and the others shall be given only slight commutations.

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

Article LX. Congress may not include increases in pay in the budget.

COMMENT: For the reason that the President can not be judge and interested party.

Article LXV. To be President it is necessary to be educated, to have the age stated in this section, which is amended, and to have a knowledge of administrative affairs, mathematics, statistics and solvents.

COMMENT: For every one in a republic the requirements to be President are almost nothing; forty years and to be a native. Does this mean that the man who comes to the Presidency, as the Supreme Ruler, does not require any further preparations than militarism and the will of the people?

Article LXVI. He shall be elected for a period of six years without re-election.

COMMENT: Four years is a short time for developing a policy an reâlection infers an insult to the people, as being a privilege character.

Article LXVII. The houses shall have a standing committee which shall question the President whenever he violates the constitution.

COMMENT: If the patriots do not watch over the sacret fire is the Governor going to correct his own errors?

Article LXVIII. Any President may be subject to ordinary jurisdiction when he commits common misdemeanors.

COMMENT. He is a citizen and a common misdemeanor is not within the domain of politics, but of the Court.

Article LXXVI. This article is amended those persons being considered preferable for the office who are solvent or can show academic degrees.

COMMENT: Illiteracy begets boldness and when a company by proverty, a desire to tamper with the public treasury. An intelligent person has more respect for the rights of others and a solvent person does not pilfer because he does not need to and because he has pecuniary rezponsibility.

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

Article LXXX. The pay of a secretary shall not be more than five hundred dollars and not to increased in any way. Modify Article 79, the Secretaries shall be responsible before the court for a common misdemeanor.

COMMENT: When a country is small, although it is rich, and when the President and Secretary are solvent, why should they have more pay? Luxury is not needed, there are no thrones, there is no kissing of hands, etc. and thus like any other individual the cabinet member is a citizen before the court.

Article LXXXII. A section is added as to the conditions required for magistrates

5 To observe morality and not to have any business in their district and less property than the amount paid by the office.

COMMENT: Judges who gamble, drink, keep women, are present at acts lubricious, who take away their neighbors wives by process of law or who ask for pardons at the request of the wife with whom they commit adultery or the daughter whom they seduce are worthy African latitudes or jungles, just as those who are owners of houses of ill things, gambling houses, sports conducted for money and dram shops.

Article LXXXIV. The text says, justice shall be administered free; we add without delay.

COMMENT: When justice is delayed this may imply compulsion for the cost of running the car of legal action. Prosecutors should show themselves insistent as regard to time.

Article LXXXV. The courts shall take cognizance, says the present constitution, of all civil, criminal or probate cases and of ordinary misdemeanors, unless the persons committing them hold elective or legislative office.

COMMENT: We repeat again that the delinquent, whoever he be, is only under legal jurisdiction since he has forgotten the seriousness of his duties.

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

Article LXXXVII. It is to be added that they shall be removed from office if they live vicious lives.

COMMENT: Vice produces comprbmises with vicious persons. A gambler takes the recommendation of the croupier the cheat, the sharper, the drinker, tolerates the drunkard, the adulterer or the libertine takes the recommendation of the satyr, the procurer, the go-between, the strumpet, the Bohemian, the chambermaid, the woman who acts secretly, and even up to the point of sodeviation, and what will the law be in the hand of him who admits vice and delinquency to influence them and to get the upper hand of truth, morality, virtue, weakness, and helplessness? Often the judge has the same vice.

Article XC. Although the courts of the army and navy are regulated by a special basis law, the ordinary courts must be used when it comes to retired men. They may be retired for disability, age and wounds. The pensions for the present army shall come from a decrease in the pay of the active army. The veterans shall have pensions graded according to seniority and their families shall receive the same as long as they keep the respect for the deceased who received them.

COMMENT: Able bodied men are being retired and male loafers are living on pensions received by women and there are retired men and pensioners who are occupying public positions.

Article XCII. Amended in regard to the councils. These suppressed and the power is transferred to the municipal basic law, each municipality being able to do in part everything that pertains to it that was formerly left to the provincial council.

COMMENT: The provincial council is an archaic and useless institution; it is good in countries where the provinces were formerly kingdoms and it was kept to maintain their former customs and laws.

Article XCI to XIII. These are abolished as is the provincial council which they treat of.

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

COMMENT: As they refer to the workings of the council they are useless as this is what is treated of in Articles XCl and XCIII.

Article C. A governor may be sued provided that the ordinary court is competent to take cognizance of the charge.

COMMENT: A governor is a citizen like the others and like all others of the republic.

Article Cv. This section will be added in regard to the duties of the mayors.

5 They shall have charge of those matters that would come under a provincial congress under the old constitution.

COMMENT: The councils having been suppressed, the municipality will have wider powers, assuming those of the councils under supervision of the governor; he will be in charge of the municipalities of his province as he was of the provincial council, the place of which is taken by the mayors.

Article CIX. The members of council must also be solvent.

COMMENT: The municipal government of Havana shows us the necessity for solvency; here we have a whole series of single services, while the constitution provides for punishment of monopoly as trusts etc. are punishable in the United States of America and with us individuals much more so.

Article Cx. Is amended by a section;

4 To contribute to the culture of the town; to see that mutual respect is paid in the neighborhood especially that due by children, old men and women to men and by men to women.
The mayor must be solvent and a man who can show an academic degree is to be preferred for the position.

Article CXIV. The national treasury will make the Cuban soil and coast contribute as much as possible. It will not be permissible to keep land uncultivated nor to keep large islands or large keys

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

uninhabited.

COMMENT: In the deserts and wilderness and on the keys, some of which are forty leagues, there will be distributed garricons, hospitals, institutions for lepers, barracks, fireworks factories, explosive dumps, asylums and agricultural penal colonies.

Article CXLV. The constitution must be revised every twenty years in entirety this explains why some of the preceding articles are not changed.

COMMENT: We have already stated more than once that the reason why we are living in the present chaos is the lack of revision.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

The following will be added:

Eight

Statistics shall be collected showing the number of members of the army of liberation. Fixsation of the total amount of payments and and an examination thereof

COMMENT: To what extent has each liberator made evident the fact that he loves his country and to what extent does he wish to mingle in all the deeds of a republic that has rewarded his services? What is the meaning of the payment and what can be demanded of the greatest pledge against a new born republic? When in all the world was a revolutionary army paid? It has been contented with the triumph of the ideal.

Nine

Soldiers, judges and priests of all classes shall not take part in politics in any way nor within the schoolroom shall the teachers do so.

COMMENT: This explains and more, how the teachers succeed in stilling political factionalism in their pupils. It does not explain to us why on November 27, 1871 the firy political propaganda of certain teachers was not repelled by no less firy methods.

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

Ten

The President of the Republic shall receive two thousand dollars a month. Expenses must be shown by statements. The highest salary that is paid in the Republic shall not exceed five hundred dollars without extra pay or allowances, plus secret expenses proven by statements.

COMMENT: As the Cabinet is solvent and as it loves this country it comes to help the Republic and notn to enrich itself. The President and the democratic secretary do not need luxurious traing, uniforms, nor halbardiers. Etiquette and formality is improper; the smallest capital supports it. Large salaries make men lazy.

Eleven

The following are prohibited; prostitution, gambling and sports on which wagers are made, drinking outside of restaurants and at meal time.

COMMENT: The social canker is invading every democratic country in which proper liberty not well understood is transformed into license.

Twelve

Offices are to be filled by direct election and reelections is prphibited. No person shall be a candidate for re-election to an office until at least two terms have passed. No citizen may hold more than one office. Neither a retired officer, since he is so absolutely.

COMMENT: Compromises are useless. There are citizens who have retired pay on a permanent basis, receive veterans pensions and, beside having a professorship, they are representatives and that because they are retired ..... poor fellows!

Thirteen

The Provisional President cannot be elected during his incumbency.

This does not required comment.

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

Article VI. We can only ask for fulfillment of this clause; but our house and senate have not bothered themselves about asking for a new treaty that would give us the Isle of Pines; since we are in it, this is unconstitutional, seeing that the amendment leaves it outside the Treaty of Paris. Nobody has taken the trouble to ask for the opposite.

Fourteen

The use of all kinds of arms in the territory of the Republic is forbidden.

COMMENT: Swashbuckling, horsestealing and political crimes necessitate the suppression of the use of arms in the Republic.

Fifteen

All kinds of re-election are prohibited; he who occupies one position may not aspire to another.

COMMENT: We have already seen the bad result of not changing persons in office. The Republic needs new men.

Sixteen

The President of the Republic shall hold office for six years. The Senators for six, the Representatives for four, the Mayors for four, the Governors for four. The Counsellors shall hold office for four years, elections being held every two years to change the membership of the Houses and Councils. The Senators shall take office at the same time as the President.

COMMENT: The time for which the present officials are in power is too short for them to carry out properly their policies.

Seventeen

The President of the Republic may Resolve the House and the Senate, giving reasons therefore to the people, and in their place may appoint an advistory commission composed of five men from each province; they shall hold office until the new Houses are formed, and new election being held within one hundred days.

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

COMMENT: The manifest lack of discipline in the new Houses and among their members is eloquent enough to make it understood that the President should be able todissolve them when the welfare of the country requires this.

Eighteen

To be President of the Republic, Senator, Representative, Governor, Mayor or Counsellor it is necessary to be an educated man, a land holder, a solvent business man, a tax payer and of legal age.

COMMENT: This article is of such importance because of the ruin of Cuba is to be blamed on the illiterates, the new and aggressive mass who, on gaining power plundered the ship and the treasury of the State.

SUMMARY

It cannot be said that there has been no reason for our intervention, for our Constitution has always been a dead letter and even with reference to special priviliges, there are great ones.

Parliamentary impunity; the tendency of military bodies of the past to wish to be the first Cuban body of the Republic; on the other hand the judicial power of the latter, which should be inviolable, is at the mercy of politics.

The officials subject to special jurisdiction and the press to the ordinary criminal courts without right of appeal, they struggle against censorship, public opinion and inequitable government!

God save the Republic!

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

3-1

1922 7-g-17-3 (5)

MAR 16

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION. G-2 REPORT.

From CUBA - POLITICAL.

No. 1,678. Date February 23, 1922., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 10 1922

Binding Margin.

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

(44) Leaders.

Congressman Alentado, who with Congressman Cano, is charged with the recent murder of Congressman Martinez Alonso, surrendered himself on the 17th inst. and is now in prison. He states that he had nothing to do with the crime, but his statements are not believed by the public. Congressman Cano has not yet been apprehended and it is reported that he has fled or intends to flee to some foreign country.

On the 16th inst. Congressman Lucilio de la Peña, of Pinar del Rio Province, in an impassioned speech said that he had resigned as a Congressman in order to gain his peace of mind; that he had wasted his life in a fruitless effort to help Cuba but that Cuban citizens seem to disbelieve in the permanence of the Republic, and that everyone dedicates himself to the gathering of a personal fortune at the expense of the nation. He announced his intention to leave soon for Argentina where he will be a newspaper reporter.

His speech made a strong impression, both in Congress and on the public.

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

February 23, 1922 CUBA

(48) Foreign POLITICAL.

(48) Foreign.

On the 18th instant Mr. Lazaire de Warree Hernalle, new Chargé d'affaires of Belgium to Cuba, arrived with his family for station in Havana.

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

(50, 51 & 52) Ins, Outs and Others.

The disruption of political parties is becoming more evident each day.

In Oriente there is a movement on foot to make a fusion of the Liberal and Popular parties and to break up the Liga Nacional combination in that province.

In Matanzas, Victor de Armas, late candidate for Governor on the Liberal ticket, has renounced his affiliation with the Liberal party,with the intention of supporting the Liga Nacional.

The death of Martinez Alonso, Liberal candidate for Mayor of Havana,and a strong factor in the Liberal party, has caused considerable friction in the Liberal ranks in Habana province. He was acknowledged as the strongest candidate for Mayor and would undoubtedly have held the Liberal strength in Havana. Since his death many rival Liberal factions are presenting their candidates,most prominent among whom are General Machado,and Congressman Miguel Mariano Gómez,son of ex-President Gómez.

Lagueruela, candidate of the Popular party for Mayor of Havana, hopes through these rivalries in the Liberal ranks,to draw a large disaffected element of that party to his support.

At the elections next November, in addition to various municipal officials to be chosen, there are to be elected 57 Members of the House of Representatives,distributed as follows:

Pinar del Rio	Province,	5
Habana	"	14
Matanzas	"	6
Santa Clara	"	13
Camagüey	"	4
Oriente	"	15

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

(60) Domestic.

The proposition to limit by legislation this year's output of the Cuban sugar crop has met such violent opposition among all classes over the Island that there now appears to be no hope for the success of the project.

The Commission appointed to study and draft a project for this purpose has recommended a counter-proposition, namely, to restrict the amount of sugar to be shipped by Cuba to the United States, to ~~x~~ 2,500,000 tons, but to leave free the amounts to be shipped to other countries. However, in the face of such tremendous opposition which has developed, indications are that even this compromise will meet with no success , and Santiago Rey, House leader of the majority, recently announced in Congress that all effort to limit this year's sugar crop had been abandoned.

The Cuban Congress on the 21st instant approved the appointing of a commission to draw up a revision of the Cuban Legal Codes.

March 6, 7, and 8, have been set aside by the Cuban Congress for discussion of railroad legislation.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR INTEL. DIV.
MAR 25 1922

3-1

1922-J-g-124

3

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION. G-2 Report

From CUBA - POLITICAL.

No. 1,683 *Date* March 10, 1922., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 22 1922

Binding Margin.

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

March 10, 1922

CUBA

(44) Leaders

POLITICAL.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, dominant figure in the Liberal party, and owner of the Havana daily HERALDO DE CUBA, in a recent statement announced his withdrawal from politics and from journalism in Cuba. The futility of all efforts to influence the present Administration in favor of the people and public opinion, was given as the reason for this action.

Liberal leaders generally are of the opinion that Dr. Ferrara will not be able to keep himself aloof from politics but will again in the near future renew his activities with the Liberal party. The radical step taken by him has received wide comment. It is thought that the real motive of his action is to release himself from present political ties so as ~~xxx~~ to render easy the formation of new combinations and groups which now seem to be inevitable as an outgrowth of the confused and disrupted condition now existing in all political parties in Cuba.

Many other Liberal leaders are taking the same action as Dr. Ferrara, prominent among these being Congressmen Fernando Ortiz and Lucilio de la Peña.

The attitude of these Congressmen will seriously handicap efforts at constructive legislation, as Congress finds itself frequently unable to hold session owing to lack of a quorum. This was especially notable on the 6th, 7th and 8th instant, when Congress could not form a quorum although it had especially set aside those dates for important railroad legislation.

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

10 March, 1922.

(50,51 & 52) Ins, Outs and Others

The Executive Committee of the Conservative Party of Havana Province has been called to meet on the 12th instant for the purpose of selecting fourteen candidates for Congress. This Committee was to have met for this purpose on the 7th inst. but the meeting had to be postponed owing to lack of quorum.

The condition of political parties continues to be chaotic due to the existence of so many disaffected groups influenced largely by personal interests. Indications point to the formation of new combinations at the expense of the old parties.

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

March 10, 1922

CUBA

(6) Groups
(54) Civil.

POLITICAL

The Cuban Society of International Law held its annual reunion March 1st to March 3rd, 1922. At this convention, speakers made protest against the policy of the United States toward Latin-America, and especially against the interpretation placed upon the Platt Amendment by the United States. The statement was made that the Government of the United States, in its dealings with Cuba, does not carry out the sentiment of the American people; that the attitude of the American people toward Cuba is very friendly; that the pressure exerted upon the Cuban Government by the United States Government is not consistent with the friendly feeling which the American people hold toward Cuba. The activities of General Crowder in Cuba and the action of the United States in Haiti and Santo Domingo were pointed out as examples of injustice practiced by the United States against Latin American countries.

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

10 March, 1922 - CUBA

(60 & 61) Domestic and Alien Policies. POLITICAL.

The provisions of the Platt Amendment now form the general basis upon which General Crowder is working in Cuba. Articles 2 and 5 of this Amendment are the particular articles upon which his future action here will be guided. Article 2 calls for certain requirements concerning fiscal affairs;and article 5 calls for requirements of Sanitation. Insistence upon the fulfillment of these articles will receive special attention in the future.

The people of Cuba and also the American ~~people~~ public appear to have overlooked the responsibility of the United States Government toward Cuba so far as articles 2 and 5 of the Platt Amentment are concerned. They appear to consider only article 3,which provides for American Intervention for the purpose of preserving Cuban Independence,and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

The action of the United States based upon article 2 (fiscal affairs) and article 5 (sanitation), is misunderstood by the Cuban public and is looked upon with great disfavor by Cuban political leaders.

The American State Department has recently sent to the Cuban Government a note outlining its responsibilities reference these articles. This note it is understood has caused considerable worry to the Cuban Government which is now studying a reply to the note.

While general economic conditions have shown a slow improvement during the past two months, the financial condition of the Cuban Government is the most alarming problem now confronting the nation. During the first six months of the present fiscal year Government expenditures have been far in excess of Government revenues. Government revenues have shown a disastrous decrease, and the revenue for December,1921 was less,by over $100,000.,than the revenue for any of the preceding six months.

These conditions added to the fact that the Cuban Government still owes enormous sums to unpaid Government employees and contractors renders the situation especially critical.

A revision of tax laws upward to materially increase the revenue is now contemplated,but even this will not enable the Government to overcome its financial difficulties. In spite of the statement that the Government does not intend to contract the large $50,000,000. loan from American bankers, it is becoming more certain each day that the loan will have to be consummated.

The consummation of this loan, if the loan is honestly applied and distributed for the best purpose, may afford a temporary relief to pass over the present crisis, but even then these new debts will overhang the future and only the most rigid, efficient and honest handling of the Government's finance would then prevent the ultimate financial wreck of the Government. Indications are that the Government will not be able to accomplish this efficient and honest administration of its finance.

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

10 March , 1922

(61) Alien Policies.

A bill has recently been introduced in the Cuban Congress providing for the establishment of a Governmental Bureau for the Identification of Foreigners. The main object of this project is to aid the police in detecting and capturing the criminals who find their way from foreign countries to Cuba. Many murders committed in Havana and vicinity are said to have been the work of foreign criminals, especially criminals from the East Side District of New York City.

Indications are that this bill will become a law in the near future.

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

3 - 1

26 J 7-g-12 1 2

1922 APR 6

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION- G-2 Report.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1687 Date March 24, 1922., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

Rec'd G/2 W.D. MAR 31 1922

(44) Leaders.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, prominent Liberal leader, now denies the report recently current, that he has withdrawn from Cuban politics.

Congressman Cano, charged with the recent murder of Congressman Martinez Alonso, is still at large. Judge Saladrigas who had charge of this case, and who is believed to be an honest and upright judge, has been removed and substituted by another. This act is being severely criticized by the local press, and the current issue of POLITICA COMICA appears with the following comment: "And justice, the only remnant left of our respectability, is derided; upright judges are being withdrawn from court proceedings and substituted by others more easily manipulated."

Binding Margin.

(59) Foreign.

Recent articles appearing in the Philadelphia LEDGER to the effect that "Cubans have demonstrated their incapacity to govern themselves" etc., have provoked a storm of protest in the local press and in the Cuban Congress. In the session of March 21st of the House of Representatives a sharp fight was waged, and bitter anti-American remarks were met by the rejoinder that it should not be forgotten that Americans had shown their willingness to die for Cuba's independence.

As could be expected, the Opposition are taking full advantage of these articles appearing in the United States press using them to tip their own arrows of attack against the present Administration.

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

Information concerning certain
Cubans active in National Elections
of 1920 —

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

3657-9-126

PRIMER DISTRITO MILITAR.-

Tte.Cor.Luis del Rosal.-Santiago.- Supervisor durante el periodo electoral y elecciones de 1916.Despues fué nombrado para dirigir las operaciones en Baracoa,y durante su mando se realizó el asesinato ordenado por él y concebido por Manuel Eaffite y Filin Arrué,del alcaide de la Cárcel Sr Caballero y un policia municipal,despues de presentados en Imías Con Ortiz y Sandó forma el triunvirato bravero del Distrito.-

Comandante Arsenio Ortiz.-Santiago.-No necesita enumerar hechos son incontables y demasiado conocidos.(Véase la nota aparte)

Id.Bernardo Sandó.-Santiago.-Director politico de la campaña de 1916,en Mayarí,de acuerdo con el celebre Fei Ramos a quien impuso como alcalde despues de la Revolucion.Uno solo de sus hechos basta para retratarlo en su odio a los liberales:metió en una lancha a todos los directores políticos de Mayarí,y los tuvo a sol y sereno en medio del rio durante la revuelta.Actualmente está al frente de la Campaña de Baracoa,Guantanamo y Mayarí.Sus hechos son conocidisimos.(Vease la nota aparte)

Capitan Pedro Mirabal.-Santiago.- Supervisor durante mucho tiempo en Santiago.Fué de los que tambien realizó matanza de jamaiquinos en Jobabo,despues de haberestado en Bayamo.Se espera que de un momento a otro lo destaquen en Guantanamo para dirigir la brava.Forma parte del Consejo Director de la Brava.

Capitan Enrique Corona.Santiago.- Contribuyó a la persecucion de los liberales despues que fue puesto en libertad por los americanos cuando el cuartelazo. Será el Director de la campaña politica en dos caminos del Cobre, pues actualmente está con licencia.Forma parte del Consejo.

Capitan José Sagué.- La Maya.- Persiguió tenazmente los familiares de los oficiales que se alzaron.Director de la Campaña en Alto Songo, forma parte dá Consejo Director.

Teniente José Larrubia.- San Luis.-Supervisor en San Luis.Persiguió encarnizadamente a los liberales despues de la Revolucion,secundando al comandante Esteva para destruir las fincas del coronel Lorenzo Gonzalez y gral. Leyte-Vidal ,yde acuerdo tambien con el Dr.Pedro Hechavarria.Actualmente esta dirigiendo la campaña en San Luis,despues de haber recibido instrucciones del Tte.Coronel Rosal.-

Teniente A. Vilches.- Santiago.- Denunciador del movimiento de Febrero en la Habana, cuando era sargento de Artilleria.Forma parte del Consejo Director.

Teniente Graciano Armas.-Mayarí.- Sacado expresamente de Dos Caminos del Cobre y mandado a Mayarí a dirigir la campaña.Despues de la Revolucion fue de los que dirigidos por el comandante Sandó persiguió y asesino liberales en Ma-

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

yarí.-

(1) Teniente Anastasio Colas.-Baracoa.-Sacado de Santiago y mandado expresamente a Baracoa a dirigir la campaña,de acuerdo con las instrucciones del Tte.Coronel Rosal,por haber se brindado espontaneamente.-

(1)Teniente Fernando Suarez.-Guantanamo.-Siempre fué el brazo derecho de los conservadores de Guantanamo, antes y despues de la revolucion. Fué supervisor de allí al relevar al capitan Mirabal.Caso de no conseguirse llevar a este para Guantánamo,será este teniente el que dirija la campaña.-

Teniente Alejandro Rodriguez.-Mayarí- Sacado expresamente de Baracoa para dirigir la campaña en Cueto,cumpliendo instrucciones de Sandó.-

2º Teniente Enrique Jardines.-Santiago.- Hijo del Superintendente de Escuelas. Forma parte del Consejo Director y en union de su padre y comandante Ortiz sale a dar bravas a los campesinos.-

(1)Sargento Obdulio Guerra.- Santiago.-Jefe de los matadores a las ordenes de Ortiz a quien secundó eficazmente en las falsificaciones de boletas de 1916. Actualmente está por el campo cumpliendo instrucciones politicas.-

(2)Sargento Severo Fuentes.-Baracoa.- Estaba en Santiago y ha sido mandado expresamente a Baracoa para secundar al Teniente Colás en la brava. Fué de los que en union del ex-sargento Coutin mató al alcaide y policia de Baracoa.Custodia de los liberales que tenia Sandó en la lancha.

(2)Sargento Ernesto Abreu.-Tiguabos.- Estaba en Santiago y ha sido mandado expresamente para secundar al teniente Suarez.Brazo derecho de Sandó y de la confianza para matar liberales. Custodia de la lancha en Mayarí.-

(2)Sargento Francisco Navarro.-Baracoa.-De los designados para secundar al teniente Colás en la brava.Custodia de la lancha en Mayarí.-

(2)Sargento José Navarro.-Santiago.- Otro de los brazos de Sandó durante la revolucion en Mayarí. Custodia de la lancha.-

(1)Cabo Julio Heredia.-Santiago.-Maton de oficio a las ordenes del comandante ortiz, donde quiera que va lo lleva. Huelgan datos.Es casi seguro que fué el que descarriló el tren donde venia el General.-

---

LAS LLAMADAS SIGNIFICAN:

(1) En 1916 los oficiales eran clases y las clases soldados, los cuales en union de otros ya licenciados o retirados, fueron escogidos por el entonces capitan Ortiz como personal de confianza y llevados a Victoria de las Tunas,para las elecciones parciales y dar la brava.-

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

(2) Fue la gente que tenia el comandante Sandó en Mayarí y que dirigidos o por cuenta propia asolaron con todo lo que era liberal, como asimismo asesinaron, etc. etc. etc.

SEGUNDO DISTRITO MILITAR.-

Manzanillo: Supervisor Capitan Pedro Diaz,

Campechuela: Supervisor Teniente Jorge Otero.

El supervisor de Campechuela ha tenido diversos rozamientos de caracter grave, con el Alcalde Municipal, Jefe de la Policia y Juez Municipal, Presidente de la Junta Municipal Electoral.-

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 26 1927
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

COMANDANTE ARSENIO ORTIZ.

Es hombre de la raza de color.

En 1903 se alzó con varios individuos para reclamar del Presidente Palma, la paga del Ejercito. Capturado por la fuerza del Gobierno, le fue instruida causa siendo condenado a gran numero de años de presidio, por los delitos de rebelion, asesinato, robos an desplobados, hurto, estafa etc. etc. Lo indultó un decreto presidencial

En 1906 tomó parte nuevamente en la revolucion que determin´o la caida del propio presidente Palma y provocó la segunda intervencion. Posteriormente ingresó en el ejercito Nacional, con el grado de teniente.-

La revolucion de Febrero de 1917, lo sorprendió al frente de un escuadron de la Guardia Rural, que habia sido destinado a Victoria de las Tunas con el encargo de ganar las elecciones de todos modos. Allí cometió atropellos, ejerció coaciones y maltrató a los electores liberales, hasta el caso de infundir entre ellos intenso panico, valiendose de los soldados a sus ordenes y de muchos paisanos armados, protejidos por credenciales de la Secretaria de Gobernacion, y reclutados entre los delincuentes de peor especie.

Al estallar la citada revolucion de Febrero, abandonó Victoria de las Tunas con sus fuerzas, y se dirigió a Holguin, donde ejecut´o la matanza de jovenes de aquella sociedad, que tanto conmovi´o a los componentes de la misma y a todo el pais.-

Terminada la contienda sué ascendido a comandante y nombrado, en dos ocasiones, por el General Menocal, supervisor de Holgúin, como a manera de una humillacion para aquellos habitantes. En ese cargo reanudó la persecucion contra los liberales, complaciendose en encarcelarlos, vejarlos y deshonrarlos. Durante las elecciones parciales de 1918, puso en practica en Holguin, los mismos procedimientos que en Victoria de las Tunas en 1916, infundiendo segun su tactica, el pánico entre los elementos liberales. Con motivodde la muerte violenta del representante Pedro Rojas, época en que ocupó por segunda vez la supervision de Holguin, su conducta se hizo insoportable, concentró en dicha ciudad, a sus acostumbrados mercenarios que vigilaban, hos-

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

tilizaban, agredian injustamente a los vecinos honrados, los registraban en la via pública, se apoderaban a la fuerza de sus cédulas electorales y cometian todos los desafueros imaginables; mientras, con el proposito de obstaculizar la excursion de propaganda del General Gomez, destruian puentes, impedian a los habitantes de los campos la asistencia a las fiestas preparadas y fraguaban lo demas que ha publicado el periodico "Heraldo de Cuba" bajo la garantia de prestigiosos miembros del partido liberal.-

Encontrandose en Stgo. de Cuba, sin ejercer ningun cargo oficial se presentó al Juez Municipal, presidente de la Junta Municipal Electoral, acompañado del Comandante Rosales, y le amenazó para que resolviera en cierto sentido los nombramientos de Presidentes de Mesas.- En vista de tan violenta coaccion, el Juez se dirigió a la Capital con el proposito de quejarse, como lo ha hecho, al Ministro Americano.-

Pretextando el mantenimiento del orden publico, en circunstancias en que reina una paz inalterable, el comandante Arsenio Ortiz ha sido trasladado de Supervisor a Santiago de Cuba, en donde ha iniciado sus funciones, con el inaudito escandalo de desarmar y vejar al Jefe de la Policia Especial del Gobierno de la Provincia, solo por la filiacion liberal del mencionado agente de la autoridad: ha reunido y arengado a los guardias de la policia municipal, para exigirle devocion y acatamiento a los candidatos de la Liga Nacional; y ha exigido a los que mostraban simpatias por el liberalismo, la inmediata entrega d e sus cedulas electorales.-

Ademas, desde su llegada a Stgo. de Cuba, el pueblo se siente presa de inocultable pavor; teme por momentos agresiones sangrientas; y vive bajo la presion de constantes amenazas que se encargan de difundir, en cafes, corrillos y sitios publicos, los hombres armados de revolveres, soldados disfrazados y matones de oficio, que le siguen a todas partes.

El comandante Ortiz es alma de la llamada Liga Nacional, cuyos directores le temen, le obedecen y cumplen sus ordenes servilmente.-

Personalmente el comandante Ortiz es violento, sanguinario,

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

inculto; y ejerce tal dominio en la situacion, que no hay quien discuta su voluntad, a la que se someten con miedo, y sin protestar, Jueces, Magistrados y funcionarios de todos los ordenes. Solo ha encontrados obstaculo para sus planes en el Gobernador de la Provincia, Dr. Guillermo Fernandez Mascaró; obstaculos que, segun confidencias de buen origen, trata de suprimir, haciendo circular laespecie de que dicha autoridad será en breve victima de un atentado.-

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 12 1922
ADK 2657-G-1 16
WAR DEPARTMENT 3 34X

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 (Oriemte) 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 Rabí made him a Captain, and ~~thirxpromoxhim~~ from this on, through the successive military grades until the present one of Colonel,- all won through merit and valor. His record, 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 ϕ 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 Garcia, 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 Jiguani; afterward, Provincial Counsilman; then President of the Provincial Council and as such, substituted on several occasions,the Governor of the Province. Is 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 ~~orderxand~~ 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 ~~Ligax~~ National League (Liga Nacional).

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

3 - 1

765-g-127

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAY 1 1922

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION G-2 Report

From CUBA - POLITICAL

No. 1,694 Date April 7, 1922., 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 28 1922

(59) Foreign.

Strong anti-American propaganda is being spread by Cuban politicians and grafters, and Spanish merchants. It is generally understood that these three classes are opposed to immediate readjustment of the existing distressing political and financial conditions. It is believed that the politicians and grafters feel that their activities would become very limited if not altogether eliminated in case stable government were secured. The Spanish merchants are opposed to a change in the present conditions due to the fact that hitherto they have in many cases been able to evade, by one means or another, payment of their obligations to American merchants. Many specific instances of this have been brought to the attention of this office.

The local Havana daily EL DIA, has recently been taken over by a group of politicians headed by Santiago Rey, Conservative leader in the House of Representatives.

Binding Margin.

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

3-1

1 Enc. (7)

26 J 5 7-9-128

1922 MAY 1

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION. G-2 Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1702 Date April 21, 1922., 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 28 1922

(60 & 61) Domestic and Alien.

On April 12th almost the entire force of telegraph operators throughout the Island went out on strike, basing their act on the claim that their salaries, namely, $60. to $75. per month, were inadequate to provide their families with the necessities of life and that they had recently been unjustly deprived by the President of an increase of salary voted them by Congress last year. Therefore this strike took on somewhat the nature of a conspiracy to hamper governmental functions, and as such the President and the Director of Communications have been attempting to reach the leaders and order their punishment. For about forty-eight hours telegraph communication remained virtually suspended, after which time it was gradually opened up again, until now the wire service is reported by Director of Communications Barnet as fully restored, although the strike itself has not yet been cleared up.

Binding Margin.

The Amnesty Bill which has been pending for sometime,- and which was once passed by both Houses and went to the President for signature, he returning it to Congress for modifications,- has now been passed by the Senate in its original form. It is not known whether the President will sign this bill as it stands, as its provisions protect those who have committed most glaring crimes and offenses, as well as those committed ~~during~~ by the Cuban military during the two electoral periods of 1916 and 1920. The amnesty, if ~~passed~~ enacted, will cover only acts committed before May 20, 1921, when President Zayas took office. A partial translation of the bill, as appearing in the HAVANA POST of this date, is attached hereto.

The $50,000,000. loan to Cuba from American bankers, which has been much discussed, has not yet been negotiated. But as to the small loan of $5,000,000. which Cuba has already received, it is learned that President Zayas is himself watching its application very closely, and is personally keeping a list of all expenditures made from its funds.

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

As already reported, much anti-American propaganda is being spread here by the local press, and the Conservative daily EL DIA has for some time been conducting an active aggressive campaign of attack upon the Platt Amendment and its interpretation by the United States, both as to Cuba and other Spanish-American countries. For this purpose it has been using large front-page headlines and the articles have occupied the most prominent space in its paper. The following is a translation of the set of headlines appearing over its article of April 8th:

"What makes the Platt Amandment odious is the fact that American officials apply it affirming that they can intervene in Cuba for any cause whatever. Therefore our condition as a free country is inferior to that of any of the States of the United States, whose acts cannot be intervened or censured in such manner by the Federal Government. Thus, our nationality and our sovereignty depend inexplicably upon reports made by North American experts.

"The congestion of the Havana docks, a thing which the United States Government was unable to handle in its own port of New York, nearly precipitated Intervention in Cuba by the United States.

"Not only are traitors found on the field of battle, but he is also a traitor who, by egoism and ambition, poisons our costly and treasured liberty.

"Art. 3 of the Permanent Treaty under which the United States could intervene in Cuba, would have no importance for Cubans if interpreted faithfully as to letter and spirit.

"For only two causes could the United States intervene in Cuba, according to said Article. One, to defend our independence against a foreign attack. The other, to defend our independence against national dissolution by internal anarchy.

"For the first case, it is necessary that we be attacked and invaded by a superior power, and that our Government, helpless to resist, should ask aid from the United States.

"For the second case, it is necessary that the Cuban Government should collapse through a state of anarchy; or that the Cuban people, through Congressal law, ask Intervention by the United States."

After a series of about ten articles of like tenor with the foregoing, the paper, EL DIA, began publishing interviews with prominent jurists regarding the scope and interpretation of the Platt Amendment, and today's issue carries the first expression favorable to the United States, being an interview with Dr. Dominguez Mendez Capote, who states: "The Platt Amendment is a limitation guaranteeing to us the exercise of self government."

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

SENATE PASSES AMNESTY BILL

Ref- 26-7-9-128

Approved in Original Form, Providing Even Pardon for Murder.

Enc. 1-1 apr 21

The Vera Verdura Amnesty Bill, which had been pending since the last legislature, was taken up and approved in its original form by the Senate Wednesday.

Should this bill become law, and it is now practically certain that it will, a free pardon will be granted all those who committed certain crimes, which even includes that of murder, under special circumstances, before May 20th, of last year.

The fact that delinquents may have already been tried and condemned for these crimes, makes no difference.

An amendment, which provides for the cutting in half of all prison sentences not affected by the amnesty was defeated.

The following is a partial list of the crimes which are included in the bill:

1.—All crimes punishable according to the penal code and special laws with minor arrest or prison sentences of not more than one year, eight months and twenty-one days,

(Continued on Page 20.)

SENATE PASSES AMNESTY BILL

Continued from Page 1

except rape, fraudulent bankruptcy and imitation of trade marks.

2.—All crimes committed by public employes and their accomplices, in connection with their duties.

3.—Resisting arrest and attacking an officer.

4.—Perjury.

5.—Crimes of violence including murder, if there is an indication of self-defense, even if this has not been established by proof.

6.—Crimes of all kinds committed by the members of the Cuban army during the elections of 1916 and 1920, whether said crimes were committed for the purpose of assisting or defeating the government.

The bill provides that the Amnesty shall go into effect as soon as it is published in the Official Gazette.

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

3-1

1 Enc.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1922 7-9-179 MAY 9

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION. G-2 Report

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1709 Date April 28, 1922., 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

RECEIVED G/2 N.A. MAY 6 1922

(60 & 61) Domestic and Alien.

The translation given below of the most prominent headlines appearing in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of April 27,1922, indicates the trend of public opinion as reflected by the press and that the Administration is realizing the gravity of the present political and financial situation.

"In the House of Representatives, a motion is about to be presented, calling for an investigation into the private fortunes of Menocal, Zayas, and of certain other high officials of both Administrations.

"The political situation appears to be entering a phase of extreme distress and nervousness.

"A Conservative Representative stated in the Parliamentary Committee of his party, that if the Budget is not reduced to $50,000,000 and if the Government does not arouse itself from its sluggish indifference, Intervention is sure to come.

"Menocal, in talking with a member of the Legislature, says: 'You are talking too much about the November elections; you should think of the month of June, which, if things do not change, may prove to be a month of tragedy, of sorrow and of death to the Republic.' Adding: "Zayas has not kept his promises to me. I will do nothing now; my moment has not come.'

There are also attached several other newspaper clippings from papers of today and yesterday, concerning political and financial matters.

On ~~the~~ April 25,1922 the "Committees of the Treasury" of both House and Senate, met and appointed various sub-committees to study the problem of the new budget for the coming fiscal year.

Binding Margin.

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

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

2657-Q-130

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELLIGENCE DIV.
JUN 6 1922
2657-Q-130
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 3, 1922.

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Graham, Chief of M. I. 2.

Subject: Treaty of Reciprocity between the United States and Cuba.

It is requested that, if practicable, you obtain from the State Department the text of the Treaty of Reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, March 31, 1903.

Dec. 1?

Kerr T. Riggs

KERR T. RIGGS,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff.
Acting Chief, Latin American Section.

eva.

TREATY HEREWITH

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
JUN 1 1922
WAR DEPARTMENT

TREATY SERIES, No. 427

2657-F-120
2

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA

COMMERCIAL

SIGNED AT HAVANA, DECEMBER 11, 1902

RATIFICATION ADVISED BY THE SENATE, WITH AMENDMENTS, MARCH 19, 1903

RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT, MARCH 30, 1903

RATIFIED BY CUBA, MARCH 30, 1903

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON, MARCH 31, 1903

PROCLAIMED, DECEMBER 17, 1903

WASHINGTON
1916

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between the two countries, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the City of Havana on the eleventh day of December, 1902, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of Cuba, animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between them, have resolved to enter into a convention for that purpose, and have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, to-wit:—

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable *General Tasker H. Bliss:*

The President of the Republic of Cuba, the Honorable *Carlos de Zaldo y Beurmann,* Secretary of State and Justice, and the Honorable *José M. Garcia y Montes,* Secretary of the Treasury;

who, after an exchange of their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have, in consideration of and in compensation for the respective concessions and engagements made by each to the other as hereinafter recited, agreed and do hereby agree upon the following Articles for the regulation and government of their reciprocal trade, namely:—

ARTICLE I.

During the term of this convention, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America, y el Presidente de la República de Cuba, inspirados en el deseo de estrechar los lazos de amistad entre ambos paises; y con el propósito de facilitar sus relaciones comerciales, mejorando las condiciones del tráfico mercantil entre las dos naciones, han resuelto celebrar un tratado y han designado como sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America al Honorable *General Tasker H. Bliss:*

El Presidente de la República de Cuba al Sr. *Carlos de Zaldo y Beurmann,* Secretario de Estado y Justicia, y al Sr. *José M. Garcia y Montes,* Secretario de Hacienda; quienes, previo el canje de sus credenciales, extendidas en debida forma, y en consideración y compensación de las respectivas concesiones y obligaciones contraidas por una y otra parte, según aquí se consigna, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTICULO I.

Mientras rija el presente Tratado, todos los artículos ó mercancias, que sean productos del suelo

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

industry of the United States which are now imported into the Republic of Cuba free of duty, and all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted by the respective countries free of duty.

ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos, que ahora se importan en la República de Cuba libre de derechos, y todos los artículos ó mercancias que sean productos del suelo ó de la industria de la República de Cuba, que ahora se importan en los Estados Unidos libre de derechos, continuarán admitiéndose en los respectivos paises libre de derechos.

ARTICLE II.

During the term of this convention, all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty percentum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the Tariff Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

ARTICULO II.

Mientras rija el presente Tratado todos los artículos ó mercancias á que no sea aplicable el precedente Artículo I y que sean productos del suelo ó de la industria de la República de Cuba, serán admitidos á su importación en los Estados Unidos con una rebaja de VEINTE (20) por ciento de los derechos de Aduanas fijados en el Arancel de los Estados Unidos, aprobado en Junio 24 de 1897, ó los que se fijen en cualquier Arancel que se promulgue en los Estados Unidos.

ARTICLE III.

During the term of this convention, all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I and not hereinafter enumerated, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the Republic of Cuba shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty percentum of the rates of duty thereon as now provided or as may hereafter be provided in the Customs Tariff of said Republic of Cuba.

ARTICULO III.

Mientras rija el presente Tratado todos los artículos ó mercancías á que no sea aplicable el precedente Artículo I y respecto de los cuales no se haga mas adelante mención especial y que sean productos del suelo ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos, serán admitidos á su importación en la República de Cuba, con una rebaja de VEINTE (20) por ciento sobre los derechos fijados en el actual Arancel ó en cualquier otro que se promulgue en la República da Cuba.

ARTICLE IV.

During the term of this convention, the following articles of merchandise as enumerated and described in the existing Customs

ARTICULO IV.

Mientras rija el presente Tratado, los siguientes artículos ó mercancías, según los menciona y describe el actual Arancel de

Tariff of the Republic of Cuba, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States imported into Cuba shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon as now provided or as may hereafter be provided in the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba:—

Aduanas de la República de Cuba, que sean productos del suelo ó de los industria de los Estados Unidos, serán admitidos á su importación en Cuba con las siguientes respectivas rebajas de los derechos que hoy rigen, ó en lo sucesivo se fijen en los Aranceles de Aduanas de la República de Cuba.

Schedule A.

To be admitted at a reduction of TWENTY FIVE (25) percentum:

Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under Paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Clase "A"

Serán admitidos con una rebaja del VEINTE Y CINCO (25) por ciento:

Máquinas y aparatos de cobre y sus aleaciones; ó máquinas y aparatos, en que el cobre ó sus aleaciones entren como componente de mayor valor; hierro fundido y forjado y el acero y artículos manufacturados con estos metales; artículos de cristal y vidrio, exceptuando vidrio para ventanas; buques y vehículos de todas clases para trasportes por agua, siempre que sean de hierro ó acero; aguardiente (whiskies) y brandies; pescado salado, en salmuera, ahumado, ó escabechado; pescados y mariscos conservados en aceite ó cualquier otra forma, en latas; manufacturas de alfarería y barro comprendidas en las Partidas 21 y 22 del actual Arancel de la República de Cuba.

Schedule B.

To be admitted at a reduction of THIRTY (30) percentum:

Butter; flour of wheat; corn; flour of corn or corn meal; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; non-alcoholic beverages; cider; mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of Group 2, Class V, of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for news-

Clase "B"

Se admitirán con una rebaja del TREINTA (30) por ciento:

Mantequilla; harina de trigo; maiz; harina de maiz ó maiz molido; productos químicos, farmaceúticos y drogas simples; cerveza en botellas; bebidas no alcohólicas; sidras; aguas minerales; colores y tintes; vidrio para ventanas; artículos confeccionados, total ó parcialmente, con cáñamo, lino, pita, yute, henequen, ramié ú otras fibras vegetales, siempre que estén comprendidas en el Grupo II, Clase V, del actual Arancel de la República de Cuba; instrumentos para música; papel, para escribir

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

papers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes and slippers, now classified under Paragraphs 197 and 198 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware; drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, cromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminium, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof, now classified under Paragraphs 157 to 164 inclusive of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under Paragraph 105, letters "A" and "B", of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under Paragraph 279 (a) of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C.

To be admitted at a reduction of forty (40) percentum:

Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under Paragraph 20 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under Paragraph 105 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice, cattle.

é imprimir, excepto el que se destine para la impresión de periódicos; algodón y sus manufacturas, los tejidos conocidos por "punto de media" (véase Clase "C"). Cuchillería; botas, zapatos, chinelas, comprendidas en las Partidas 197 y 198 del Arancel vigente hoy en la República de Cuba; artículos dorados y plateados; dibujos, fotografías, grabados, litografías, cromo-litografías, oleografías, impresas en piedra, zinc, aluminio, ú otro material y que se usen como etiquetas, bofetones, bandas, y envolturas para tabaco ú otros objetos, y todos los demás papeles, cartones y sus manufacturas, clasificadas en las Partidas 157 á 164 del Arancel vigente hoy en la República de Cuba, con excepción del papel para cigarros, los mapas y cartas; jabones comunes ú ordinarios clasificados en la Partida 105, letras "A" y "B" del Arancel de Aduanas vigente hoy en la República de Cuba; vegetales y legumbres, encurtidos ó conservados, en cualquier forma; vinos, exceptuando los clasificados en la Partida 279 "A" del Arancel de Aduanas vigente hoy en la República de Cuba.

Clase "C".

Se admitirán con una rebaja del CUARENTA (40) por ciento:

Tejidos de punto de media hechos de algodón, y todas las manufacturas de algodón no comprendidas en las clases anteriores; queso; frutas en conserva; pasta para papel; perfumería y esencias; artículos de alfarería y barro, clasificados en la Partida 20 del Arancel de Aduanas vigente hoy en la República de Cuba; porcelana; jabones finos; sombrillas y paraguas; dextrina y glucosa; relojes de bolsillo; lana y sus manufacturas; seda y sus manufacturas; arroz, ganado.

ARTICLE V.

It is understood and agreed that the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted, by the United States and by the Republic of Cuba, to protect their revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which this convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively, shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by either of the two countries for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever.

ARTICULO V.

Deberá entenderse y se conviene que en las Leyes y disposiciones adoptadas ó que se adopten por los Estados Unidos y por la República de Cuba, con el propósito de protejer sus derechos de Aduana, y de impedir el fraude en las declaraciones y justificaciones referentes á que las mercancías á que este Tratado sea aplicable son productos ó manufacturas de los Estados Unidos y de la República de Cuba, respectivamente, no se impondrá un aumento de gastos por virtud de recargos de ninguna clase sobre los artículos importados, salvo los derechos consulares establecidos ó que se establezcan por cualquiera de los dos paises contratantes para el despacho de los documentos de embarque, los cuales derechos nunca serán mayores que los que se cobren por embarques de mercancías similares de cualquiera otra procedencia.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or of any of its insular possessions, shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the Republic of Cuba.

ARTICULO VI.

Queda convenido que el tabaco do los Estados Unidos ó de sus posesiones insulares, en cualquiera de sus formas, no disfrutará de concesión ó ventaja alguna á su importación en la República de Cuba.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that similar articles of both countries shall receive equal treatment on their importation into the ports of the United States and of the Republic of Cuba, respectively.

ARTICULO VII.

Queda convenido que los artículos similares de ambos países recibirán igual trato á su importación en los puertos de los Estados Unidos y de la República de Cuba, respectivamente.

ARTICLE VIII.

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this

ARTICULO VIII.

Mientras rija el presente Tratado los tipos de adeudo que resultan para las importaciones de la República de Cuba en los

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

convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and, in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the Republic of Cuba by the United States, it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the said Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue, during the term of this convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries. Provided, That while this convention is in force, no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

Estados Unidos por virtud de las rebajas que se estipulan en este Tratado, son, y continurán siendo, preferenciales respecto de los artículos y mercancías similares de otros paises; y en compensación de dichos derechos preferenciales concedidos á la República de Cuba por los Estados Unidos, queda convenido que las concesiones hechas por parte de la República de Cuba á los productos de los Estados Unidos también son, y continuarán siendo preferenciales, respecto de los productos similares de otros paises, entendiéndose que—mientras esté en vigor esta Convención—ningún azúcar importado de la República de Cuba y que fuere producto del suelo ó industria de la República de Cuba, será admitido en los Estados Unidos con reducción de derechos mayor del 20% de los que para el mismo fija la Ley de Aranceles de los Estados Unidos aprobada en 24 de Julio de 1897, y—mientras esté en vigor esta Convención—ningún azúcar que fuese producto de cualquier otro país extrangero será admitido por tratado ó convención en los Estados Unidos con derechos inferiores á los que dispone la Ley de Aranceles de los Estados Unidos aprobada en 24 de Julio de 1897.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to maintain the mutual advantages granted in the present convention by the United States to the Republic of Cuba and by the Republic of Cuba to the United States, it is understood and agreed that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of either of the two countries upon the articles of merchandise embraced in the provisions of this convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption in the respective countries, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

ARTICULO IX.

A fin de mantener las mútuas ventajas concedidas en el presente Tratado por los Estados Unidos á la República de Cuba, y por la República de Cuba á los Estados Unidos, se conviene que cualquier contribución ó derecho que pudiera ser impuesto por las Autoridades nacionales ó locales, de cualquiera de los dos países, á las mercancías comprendidas en las estipulaciones de este Tratado después que sean importadas en, y antes de pasar al consumo, de cualquiera de los respectivos países, serán impuestos y recaudados sin diferencia alguna respecto de los artículos similares de otros países.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon, on the actual rates of the tariffs now in force, the country so deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this convention after six months' notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof.

And it is further understood and agreed that if, at any time during the term of this convention, after the expiration of the first year, the protection herein granted to the products and manufactures of the United States on the basis of the actual rates of the tariff of the Republic of Cuba now in force, should appear to the government of the said Republic to be excessive in view of a new tariff law that may be adopted by it after this convention becomes operative, then the said Republic of Cuba may reopen negotiations with a view to securing such modifications as may appear proper to both contracting parties.

ARTICULO X.

Queda convenido que si por modificaciones que se introduzcan en los Aranceles de cualquiera de las dos naciones contratantes, queda la otra privada de la ventaja representada por los tantos por cientos convenidos, sobre los tipos de adeudo de los Aranceles hoy vigentes, la nación que resulte privada de dicha ventaja, se reserva el derecho de dar por canceladas las obligaciones que contrae con arreglo á este Tratado, á los seis (6) meses de haber notificado á la otra su propósito de darlo por anulado.

Y así mismo, ha de entenderse y por el presente se conviene, que si en cualquier tiempo, mientras rija el presente Tratado, siempre que haya transcurrido un (1) año de estar en vigor, la protección que se concede á los productos y mercancías de los Estados Unidos, basada en los actuales tipos de adeudo del Arancel hoy vigente en la República de Cuba, resultase excesiva, á juicio del Gobierno de la República de Cuba, por haberse adoptado en ésta un nuevo Arancel, después de estar en vigor este Tratado, la expresada República de Cuba podrá iniciar negociaciones, con el propósito de que se hagan aquellas modificaciones que se estimen justas y equitativas por ambas partes contratantes.

ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the appropriate authorities of the respective countries, and the ratifications shall be

ARTICULO XI.

El presente Tratado será ratificado por las autoridades competentes de los respectivos países, y las ratificaciones serán cangeadas

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

exchanged at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the tenth day after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for the term of five (5) years from date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress.

In witness whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and have affixed our respective seals, at Havana, Cuba, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

TASKER H. BLISS [SEAL.]
CARLOS DE ZALDO [SEAL.]
JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES [SEAL.]

en Washington, Distrito de Columbia, Estados Unidos de América, tan pronto como sea posible, antes del treinta y uno de Enero de mil novecientos tres; empezando á regir el décimo día después del cange de las ratificaciones, y continuará vigente por el término de CINCO (5) años á contar desde el día que empiece á regir, y despuésde año en año hasta que una de las partes contratantes notifique á la otra su propósito de darlo por terminado; en este caso el Tratado sólo estará vigente hasta que haya transcurrido un año desde la fecha de dicha notificación.

Esta Convención no empezará á regir hasta que no haya sido aprobada por el Congreso.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo firman y sellan por duplicado, en Español y en Inglés, en la Habana, Cuba, el día Once de Diciembre de mil novecientos dos.

TASKER H. BLISS [SEAL.]
CARLOS DE ZALDO [SEAL.]
JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES [SEAL.]

AND WHEREAS by the terms of the said Convention it is provided that the ratifications thereof should be exchanged at the City of Washington as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, which period was by a Supplementary Convention signed by the respective plenipotenciaries of the two countries on January 26, 1903, extended to the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

AND WHEREAS the said Convention of December 11, 1902, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and the said Supplementary Convention of January 26, 1903, have been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington on the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

AND WHEREAS by its resolution of March 19, 1903, the Senate of the United States added at the end of Article XI of the said Convention of December 11, 1902, the following amendment:

"This Convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress";

AND WHEREAS the Congress gave its approval to the said Convention by an Act approved December 17, 1903, entitled "An Act To carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the

year nineteen hundred and two", which Act is word for word as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the Articles of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff Act of the United States, approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted. The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided*, That while said convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff Act of the United States, approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff Act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an Act of Congress, originating in said House.

"Sec. 2. That so long as said convention shall remain in force, the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted by the United States to protect the revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs, that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba, shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by the United States for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever; that articles of the Republic of Cuba shall receive, on their importation into the ports of the United States, treatment equal to that which similar articles of the United States shall receive on their importation into the ports of the Republic of Cuba; that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of the United States upon the articles

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

of merchandise of the Republic of Cuba, embraced in the provisions of said convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption into the United States, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported."

AND WHEREAS satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the said convention;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in conformity with the said Act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim the said Convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be in effect on the tenth day from the date of this my proclamation.

WHEREFORE I have caused the said Convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be made public to the end that the same and every clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three and
[SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State is officially advised by a note from the Minister of Cuba at Washington, dated December 18, 1903, that by proclamation of the President of Cuba on December 17, 1903, the reciprocal commercial convention between the United States and Cuba, signed December 11, 1902, is to go into effect in Cuba on the same day as in the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 23, 1903.

○

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

3-1

1 Enc.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
SEP 1

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.
HABANA, CUBA.

CONFIDENTIAL

August 22, 1922.

2657-9-131

No.- 1772

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

NOTED
Lat-Am. A.H.S. a.H.1.

Subject: The Cuban Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D./ SEP 1 1922

M.I.2 A.A. K.B. 9/2

1. This office has today sent to The Adjutant General, for the M.I.D., the following message (paraphrase):

"General Crowder sent yesterday to the State Department important cables regarding the critical situation existing here. It is suggested your office consult these cables."

2. The failure on the part of the Cuban Congress to make any progress on the passage of the proposed reform laws, and the growing antagonism against the President of the Republic, are discouraging. The politicians have deserted President Zayas and are now working to have him impeached. It is believed that this would be done if Congress were assured that the United States would follow the policy of 'hands off' and not interfere with such an action. The President has completely lost his control, and has become, openly at least, inactive.

3. The conditions here are, at the present time, critical, and it is believed that there will be a turn for the better or for the worse within the next two or three weeks.

4. General Crowder sent three very important cablegrams to the State Department on August 21st. These messages will give you an insight into the uncertainty that prevails at the present time. I am unable to draw any definite conclusions as to what the ultimate object of the Cuban Congress is in following their present plan.- There are two suggestions: one is, that Congress has decided to depose President Zayas; the second is, that there is a desire to have the United States intervene and to make the necessary adjustments. I am of the opinion that the politicians who are in control, are opposed to Intervention, but that they desire to have the President removed.

I do not believe that the removal of the President would remedy the present difficulties. There seems to be no man in Cuba with the necessary qualifications to lead the people and to bring about the necessary reforms without considerable coercion by the United States.

5. The suspension of the Civil Service Law was passed by the House of Representatives on August 9th, and later passed by

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

the Senate, with amendments. The amendments were in many cases objectionable and defeated the purpose of the suspension. Then again, the amendments necessitate a conference between the two chambers, which causes undue delays.

6. A bill authorizing a loan was submitted with an understanding that it had received favorable consideration by the State Department of the United States. This bill has been amended, substituting a 5% invoice tax on imports, for a 1% gross sales tax which had been proposed in the original bill. This has also caused delays, and General Crowder has signified that the proposed change is objectionable.

7. Judge Augusto Saladrigas, who was appointed a special judge to investigate the frauds that have taken place in the Government departments, has uncovered, in his work, a great deal of the corruption that had existed and it is understood that the results of his investigation have involved several former high government officials. On August 21st he was relieved from further investigation in the case of the National Lottery. The ex-Director of the Lottery is Norberto Alfonso, nephew of President Zayas. Attention is called to the enclosed translation of clipping from EL MUNDO of today.

8. I have conferred with General Crowder and we are unable to draw any conclusions as to the probable outcome of the present crisis. The system which existed prior to the change of the Cabinet was rotten to the core, and the only encouraging progress that has been made is at least the temporary suspension of the corrupt practices.

Albert K. B. Lyman -
Albert K. B. Lyman,
Major, G.S.
Military Attaché.

1 copy retained by Maj. Burleigh
" " " for Political.
ARMA

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

3-1

Enc.

26 J 7-g-131

SEP 1 1922

TRANSLATION.

EXTRACT FROM "EL MUNDO" OF AUGUST 22, 1922.

SALADRIGAS WILL NOT CONTINUE TO SERVE IN THE LOTTERY CASE.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Augusto Saladrigas, Judge of Instruction of the 4th Section, who, together with Secretary Joaquin Reyes, have been serving in case No.1091/92 of the Court of Instruction of the 1st.section, said case being that of misappropriation of public funds, known as the "Lottery case", received a communication from the Supreme Court, the contents of which he excused himself from divulging to the reporters.

Upon investigation it was later learned that the Government Chamber of the Supreme Court, made up of its president, Judge Juan Manuel Menocal and Judges Cossio, Edelman, Avendaño, and Salcedo, and its secretary Manuel S. Portillo, held a meeting yesterday afternoon to decide upon the request of Wenceslao Gálvez of the Supreme Court,- namely, that in view of the fact that in the said Lottery case there existed charges against two ex-Secretaries of the Cabinet, (Treasury) Messrs. Gelabert and Rafael Montoro, in accordance with the law there would be appointed a "Magistrado de Sala" to instruct the Summary, instead of the special Judge, Saladrigas.

Fiscal Galvez of the Supreme Court was informed by Dr. Hilario Gonzalez, that Norberto Alfonso, ex-Director of the Lottery, stated in a document included in the summary, that all his acts had been in obedience to instructions which he received from the said two Secretaries of the Treasury; and Galvez therefore asked for the appointment ofa judge of higher rank.

It was therefore ordered yesterday that within two days Judge Saladrigas should remit the summary to the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of appointing a new judge.

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

Loynaz de Castillo, Dr. Enrique Varona, and Mazas y Artola, all prominent Veterans, condemned the law as the greatest of graft measures and advocated its annulment. The Club urged the public to abstain from buying lottery tickets, and another meeting of protest will be held by these women next week.

According to reliable information, all colecturias have been cancelled in view of the new law. During the intervening month or six weeks before the new law goes into effect, lottery tickets will be sold directly to the acaparadores, netting at least an extra $200,000. to someone.

Lottery tickets are now selling on the streets of Habana at 25 and 26 cents, instead of 21 cents.

The Heraldo de Cuba.

On August 9, the Secretary of Interior summoned the Director of the Heraldo de Cuba and informed him that his paper would have to be more careful in its criticism of the Government. The next issue of the paper carried an editorial asserting that nothing would prevent the paper from denouncing, exposing and attacking any of their countrymen, especially government officials, in the interest of the welfare of the country.

The Treasury.

The receipts for July are about 6-1/2 million dollars, not including proceeds of 1% sales tax for quarter ending June 30 which amounted to approximately 2-1/2 millions. The total revenue for the fiscal year 1922-23 was about $72,001,803.08, not including certain receipts from Consular officers and the Department of Communications not yet reported. The expenditures for the year, both by budget and special appropriations, amounted to about $59,252,547; leaving a total surplus for the year of about $12,749,256.08. It is estimated, however, by the Treasury officials that about 4 million dollars over the budget allowances will be necessary to pay the year's bills. The annual statement of revenue and expenditures has not yet been finished.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charge d'affaires ad interim.

WSH GT

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

Original to M. I. 2-a
for action.

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

COPY OF TELEGRAM

2657-F-131

Havana,
August 22, 1922.

2657-F-P31

Number 16.

General Crowder sent important cable to State Department August 21st concerning critical situation here. Suggest these cables be consulted.

Lyman, Milattache.

would like to see

them

CONFIDENTIAL COPIES TO:
Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. M. I. 2. Map Room O. C. of S.

P—17234

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

ABLE COMPANY. EHH

No. 176 CO

CABLEGRAM.

Received at the War Department.
Washington, August 22, 1922.

9:35 P. M.

From Milattache, Habana.

2687-Q-131

To The Adjutant General.

3—6698

Copies furnished as noted:

Number 16 August 22nd

General Crowder sent important cable to State Department August 21st concerning critical situation here. Suggest these cables be consulted.

Lyman, Milattache.

NOTED - ~~DEPUTY~~ CHIEF OF STAFF

NOTED - DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

Form No. 635-1.—A. G. O.
Jan. 25-19.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-132
WAR DEPARTMENT
3 Y 2

From M. A. Cuba
without covering
letter. acrs za
1/2/23

M.I. I.A.E.B. 1/2/23

...re on it with a machine gun.

HACKBARTH NEW LEGION LEADER

Havana Post No. 1, American Legion. held its yearly elections last night at the club rooms at Galiano No. 38, the following officers being elected. Post Commander, F. R. Hackbarth; Vice Commander, T. F. McWilliams; Adjutant, J. H. Bergamini; Asst. Adjutant, George Gottsman; Finance Officer, S. C. Berkley; Historian, W. A. Smale; Chaplain. L. R. Hallock; Executive Committee: S. J. Dyer, C. F. Ozab, G. L. Todd, Jr., R. E. Goggin. and L. R. Hallock.

Commander Hackbarth appointed G. L. Todd sergeant at arms and Gerald Brandon Publicity officer.

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

publica hoy, de los ligeros progresos

EL REGRESO DEL GRAL. MENOCAL

Se le hizo un entusiasta recibimiento por los elementos políticos del Partido Conservador

El acontecimiento político de ayer fué el regreso del general Mario García Menocal, expresidente de la República y uno de los más prominentes miembros del Partido Conservador Nacional.

El recibimiento que se le hizo, al desembarcar por los Muelles de la Terminal, fué entusiasta. Fué una manifestación muy notable de una parte del pueblo de la Habana que siente simpatías por el distinguido y discutido hombre que gobernara la República durante ocho años.

Para las cinco de la tarde se había anunciado la llegada del viajero y ya desde las cuatro habíase atronado el espacio con el ruido de las bombas de los voladores y palenques que disparaban los amigos políticos del general Menocal, para que se comenzara a organizar la manifestación del recibimiento.

Mientras tanto, grupos de individuos de todas las clases sociales y gentes alegres y bulliciosas, en automóviles, guaguas y camiones, se dirigían a los muelles del Arsenal a testimoniar su adhesión a quién consideran ya el Mesías de la nueva orientación política conservadora.

El repórter pudo observar que apenas se podía dar un paso por aquellos lugares. Además de las distintas representaciones políticas de los comités de barrios de la capital, las había de casi todos los pueblos cercanos, precedidas de músicas variadas, estandartes y atributos representativos de conocidos instrumentos de orquestas.

También acudió mucho público al litoral para presenciar la entrada del buque.

La casilla de pasajeros del Arsenal se hallaba adornada artísticamente con fragantes flores, habiéndose formado un precioso arco en el sitio correspondiente al puente de descenso de los pasajeros.

Los preparativos

Desde hora temprana, se vió invadida completamente la explanada de la Capitanía del Puerto y conforme el tiempo transcurría se iba haciendo imposible el acceso a ese sitio.

Había varios remolcadores preparados para escoltar al Miami y numerosas lanchas que ostentaban letreros alusivos al expresidente, pues cada barrio, dispuso una embarcación para trasladar a los miembros de su partido político.

Nada se sabía hasta las cuatro acerca de qué vehículo transportaría al general, pues se había publicado que pudiera ser que escogiera la vía aérea; pero después de esa hora, se dió a conocer la noticia de que vendría en el vapor "Miami", sin embargo la llegada del hidroavión Columbus provocó un inusitado movimiento.

En el "Columbus" llegó Mario Menocal, Jr., acompañado de su esposa, el señor José María Lasa, Francisco Lasa y M. R. Arellano.

Los pasajeros del Columbus trajeron la noticia de que el "Miami" se hallaba cerca de la Habana, a unas veinte millas y desde ese momento la ola humana asaltó las embarcaciones disponiéndose para salir en espera del barco.

El semaforista del Morro señaló al Miami próximamente a las siete y media.

En el Arsenal

Todos los patios de la Estación Terminal estaban ocupados por centenares de automóviles y ómnibus, siendo éstos en gran número, pues todos los que hacen el servicio inter urbano, así como los de las cercanas poblaciones, estaban allí reunidos, dictándose al fin la orden de que no penetrara un auto más, pues se hacía imposible su acceso.

El público allí congregado era de algunos miles y había invadido todos los sitios estratégicos. los techos de los wagones, las murallas, las rejas, etc.

En el Muelle de la Peninsular

El local destinado al público en los muelles del Arsenal resultó verdaderamente pequeño para contener a las personas que deseaban saludar al ex-Presidente y sólo determinadas personas pudieron penetrar hasta el desembarcadero.

Sería imposible anotar los nombres de las personas allí congregadas sin incurrir en omisiones. Estaban allí varias damas para dar la bienvenida a la señora Mariana Seva de Menocal y recordamos entre ellas a la señora María Seva; señorita Georgina Menocal; señora de Laza; señora Teresa Bances de Martí: señora de Sanguily: señora de Coco de Armas; señora de Montalvo; señora Concepción S. de Frevre de Andrade; señora viuda de Martín Poey; señora de Ortega; señora de Lavastida; señorita Arango; señorita Julia Sedano; señora y señorita de León; señora de Reymundo Menocal y otras muchas.

Y los señores: doctor Rafael Montoro; Miguel Coyula; coronel José Ramón Villalón; Dionisio Velasco; José María Collantes; Miguel Varona; señor Campanería; el comandante Lora; Ernesto Villaverde; doctor Gonzalo Aróstegui; Wagtimon Menocal; Luis G. Menocal; Rafael G. Goyeneche; coronel Manuel Iribarren; el jefe de la Policía señor Plácido Hernández; el segundo Pedro de Cárdenas; los inspectores Juan Valcárcel, José Martínez; el capitán Cosme Aballe; Tenientes Herrera, Almeida, Tutor; capitán Emilio Núñez; Francisco Gigouy; I. Ramos; Frank Menocal; Manuel Hermida; Roque de Castro; Miguel Steegers; José Llanusa; Julio Forcade; doctor Miguel Angel Menocal; Pablo Herrera; el capitán de la Policía del puerto señor Francisco Ortega; J. Cruz; Sergio Carbó; Carlos Barnet; José María Lasa; Arturo y José Meneses; general Ducassi; Benito Aranguren; Emilio Bacardi; doctor J. Ramos; doctor Pablo Desvernine.

Nutrida representación de la Acera del Louvre entre ellos Miguel Labrada, Ramón Souto, Manuel Cuevas Zequeira, Armando Acosta y Francisco Pérez.

Basilio Zarrasqueta, Armando André, Miguel Angel Ortega.

Señor José Hernández Guzmán, Raoúl Hernández, Manuel Acosta; teniente Ramón Cárdenas; Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, Higinio Mayo, capitán López.

El arribo

Al atracar al muelle el vapor "Miami" se dieron continuos vivas al general Menocal.

Todo el público se puso en movimiento.

Las bandas de música comenzaron a tocar y de nuevo comenzó el ruido ensordecedor de los voladores, bombas y palenques.

El general Menocal acompañado de sus hijos, abandonó el barco, y tras grandes esfuerzos pudo tomar el automóvil que lo condujera a su domicilio del Vedado.

Más de treinta personas subieron al automóvil del distinguido viajero.

La manifestación

Después se inició el desfile de la concurrencia por la Estación Terminal, formándose la manifestación que recorrió las calles de Monserrate, Plazuela de Albear, Neptuno, el Prado, Malecón, hasta el Vedado.

A todo lo largo del Prado un público numeroso presenció el pase de la manifestación.

La llegada al Vedado

Al igual que en los muelles, frente a la residencia de los esposos Menocal, se congregó gran cantidad de público. Por todas las calles se veían grupos de personas que hacia allí se dirigían ansiosas de buscar un lugar estratégico desde el cual presenciar la llegada de la manifestación.

Numerosas personas amigas del matrimonio Seva Menocal.. esperaban en la casa y en el amplio portal unos cantadores entonaban canciones criollas y alusivas al acontecimiento.

En la regia mansión, se encontraban el general Varona, general Martí, doctor Rafael Angulo, Armando André, Conde del Rivero; Gaspar Betancourt; Primitivo Ramos, doctor Luis Azcárate, Gustavo Aróstegui; Andrés Hernández, Pablo, Fausto y Guatimón Menocal; coronel Sanguily; Septimio Sardiñas; Carles Barnet, Carlot Manuel de la Cruz y muchos otros.

El señor Carlos Manuel de la Cruz dirigió al pueblo algunas frases haciendo notar la espontaneidad de la manifestación.

Hasta altas horas de la noche la casa del Vedado estuvo invadida por los amigos de la familia Menocal, siendo un gran número de sus visitantes, damas de la alta sociedad habanera.

Un reporte

El Inspector de Vistas de la Aduana señor Eladio López, reportó al Administrador de la Aduana que al llegar el Miami y antes de que cumpliera él con la visita por no haber atracado el Mimi, pudo notar que ya estaban a bordo algunas personas, entre las que se hallaban los señores Armando André, Mayito y Raqúl Menocal.

Los referidos caballeros abordaron el Miami frente a la capitanía del Puerto, autorizados según se nos dijo, por el Médico Mayor del Puerto, que los condujo en su lancha.

NOTICIAS DE REMEDIOS

A las nueve de la mañana llegó a esta ciudad el general Francisco Carrillo y Morales, Vicepresidente de la República, acompañado de su hermana Quita y su querido hijo Francisco. Acudieron a recibirlo a la estación el Representante a la Cámara Justo Carrillo Ruiz, Próspero Pérez, Alcalde municipal, Pompeyo Pérez, José H. Martínez, señor Francisco Ramírez, jefe de telégrafos de esta ciudad, y numeroso público, así como varias personas distinguidas de la localidad.

Corresponsal.

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

La casilla de pasajeros del Arsenal se hallaba adornada artísticamente con fragantes flores, habiéndose formado un precioso arco en el sitio correspondiente al puente de descenso de los pasajeros.

Los preparativos

Desde hora temprana, se vió invadida completamente la explanada de la Capitanía del Puerto y conforme el tiempo transcurría se iba haciendo imposible el acceso a ese sitio.

Había varios remolcadores preparados para escoltar al Miami y numerosas lanchas que ostentaban letreros alusivos al expresidente, pues cada barrio, dispuso una embarcación para trasladar a los miembros de su partido político.

Nada se sabía hasta las cuatro acerca de qué vehículo transportaría al general, pues se había publicado que pudiera ser que escogiera la vía aérea; pero después de esa hora, se dió a conocer la noticia de que vendría en el vapor "Miami", sin embargo la llegada del hidroavión Columbus provocó un inusitado movimiento.

En el "Columbus" llegó Mario Menocal, Jr., acompañado de su esposa, el señor José María Lasa, Francisco Lasa y M. R. Arellano.

Los pasajeros del Columbus trajeron la noticia de que el "Miami" se hallaba cerca de la Habana, a unas veinte millas y desde ese momento la ola humana asaltó las embarcaciones disponiéndose para salir en espera del barco.

El semaforista del Morro señaló al Miami próximamente a las siete y media.

En el Arsenal

Todos los patios de la Estación Terminal estaban ocupados por centenares de automóviles y ómnibus, siendo éstos en gran número, pues todos los que hacen el servicio inter urbano, así como los de las cercanas poblaciones, estaban allí reunidos, dictándose al fin la orden de que no penetrara un auto más, pues se hacía imposible su acceso.

El público allí congregado era de algunos miles y había invadido todos los sitios estratégicos. los techos de los wagones, las murallas, las rejas, etc.

En el Muelle de la Peninsular

El local destinado al público en los muelles del Arsenal resultó verdaderamente pequeño para contener a las personas que deseaban saludar al ex-Presidente y sólo determinadas personas pudieron penetrar hasta el desembarcadero.

Sería imposible anotar los nombres de las personas allí congregadas sin incurrir en omisiones. Estaban allí varias damas para dar la bienvenida a la señora Mariana Seva de Menocal y recordamos entre ellas a la señora María Seva; señorita Georgina Menocal; señora de Laza; señora Teresa Bances de Martí: señora de Sanguily: señora de Coco de Armas; señora de Montalvo; señora Concepción S. de Frevre de Andrade; señora viuda de Martín Poey: señora de Ortega; señora de Lavastida; señorita Arango: señorita Julia Sedano; señora y señorita de León; señora de Reymundo Menocal y otras muchas.

Y los señores: doctor Rafael Montoro: Miguel Coyula; coronel José Ramón Villalón; Dionisio Velasco; José María Collantes; Miguel Varona; señor Campanería; el comandante Lo- y palenques.

El general Menocal acompañado de sus hijos, abandonó el barco, y tras grandes esfuerzos pudo tomar el automóvil que lo condujera a su domicilio del Vedado.

Más de treinta personas subieron al automóvil del distinguido viajero.

La manifestación

Después se inició el desfile de la concurrencia por la Estación Terminal, formándose la manifestación que recorrió las calles de Monserrate, Plazuela de Albear, Neptuno, el Prado, Malecón, hasta el Vedado.

A todo lo largo del Prado un público numeroso presenció el pase de la manifestación.

La llegada al Vedado

Al igual que en los muelles, frente a la residencia de los esposos Menocal, se congregó gran cantidad de público. Por todas las calles se veían grupos de personas que hacia allí se dirigían ansiosas de buscar un lugar estratégico desde el cual presenciar la llegada de la manifestación.

Numerosas personas amigas del matrimonio Seva Menocal.. esperaban en la casa y en el amplio portal unos cantadores entonaban canciones criollas y alusivas al acontecimiento.

En la regia mansión, se encontraban el general Varona, general Martí, doctor Rafael Angulo, Armando André, Conde del Rivero; Gaspar Betancourt; Primitivo Ramos, doctor Luis Azcárate, Gustavo Aróstegui; Andrés Hernández, Pablo, Fausto y Guatimón Menocal; coronel Sanguily; Septimio Sardiñas; Carles Barnet, Carlot Manuel de la Cruz y muchos otros.

El señor Carlos Manuel de la Cruz dirigió al pueblo algunas frases haciendo notar la espontaneidad de la manifestación.

Hasta altas horas de la noche la casa del Vedado estuvo invadida por los amigos de la familia Menocal, siendo un gran número de sus visitantes, damas de la alta sociedad habanera.

Un reporte

El Inspector de Vistas de la Aduana señor Eladio López, reportó al Administrador de la Aduana que al llegar el Miami y antes de que cumpliera él con la visita por no haber atracado el Mimi, pudo notar que ya estaban a bordo algunas personas, entre las que se hallaban los señores Armando André, Mayito y Raqúl Menocal.

Los referidos caballeros abordaron el Miami frente a la capitanía del Puerto, autorizados según se nos dijo, por el Médico Mayor del Puerto, que los condujo en su lancha.

NOTICIAS DE REMEDIOS

A las nueve de la mañana llegó a esta ciudad el general Francisco Carrillo y Morales, Vicepresidente de la República, acompañado de su hermana Quita y su querido hijo Francisco. Acudieron a recibirlo a la estación el Representante a la Cámara Justo Carrillo Ruiz, Próspero Pérez, Alcalde municipal, Pompeyo Pérez, José H. Martínez, señor Francisco Ramírez, jefe de telégrafos de esta ciudad, y numeroso público, así como varias personas distinguidas de la localidad.

Corresponsal.

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

Lieut. Col. O.N.I. Staff
Chief, Central Div.
American Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-1232
1923
3
WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. A. K. B. 7/2/43

st Race----5c

ull Associated Press
Cable News Service

Price: Five Cents

THOUSANDS IN HOT GREETING TO M. MENOCAL

Followers of Former President Flock to Meet Him Late This Afternoon — Four Bands in Procession Which Will Escort Him to Home.

Mario Garcia Menocal, major general of the Cuban Army of Independence and twice president of Cuba, is expected to return to his native land this afternoon, after an European trip which has lasted several months.

General Menocal, who presided over the destinies of Cuba during the most prosperous days of her national life, as well as during the bitter moments of the moratorium, stated recently that he would not again run for office, but would settle down like Cincinnatus to cultivate his estate at El Chico. Despit ethis disavowal of political purpose, General Menocal will be welcomed at the water front by large numbers of his friends and partisans, who, with bands and banners, will express their urgent wish that he again enter the political arena.

General Menocal is accompanied by his son Mario Jr., and by his wife Mariana Seva de Menocal. The party is expected to arrive by the flying boa from Key West.



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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1923 2657-G-132
2
WAR DEPARTMENT JAN 2
M. I. A. G. B.
1/2/23

GEN. MENOCAL AND THE PRESIDENCY.

General Menocal is back. The dreaded day for many and the happy event for others has taken place. Amid the noise and clamor of bands, rockets and the voices of boisterous and excited crowds the man who for eight long and continuous years was Cuba's chief executive has returned. Of course this time "el mayoral" or overseer, as they used to call him, has not arrived "sonando el cuero," cracking his whip. He comes according to his declaration ready to help his country if he can be useful in any way. In short ht is ready to work towards the national welfare of the Republic he once ruled. Tho ex-President also says that political struggles have finished for him, that he does not aspire to be president again.

Whether these declarations of General Menocal are sincere or not, the political masses who went to receive him, the men who embraced him with truthful or fictitious warmth, are not of his opinion. And the General must have thought over the matter after his arrival and considered that his manifestations were too premature. We venture to say that strong currents of political elements are working towards his political future and desire him to occupy the first chair of the Republic once more.

It is not our intention to criticize or praise the government and administration of ex-President Menocal, because opinions differ very widely in this matter, are greatly passionate and come from partisans of one or the other party. But still General Menocal should be true to his words expressed in New York and keep away from politics. He has had the satisfaction of being president of Cuba twice and his social and financial positions are high.

Cuba has other men, of high merit and value, who aspire to the highest post in the Republic. They are men of value, integrity and proved patriots. Some of them are experienced politicians, others are new in the game. But on the whole they are what Cuba wants. They embody new hopes and a new future. They mean the injection of new blood, much needed by the weak and frail condition of the Republic at present. They are the men called upon to give vigor and strength to the nation.

Cuba is not a monarchy. It would lose much if its presidents, like kings, are going to be forever occupying the pesidential chair. And if the highest post is always going to be occupied by the same men this would mean a frightful monotony and the complete destruction of democratic principles. To regenerate, to reorganize and bring Cuba back to normality and welfare new men are needed. Their names are not yet definite but some of those mentioned have received the preliminary approval and good wishes of the Cuban people.

Europe, the old stronghold of thrones and monarchies, is changing into a continent of Republics and is renewing its men and its methods. Cuba is a republic and it would be [illegible] that what Euro-

MENOCAL ARRIVES.

One of the most striking features in the history of the Republic of Cuba was the return of ex-president Menocal last night, after a prolonged stay in European countries.

Sr. Menocal arrived on the Key West boat and was Met at the Arsenal wharf by a large party of friends and political sympathizers, who, with several bands, formed into a procession and gave him a real Cuban welcome, escorting him to his residence in Vedado

DIARIO ON MENOCAL

iDario de la Marina says on 'General Menocal:"

"The hero of Victoria las Tunas has arrived for the second time amid rockets and cries of welcome. His was a great reception and can prove one thing or the other that the ex-president still lives in the hearts of his compatriots, or that Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, distinguished conservative leader, is in the matter of making receptions as competent as is Alfredo Fernandez in preparing funerals—the ace of aces. And just as Mr. Fernandez is the only man who has a casket for everybody, so is Sr.. Cruz the only politician that always finds public for any event that may take place in politics.

"But be it on account of one reason or the other, the fast is that 'Mario' has arrived making more noise than necessary and coinciding with several interesting events as follows: The anniversary of the reappearance of Heraldo de Cuba, the conferences of the National Debt Commission, the bid on the exterior loan, and the declarations of General Montalvo. It seems just as if Heraldo, the debt commission, Despaigne and Montalvo had joined together to offer Menocal an exquesite nectar in honor of his arrival. In fact, together with the sound of rockets and greetings were to be heard the toasts made at Heraldo celebrating the triumph over dictatorship four years ago, the voices of the jovial gentlemen meeting at the Treasury department working towards seeing what can be made of the nation's debts, the broadcasting call for the fifty million dollar loan, and the words of General Montalvo.

"General Montalvo says that the other General does not aspire to be president because he is convinced that he cannot attain that post.

"That is what General Montalvo said while the other General was traveling and probably did not know what kind of a reception was going to be tendered him. Perhaps now he has changed his opinion. In short, General Montalvo says that he cannot be a conservative again after the things done to him, that Menocal is a national calamity hidden behind a nationalistic policy, and that if the Americans are in Cuba it is due to Mario's administration. These declarations are really most interesting.

Our readers see that the stage is beginning to become animated. Politics begin to surround General Menocal once more. He has strong factors to help him but no less stronger factors are going to face

SS ON EVENTS DAY

ence. The credit of a republic is in direct relation with the exactness and rapidity it pays off its debts. Is it not natural that the government should pay off its employes at once? Unfortunately, up to now, such has not been the case. The employes claim, very justly, the two months' pay owed them and the salary increases. Why all this delay? According to official data seven millions are in the Treasury safes. That clearly means that the government is not so ruined, as it says it is, and can pay the employes at once.

"The greatest imagination possible cannot make people believe that the government has not contracted fixed obligations with its employes and that sooner or later it will have to pay its debts anyhow. It would be beneficial to all if these debts were paid without the necessity of claims. The debts not only harm the public employes, but also lower Cuba's credit. The treasury should distribute the money it has at once.

"Now, before the Christmas festivities begin, the president has showed that he listens to the voice of the people and the press. He has done two traditional things—he has advanced the payment for December and has granted the employes vacations. And he has done this in opposition to the opinion of the secretary of the treasury. On this account a current of sympathy for the chief executive is patent throughout the island. And the people ask themselves whether it would not be also possible to pay the public employes everything owed them. This is a sacred debt and should be wiped out as soon as possible.

"The surplus funds of the treasury department, today more than ever, should receive a praiseworthy and noble application. And there can be no better application than to pay the public employes who have suffered su much with all these delays, dismissals and reductions in their salaries. It would hardly be possible to find a nation where the public employes respond so quickly to any sacrifice or noble act for the good of their country. This cannt be denied and should have its just reward, or be it, that this debt be paid at once."

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1923 JAN 2
2657-B-132
2
WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. A. B.
1/2/23

THE CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY

GEN. MENOCAL AND THE PRESIDENCY.

General Menocal is back. The dreaded day for many and the happy event for others has taken place. Amid the noise and clamor of bands, rockets and the voices of boisterous and excited crowds the man who for eight long and continuous years was Cuba's chief executive has returned. Of course this time "el mayoral" or overseer, as they used to call him, has not arrived "sonando el cuero," cracking his whip. He comes according to his declaration ready to help his country if he can be useful in any way. In short ht is ready to work towards the national welfare of the Republic he once ruled. The ex-President also says that political struggles have finished for him, that he does not aspire to be president again.

Whether these declarations of General Menocal are sincere or not, the political masses who went to receive him, the men who embraced him with truthful or fictitious warmth, are not of his opinion. And the General must have thought over the matter after his arrival and considered that his manifestations were too premature. We venture to say that strong currents of political elements are working towards his political future and desire him to occupy the first chair of the Republic once more.

It is not our intention to criticize or praise the government and administration of ex-President Menocal, because opinions differ very widely in this matter, are greatly passionate and come from partisans of one or the other party. But still General Menocal should be true to his words expressed in New York and keep away from politics. He has had the satisfaction of being president of Cuba twice and his social and financial positions are high.

Cuba has other men, of high merit and value, who aspire to the highest post in the Republic. They are men of value, integrity and proved patriots. Some of them are experienced politicians, others are new in the game. But on the whole they are what Cuba wants. They embody new hopes and a new future. They mean the injection of new blood, much needed by the weak and frail condition of the Republic at present. They are the men called upon to give vigor and strength to the nation.

Cuba is not a monarchy. It would lose much if its presidents, like kings, are going to be forever occupying the pesidential chair. And if the highest post is always going to be occupied by the same men this would mean a frightful monotony and the complete destruction of democratic principles. To regenerate, to reorganize and bring Cuba back to normality and welfare new men are needed. Their names are not yet definite but some of those mentioned have received the preliminary approval and good wishes of the Cubad people.

Europe, the old stronghold of thrones and monarchies, is changing, into a continent of Republics and in renewing its men and its methods Cuba is a republic and it would be very sad to see that, what Europe

DIARIO ON MENOCAL

iDario de la Marina says on 'General Menocal:"

"The hero of Victoria las Tunas has arrived for the second time amid rockets and cries of welcome. His was a great reception and can prove one thing or the other that the ex-president still lives in the hearts of his compatriots, or that Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, distinguished conservative leader, is in the matter of making receptions as competent as is Alfredo Fernandez in preparing funerals—the ace of aces. And just as Mr. Fernandez is the only man who has a casket for everybody, so is Sr.. Cruz the only politician that always finds public for any event that may take place in politics.

"But be it on account of one reason or the other, the fast is that 'Mario' has arrived making more noise than necessary and coinciding with several interesting events as follows: The anniversary of the reappearance of Heraldo de Cuba, the conferences of the National Debt Commission, the bid on the exterior lcan, and the declarations of General Montalvo. It seems just as if Heraldo, the debt commission, Despaigne and Montalvo had joined together to offer Menocal an exquesite nectar in honor of his arrival. In fact, together with the sound of rockets and greetings were to be heard the toasts made at Heraldo celebrating the triumph over dictatorship four years ago, the voices of the jovial gentlemen meeting at the Treasury department working towards seeing what can be made of the nation's debts, the broadcasting call for the fifty million dollar loan, and the words of General Montalvo.

"General Montalvo says that the other General does not aspire to be president because he is convinced that he cannot attain that post.

"That is what General Montalvo said while the other General was traveling and probably did not know what kind of a reception was going to be tendered him. Perhaps now he has changed his opinion. In short, General Montalvo says that he cannot be a conservative again after the things done to him, that Menocal is a national calamity hidden behind a nationalistic policy, and that if the Americans are in Cuba it is due to Mario's administration. These declarations are really most interesting.

Our readers see that the stage is beginning to become animated. Politics begin to surround General Menocal once more. He has strong factors to help him but no less stronger factors are going to face him and hope to crush him. The

ence. The credit of a republic is in direct relation with the exactness and rapidity it pays off its debts. Is it not natural that the government should pay off its employes at once? Unfortunately, up to now, such has not been the case. The employes claim, very justly, the two months' pay owed them and the salary increases. Why all this delay? According to official data seven millions are in the Treasury safes. That clearly means that the government is not so ruined, as it says it is, and can pay the employes at once.

"The greatest imagination possible cannot make people believe that the government has not contracted fixed obligations with its employes and that sooner or later it will have to pay its debts anyhow. It would be beneficial to all if these debts were paid without the necessity of claims. The debts not only harm the public employes, but also lower Cuba's credit. The treasury should distribute the money it has at once.

"Now, before the Christmas festivities begin, the president has showed that he listens to the voice of the people and the press. He has done two traditional things—he has advanced the payment for December and has granted the employes vacations. And he has done this in opposition to the opinion of the secretary of the treasury. On this account a current of sympathy for the chief executive is patent throughout the island. And the people ask themselves whether it would not be also possible to pay the public employes everything owed them. This is a sacred debt and should be wiped out as soon as possible.

"The surplus funds of the treasury department, today more than ever, should receive a praiseworthy and noble application. And there can be no better application than to pay the public employes who have suffered su much with all these delays, dismissals and reductions in their salaries. It would hardly be possible to find a nation where the public employes respond so quickly to any sacrifice or noble act for the good of their country. This cannt be denied and should have its just reward, or be it, that this debt be paid at once."

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

Whether these declarations of General Menocal are sincere or not, the political masses who went to receive him, the men who embraced him with truthful or fictitious warmth, are not of his opinion. And the General must have thought over the matter after his arrival and considered that his manifestations were too premature. We venture to say that strong currents of political elements are working towards his political future and desire him to occupy the first chair of the Republic once more.

It is not our intention to criticize or praise the government and administration of ex-President Menocal, because opinions differ very widely in this matter, are greatly passionate and come from partisans of one or the other party. But still General Menocal should be true to his words expressed in New York and keep away from politics. He has had the satisfaction of being president of Cuba twice and his social and financial positions are high.

Cuba has other men, of high merit and value, who aspire to the highest post in the Republic. They are men of value, integrity and proved patriots. Some of them are experienced politicians, others are new in the game. But on the whole they are what Cuba wants. They embody new hopes and a new future. They mean the injection of new blood, much needed by the weak and frail condition of the Republic at present. They are the men called upon to give vigor and strength to the nation.

Cuba is not a monarchy. It would lose much if its presidents, like kings, are going to be forever occupying the pesidential chair. And if the highest post is always going to be occupied by the same men this would mean a frightful monotony and the complete destruction of democratic principles. To regenerate, to reorganize and bring Cuba back to normality and welfare new men are needed. Their names are not yet definite but some of those mentioned have received the preliminary approval and good wishes of the Cubad people.

Europe, the old stronghold of thrones and monarchies, is changing into a continent of Republics and is renewing its men and its methods. Cuba is a republic and it would be very sad to see that, what Europe after thousands of years has recognized as bad, should take place here.

New methods and eras need new men. May they be welcome and may they fulfill the ideals and hopes the Cubans center upon them today.

---

the matter of making receptions as competent as is Alfredo Fernandez in preparing funerals—the ace of aces. And just as Mr. Fernandez is the only man who has a casket for everybody, so is Sr.. Cruz the only politician that always finds public for any event that may take place in politics.

"But be it on account of one reason or the other, the fast is that 'Mario' has arrived making more noise than necessary and coinciding with several interesting events as follows: The anniversary of the reappearance of Heraldo de Cuba, the conferences of the National Debt Commission, the bid on the exterior loan, and the declarations of General Montalvo. It seems just as if Heraldo, the debt commission, Despaigne and Montalvo had joined together to offer Menocal an exquesite nectar in honor of his arrival. In fact, together with the sound of rockets and greetings were to be heard the toasts made at Heraldo celebrating the triumph over dictatorship four years ago, the voices of the jovial gentlemen meeting at the Treasury department working towards seeing what can be made of the nation's debts, the broadcasting call for the fifty million dollar loan, and the words of General Montalvo.

"General Montalvo says that the other General does not aspire to be president because he is convinced that he cannot attain that post.

"That is what General Montalvo said while the other General was traveling and probably did not know what kind of a reception was going to be tendered him. Perhaps now he has changed his opinion. In short, General Montalvo says that he cannot be a conservative again after the things done to him, that Menocal is a national calamity hidden behind a nationalistic policy, and that if the Americans are in Cuba it is due to Mario's administration. These declarations are really most interesting.

Our readers see that the stage is beginning to become animated. Politics begin to surround General Menocal once more. He has strong factors to help him but no less stronger factors are going to face him and hope to crush him. The curtain is up. The play is about to begin. Nobody knows whether it will end as a pantomine or a tragedy."

EL COMERCIO ON EMPLOYE'S PAY

El Comercio says under the title, "The Salaries of the Public Employes:"

"It can never be said enough that the government should pay off all it owes to the public employes at clearly means that the government is not so ruined, as it says it is, and can pay the employes at once.

"The greatest imagination possible cannot make people believe that the government has not contracted fixed obligations with its employes and that sooner or later it will have to pay its debts anyhow. It would be beneficial to all if these debts were paid without the necessity of claims. The debts not only harm the public employes, but also lower Cuba's credit. The treasury should distribute the money it has at once.

"Now, before the Christmas festivities begin, the president has showed that he listens to the voice of the people and the press. He has done two traditional things—he has advanced the payment for December and has granted the employes vacations. And he has done this in opposition to the opinion of the secretary of the treasury. On this account a current of sympathy for the chief executive is patent throughout the island. And the people ask

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

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. DEC 30 1922

MUNDO

HABANA, VIERNES 22 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1922

COMO VEMOS LAS COSAS

SINDERESIS OFICIAL

Todavía está pendiente el problema electoral de la ciudad de la Habana, al cabo de sesenta días de celebradas sus elecciones municipales, no sabe quiénes son, legalmente, sus futuros administradores, o aunque lo sabe, porque esas son verdades que llegan a la conciencia de los ciudadanos antes de que nadie lo proclame oficialmente, ya que la situación de las fuerzas políticas, sobre todo dentro de la intimidad de los pueblos, es algo que puede calcular perfectamente todo el que ponga un poco de atención al desenvolvimiento de los asuntos electorales, hay quienes se empeñan en trastornar el orden de las cosas, recurriendo a toda clase de argucias y de habilidades, si no para transformar el resultado de las votaciones, por medio de combinaciones post-electorales, al menos para buscar una oportunidad en que sea posible utilizar ciertos recursos, dentro de un círculo de acción más limitado, que permita realizar cálculos más concretos y combinar con más eficacia los planes enderezados a enervar la acción adversaria por todos los procedimientos y a fortalecer por todos los medios las trincheras que se observaron débiles en el día de los pasados comicios.

No censuramos la acción de los políticos que, utilizando cuantos recursos puede la Ley concederles, agotan el último esfuerzo por el triunfo de sus aspiraciones, porque eso es legítimo, natural y perfectamente humano; pero no se encuentran en las mismas condiciones los que constituídos en tribunales especiales para aplicar el Derecho Político, que no se reduce simplemente al papel de fieles notarios del resultado que las urnas arrojen, ni de las meras contiendas entre los intereses individuales, sino que están obligados, además, a defender celosamente, los más altos intereses de la sociedad en cuyo provecho principalmente se redactan las Leyes y se inspira, o debe inspirarse, el espíritu de las mismas, si resultara que se olvidan de esas altas finalidades, que deben tener en cuenta, si quieren cumplir honrosamente su misión.

La Junta Provincial de la Habana, al escudriñar de la manera especiosa, que parece lo ha hecho, cuestiones de detalle y de forma para anular Colegios ya aprobados por la Junta Municipal, llegando hasta no aceptar soluciones recomendadas por los resptables delelegados de la Junta Central Electoral para resolver conflictos de tramitación, se nos antoja de un puritanismo extremado y tendencioso, y de un celo demasiado estricto, entre tanto no se justificara que esos detalles, de faltas de sellos y de firmas en algunas boletas, así como la ignorancia e indeterminación de la forma o el modo en que fuera elegido un secretario de mesa, hubiera viciado la función comicial sustantiva, alterando en alguna manera la votación, desnaturalizando o falseando la voluntad popular, que es la esencia de la cosa y es lo que ha sido causa de que el legislador estableciera todas esas garantías, que resultan, por tanto, innecesarias, si lo que se imputa no es una trasgresión fundamental, pero que de ninguna manera, por esas únicas razones, si no hay dolo ni perjuicio, puede ser bastante, nada menos que para crear el grave conflicto de unas nuevas elecciones, buscándola de propósito y con daño positivo para la causa pública.

Tal parece que queremos demostrar hasta la exageración la inutilidad y el fracaso del Código Electoral vigente, o nuestra incapacidad para su manejo y aplicación.

Es necesario que la Junta Central Electoral, o los Tribunales en su caso, si es que a la Provincial pueda sospechársele de parcialidad, dé una solución rápida y vigorosa a este asunto, que debe ser el "Inri" tallado para la cruz en que acaso vayamos a purgar nuestras vergüenzas por la conducta incorregible de algunos pocos.

7657-8-132

WAR DEPARTMENT

1/2/43

CUBAN NEWS IN BRIEF REVIEW

American C. of C. Plans Credit Rating Bureau for Members.

Regardless of yesterday's rain the increase of membership committee of the American Chamber of Commerce met at 4 o'clock, presided over by M. P. McGovern. Several applications were read and plans for establishment of a credit rating bureau was discussed. This proposed service, exclusively for the members has been spoken of for a long time but up to the present definite plans have not been drawn up. However, it is hoped by the members that soon the bureau will be a fact. The idea of establishing a department of statistics based on the steamer manifests was brought up. The members received this plan favorably. It was proposed that if such a department were established each member would receive monthly reports of the commodities or goods imported and handled.

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

3-1

STATE DEPT OF STATE
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1923 JAN 20
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-133

SUBJECT PUBLISHED INTERVIEW WITH SENOR ANGEL RIVERO. 34X

From SPAIN

No. #2351 *Date* December 28, 1922. *19*

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 18 1923

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

3890 - Miscellaneous under 3800 block.

The above-named man was Governor in Porto Rico at the time of the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States and has given an interview to the "Mundial" a new weekly review published in Madrid.

The following is an extract translation of the interview as published:

"My visit to Spain is nearing its end. I have had no other object than that of showing my love for Spain. I was born in Porto Rico, of Spanish parents from the Canary Islands. I served in the admirable Spanish Army as an Artillery officer up to the termination of Spanish dominion in my country. I was the last Spanish Governor in San Juan de Porto Rico; I had the sad duty of turning over the city to the American authorities. My good fortune it was at that time that I did not have to surrender the Spanish colors because I had formerly collected all the colors in the city and had carried them myself on board a war ship with orders that they should be delivered to the authorities of Spain. These flags are now in the Artillery Museum in Madrid.

In all my military career, in which I reached the grade of Captain, my greatest pride is to have had the good fortune to win the only battle in which Spain repulsed the American Squadron. I was in charge of the defense of the Castle of San Juan when the enemy ships bombarded the town. We maintained our fire for 3 hours. They dismounted many of our guns and killed and wounded many men but the Squadron was obliged to retire."

"When did you give up your Spanish citizenship?"

"Oh, never! I am still Spanish at heart and now more than ever. When the Treaty of Paris was signed all the inhabitants of the Antilles who remained in the Islands and who did not register as Spanish subjects in the designated offices were to be considered as citizens of the corresponding countries. My family, my business, the whole moral and material bases of my life were in Porto Rico. I did not consider that I could rightfully give up my status as a Porto Rican, especially since in my country hatred toward Spain had never existed. I followed the dictates of my conscience and I acquired nationality by my place of birth. Naturally I gave up my military career and took up my profession of civil engineer. Three years ago the American Government decided to consider the citizens of Porto Rico as American citizens; legally, therefore, I am an American citizen but my love for Spain continues in my heart. The same thing happened to my compatriots; we consider the 5,000 Spaniards living in Porto Rico our brothers. Mr. Reilly, the Yankee Governor, consults them before submitting, for the action of the legislative

bodies.....

Binding Margin.

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

projects of law connected with the economic or commercial interests of the country.

Love for Spain is strong throughout Porto Rico. Spanish authors are well known; in the schools Don Quixote is a text book and the great works of Spanish literature are taught. There is no danger of the disappearance of the Spanish language there. The national languages are Spanish and English, with no preference between them. All official documents are published in the two languages; Spanish has the advantage because it is spoken in the home and in the intimate life of the people.

Relations between Spain and Porto Rico are very cordial and of great benefit for both countries. We import Spanish products, especially oils, fruits, preserves, paper, sheet tin and fire arms to the total value of $1,000,000 a year; exportation to Spain is not so great, consisting of coffee and a little tobacco.

Porto Rico is in a prosperous condition; our country at present has 1,200,000 inhabitants; the Budget is $10,000,000 a year, of which $4,700,000 is used in education. We have one University, several High Schools and 1,700 lower schools. The press, both daily and weekly is modern and progressive and we have an "Ateneo" which is the real center of our intellectual life and is in constant communication with the "Ateneo" of Madrid.

In every town there is a Casa de España and the "Central" in San Juan is really magnificent."

-0-

For fifteen years Rivero has devoted his energies to destroying the tragic story that the Maine was sunk in the Bay of Habana by Spanish efforts. His enormous work in this endeavor has been the remarkable book "History of the Spanish-American War" which is soon to be published. The book is beautifully made up with many photographs and reproductions of historical and official documents. It will be translated into English; an edition of 200,000 copies will be distributed in the United States.

In behalf of his thesis Rivero mentions the visit of a Commission of Spanish Artillery officers in 1915, in order to purchase gun cotton. An excellent quality of this cotton is manufactured, ordinarily, in the factory in Granada; during the War, however, through lack of raw cotton, it was necessary to buy gun cotton in North America. These officers learned that the gun cotton manufactured there was most inferior and they furnished the improved formula for this preparation so that until the year, 1915, this explosive and many others were of inferior quality as manufactured in the United States. Considering in addition the climate of Cuba we see how probable the supposition is that the destruction of the Maine was due to spontaneous combustion of explosive material within the ship.

Mr. Rivero founded in Porto Rico a paper called "La Integridad Nacional" which has always been most favorably disposed toward Spain. At present he is a collaborator of "El Imparcial," the most important daily paper in Porto Rico.

He is convinced that he will succeed in his attempts to secure an official declaration by the United States clearing Spain of all guilt in the destruction of the Maine. In this effort he will concentrate the rest of his life and all his fortune if necessary.

-0-

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

CONFIDENTIAL.

IN REPLY
REFER TO

Misc. Div.

1-1

HEADQUARTERS 2nd CORPS AREA

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT

Office of the Corps Area Commander,

February 9, 1923.

1 Encl
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-9-13
FEB 13
18.3381

Subject: Demonstration, Porto Rico.

To: Major General Robert C. Davis,
The Adjutant General,
Washington, D. C.

1. The enclosed radiogram was telephoned to General Alvord from these Headquarters at 2:40 P.M., this date.

For the Corps Area Commander:

JOHN B. SHUMAN,
Assistant Adjutant.

1 Incl.
(Copy of radiogram).

Porto Rico (2-9-23)

RECEIVED
1923 FEB 12 AM
RECORDS
5

Received A. G. O.
FEB 10 1923

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

RADIOGRAM

San Juan, P. R.,
Feb. 8, 1923.
(Recd. on Feb. 9, 1923)
9:02 A.M.

TRANSLATION

Commanding Officer,

Governors Island, N. Y.

Urgent. Welcome to Governor passed without incident.
No counter demonstration in San Juan.

ROSS

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

RPB 1-17-23—10,000

RECEIVED AT
RADIO CONTROL STATION
HDQRS. SECOND CORPS AREA
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.

SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

RADIOGRAM

1923 FEB 9

1 WXY VC 17 TAG

SANJUAN PR NF FEB 8 1923
RCD ON FEB 9

(CODEP)

COMMANDING OFFICER

GOVERNORS ISLAND NY

URGENT VIVEG ULLAW IJVUW OQGOJ WITAV EZKEN OBLOB EJAVY

ENFYB IVIPI RIPYC EZJYG.

ROSS

902AM

RECEIVED AT
MESSAGE CENTRE
HDQRS. 2ND CORPS AREA
FEB 9 1923
TIME 902a

Headquarters 2nd Corps Area	For Action	For Information
Commanding General	.....	.....
Aide-de-Camp	.....	.....
Chief of Staff	.....	.....
Asst. Ch. of Staff (G-1)	.....	.....
Asst. Ch. of Staff (G-2)	.....	.....
Asst. Ch. of Staff (G-3)	.....	.....
Asst. Ch. of Staff (G-4)	.....	.....
Adjutant	.....	.....
Asst. Adjutant	.....	.....
Recruiting Officer	.....	.....
Inspector	.....	.....
Judge Advocate	.....	.....

	For Action	For Information
Quartermaster	.....	.....
Finance Officer	.....	.....
Surgeon	.....	.....
Engineer Officer	.....	.....
Ordnance Officer	.....	.....
Signal Officer	.....	.....
Air Officer	.....	.....
Chem. Warfare Officer	.....	.....
National Guard Officer	.....	.....
R. O. T. C.	.....	.....
Corps Area Training Center	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

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

(2)

AMERICAN LEGATION 3 -1
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

March 9, 1923.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-135

34X

No.- 1853

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "CUBAN RENOVATION" - No. 3700.

M. I. I.A. K. B. 3/23

CONFIDENTIAL.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. - MAR 20 1923

1. The following report on a plan of a movement of "Cuban Renovation" is herewith submitted:

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, a Representative in the Cuban Congress (Liberal), together with the following named gentlemen, have undertaken a campaign of so-called 'Cuban Renovation', viz:

Luis Morales, President of the Cuban Society of Engineers;
Ramiro Cabrera, Vice-President of the Pedagogic Society of the National University;
Martinez Inclán - Of the Board of Directors of the College of Architects;
Felipe Pazos - Of the Directors of the College of Pharmacists;
Gonzalo Freyre - Lawyer;
Raul de Cardénas - of the board of governors of the Bar Association;
Oscar Barcelo - President of the Knights of Columbus;
Luciano R. Martinez - Professor of Pedagogy of the University;
José A. Cosculluela - Engineer;
J. Grau San Martin - Physician, of the Society of Clinical Studies;

This group is relying upon the support of other prominent Cubans to assist in organizing the movement, as follows:

Mario Macbeath - President of the Havana Rotary Club;
Ramiro Cabrera - Of the Notarial College;
Pedro P. Kohly - Secretary of the Havana Bourse;
Eliseo Cartaya - President of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation;
José Primelles - President of the Industrial Association;
J. Varela Zequeira - of the Academy of Sciences;
Manuel Dorta - Of the Catholic Society of Social Sciences;
Diego Tamayo - Of the Academy of Sciences;
Julio Villoldo - Director of "CUBA CONTEMPORANEA";
Carlos Alzugaray - Merchants Association;
Salvador Salazar - Society of Graduates of Philosophy and Letters.

After their plan is understood by the public, they hope to be aided by Sr. Aurelio Portuondo, representing the Sugar Planters' Association; Sr. Tomás Salaya, representing the Center of Urban Property;

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

the Cuban Woman's Club; the Masonic Grand Lodge of Cuba; a delegate or member of the Clearing House; and also a certain professional colored man not active in politics.

In order to favorably impress the public, it is intended to appoint as honorary presidents, Messrs. Enrique José Varona, Raimundo Cabrera, Manuel Sanguily, and General Pedro Betancourt the President of the Veterans' Association.

The bases underlying this movement are the following:

That Cubans should themselves resolve Cuba's problems, on the theory that a nation that does not save itself cannot be saved;
Regeneration of instruction in the schools, institutes and national University, so to save the future of Cuba;
Efficiency in all public services;
Better administration of justice, and better system of imposing penalties;
This movement not to be political, but citizens should carry on their politics within their respective parties, choosing the best men to lead them.

The initial move in this campaign to be made through the "Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais" (Economic Society of Friends of the Country") the oldest cultural organization of Cuba, having been founded in 1792. The President of its Educational Section, Dr. Fernando Ortiz (the gentleman first mentioned in this report) will call a private meeting and ~~invit~~ propose that this Society invite the cooperation of all representative Cuban institutions of culture in a campaign of national renovation; and the President of the Society itself, Dr. Raimundo Cabrera will then publish a manifesto to all these institutions.

A little later the groups of founders mentioned herein will form a new association, called "Cuban Renovation" or some other appropriate name, and publish a manifesto giving the bases above outlined; and when sufficient support has been received, and circumstances warrant, provi ncial committees will be organized.

This movement will not have its own newspaper, but expects the support of HERALDO DE CUBA, DIARIO DE LA MARINA and LA DISCUSION, and possibly the POLITICA COMICA.

Propaganda to be made through the press and by meetings throughout the Island; the first steps to be directed to matters of culture; that is, new schools, new university, etc., in order not to arouse suspicion; but owing to Cuba's unfortunate condition, attention will be directed later to substituting new judges, new laws, new ideas and new men.

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

The foregoing information regarding the proposed "Cuban Renovation" movement was secured from a member of the Cuban Congress who is very reliable and most friendly to our Government.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/23 copy retained in M.I.D. - a
ckb

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

(2)

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 4, 1923.

OFFICIAL GRAY BOOK STAFF
INTELLIGENCE DIV.
APR 19 1923
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 1864.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: "CUBAN RENOVATION" - No. 3700.

CONFIDENTIAL.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 18 1923

2657-Q-135

M.I.2a /A. E. B. 4/19

1. Referring to my despatch No. 1853 of March 9,1923, under the above subject, I am enclosing herewith copy of a Memorandum submitted to General Crowder by Dr. Fernando Ortiz regarding the same subject.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/19/23
Copy & enclosure retained in Cuban files

AKB 2a

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 19, 1923.

No.- 1878

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "CUBAN RENOVATION" - No. 3700.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 25 1923

2057-Q-135(2) 4/27

1. Referring to my despatch No. 1864 of April 4,1923, accompanied by copy of a Memorandum submitted to General Crowder by the "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional", I am enclosing herewith printed copy of a Manifiesto of that organization. The above-mentioned Memorandum is embodied in the attached Manifiesto.

2. I am informed that it is the intention of this organization to conduct its campaign with a view to arousing public sentiment against present conditions in the national life of Cuba. I understand that several thousand copies of this Manifiesto will be distributed shortly, and that other Manifiestos will follow.

3. A translation of the enclosed document will be submitted to your office as soon as practicable.

4. The "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional" is beginning to be known as the "Fascisti"of Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Enc #1

4/27/23
Copy & enclosure retained in M.I.D. Cuban files.
AKS

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection.
M.I.D.
I.A.B. 4/27

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

G-2
JJB/AKB

G-2/2657-Q-135

2657-Q-135
4

October 3, 1923.

Subject: "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional".

To: Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. The apparent similarity of purpose existing between the recently initiated Veterans and Patriots' movement and the "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional," on which you reported during March and April of this year in dispatches 1853, 1864 and 1878, has led to a question of their relationship, and the present status of ~~the~~ "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional."

2. It will be appreciated if you will report on this phase of the situation at an early date, and forward your dispatch in quadruplicate.

For the A. C. of S., G-2.

H. W. T. MILLER,
Major, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief, M. I. 5.

vm

MAILED M.I.D. OCT 3 1923

Extra copy filed with 2657-Q-142.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October
9th
1923

4-1

2657-Q-135
3

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1975

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 16 1923

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional".

1. Referring to your despatch No. G-2/2657-Q-135 of October 3,1923, I have to advise you that there is no relationship between the Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional and the Veterans and Patriots Association.

2. The head of the Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional is Dr. Fernando Ortiz, and Mario G. Macbeath is acting Secretary of this organization. Both of these gentlemen have been absent from Cuba during the summer,and only returned to Havana about two weeks ago. During their absence there was no activity on the part of their organization, but they are now preparing a manifiesto which will be made public within a few days, making practically the same demands upon the Cuban Government as have been made by the Veterans and Patriots Association.

3. The Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional will not affiliate with the Veterans movement, but will give them great moral support. Any action that they may take aside from this will be entirely independent of the Veterans and Patriots Association.

4. Dr. Ortiz is one of the three men mentioned in the latter part of par. 3 of my despatch of today (No.1974) as having organized his colonos. His name ~~will~~ also appears in the list attached to that despatch,as the Veterans and Patriots Association's selection for the office of Secretary of Justice under the Provisional Government.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

March 20, 1923.

Lieut.Col. G.S. Narvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin American Subsection
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-95-136

No.- 1856

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba. RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 26 1923

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Correspondence on vital questions, between the President of Cuba and the American Ambassador.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

1. I am enclosing herewith for the information of the War Department the following copies of communications passed between General Crowder and the President of Cuba:

No. 1.
Chronological history of Presidential Decree No. 1581 of Nov. 2, 1922, appropriating $180,000. for Expenses of the Executive.

No. 2.
Letter dated Dec.14,1922 from General Crowder to the Cuban Secretary of the Interior, regarding numerous defalcations stated to have taken place in connection with provincial and municipal administration.

No. 3.
Letter dated Mar. 15,1923, from the Ambassador to the American Secretary of State regarding Presidential Decree of March 13,1923 authorizing the purchase of the Santa Clara Convent; with enclosure addressed to the President of Cuba under same date.

No. 4.
Letter dated Nov. 17,1922 from the President of Cuba to the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury, urging the payment of $180,000. authorized by (the illegal) Presidential Decree No. 1581; and the Secretary's reply thereto.

No. 5.
Embassy office memorandum dated March 19,1923 with reference to personnel of the One Per Cent Tax Bureau.

2. For sometime the subjects of the attached copies of correspondence have been the basis for a possible crisis between our Government and the Government of Cuba, involving a possibility of military intervention on our part. During a lengthy conference held yesterday (March 19th) between the Ambassador and the President of Cuba, the latter agreed to suspend any further action on the Santa

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

Clara Convent and the Palace Expenses Decrees until the expenses authorized in each of them are voted by the Cuban Congress.

This means that these Decrees are dead, as there is no possibility of their being passed by that body.

The President has further agreed to offer no opposition to the elimination of incompetent and undesirable personnel from the Tax Bureau.

Consequently these items are for the present at least eliminated as possible bases for American military intervention.

3. I am keeping in close touch with these matters, and if any new developments occur I shall immediately report them to your office.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Enclosures & copy 3-2 retained in Mil. Att.

AMS 3/27/23

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

(1)

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 4, 1923.

Lieut. Col. C.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 1863.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Crisis in Cuban Cabinet.- No. 3090.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 18 1923

1. I have to advise you that under date of yesterday, April 3,1923, the President of Cuba sent a circular letter to all the members of his Cabinet asking for their resignations. The reason assigned for this action is that the President believes his official family is incapable of acting in accord with the Chief Executive.

2. It is understood that all Cabinet members have submitted their resignations in accordance with the President's request.

3. This Cabinet crisis has been pending for more than two months. That it was not brought to a head long before this was due to the intervention of the American Ambassador. The President, being determined to secure a new Cabinet that would be more pliable to his will, decided to take the plunge at this time when it would prevent our Government from taking definite measures owing to the effect that action on the part of our Government might have on the Pan American Conference now in progress in Chile.

4. General Crowder has been in constant telephonic and telegraphic communication with the State Department at Washington. Late last night he received a long cable from the Secretary of State which, in substance, directed him to inform President Zayas that he (President Zayas) would be held responsible for the moralization program previously instituted by our Government through General Crowder.

5. The following is an unofficial slate of the new Cabinet:

Secretary of State - Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, present incumbent;
Secretary of Interior - Dr. Jesus Maria Cortina, now Secretary of the Presidency;
Secretary of Education - Dr. Francisco Zayas, present incumbent and brother of President Zayas;

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

Secretary of Justice - Dr. Ricardo Lancis, present Secretary of Interior; succeeding Dr. Regueiferos;
Secretary of Sanitation - Dr. Pablo Supervielle, succeeding Dr. Aristides Agramonte;
Secretary of Public Works - Dr. Diego Franchi, present Director of the Lottery; succeeding Capt. Castillo Pokorny;
Secretary of Treasury - Dr. Lorenzo Beci, succeeding Col. Manuel Despaigne;
Secretary of Agriculture - General Pedro Betancourt, present incumbent;
Secretary of War & Navy - General Alberto Herrera, succeeding General ~~A~~ Armando Montes. (General Herrera is at present Chief of Staff, Cuban Army.)

6. All Cabinet officers who have submitted their resignations have been requested by the President to retain office until such time as they are relieved by their successors, who have not as yet been officially designated.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/1,9/23
Copy retained for Cuban files.
AKB 2a

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

SECRET
O.C.S. M.I.D., G.S.
APR 19 1923
(Date)
(Initials)
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

3-1 2659-G-37 2

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 5, 1923.

No.- 1865

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Crisis in Cuban Cabinet. - No. 3090.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 18 1923

CONFIDENTIAL.

1. Referring to my despatch 1863 of yesterday's date regarding the change of the Cuban Cabinet, in which I mentioned the fact that the Ambassador received a long cablegram from the American Secretary of State in which the former was instructed to inform the President of Cuba that he would be held responsible for the moralization program, etc.- I am enclosing herewith copy of a later confidential cable from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador, which is self-explanatory.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Enclosure.

4/19/23
Copy retained in Cuban files
AKB za

SECRET
O.C.S. M.I.D., G.S.
APR 19 1923
(Date)
(Initials)

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

SECRET
APR 19 1923 M. I. D., G. S.
(Date) (Initials)
COPY

CONFIDENTIAL:

(Cable addressed to Ambassador Crowder April 4, 1923.)

While it is the Department's desire that you make strong representations for the loyal carrying out of the program of moralization, it does not wish you to deliver an ultimatum or to intimate intervention as the Department does not desire to be placed in a position where it will have to make good a threat. Intervention could only come as a result of a complete breakdown of the Cuban Government, leaving no other alternative. This Government could not consider intervention to eliminate graft and corruption from the Cuban Government as much as it desires and will earnestly urge the carrying out of the moralization program.

(signed) HUGHES.

SECRET
APR 19 1923 M. I. D., G. S.
(Date) (Initials)

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

No.- 1877

April 19, 1923.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Crisis in the Cuban Cabinet. - No. 3090.

Major Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subdivision
4/27/23.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 25 1923

2657-B-137 (2)

1. Referring to my despatch 1865 and enclosures, of April 5,1923, regarding changes in the Cuban Cabinet, I have to advise you that the resignations of the following members of the Cabinet have been accepted:

Sr. Manuel Despaigne - Secretary of Treasury;
Sr. Demetrio Castillo - " " Public Works;
Dr. Aristides Agramonte - " " Sanitation;
Dr. Ricardo Lancis - " " Interior.

The following named have been appointed to the above Departments respectively:

Sr. Enrique Hernandez Cartaya, - Treasury
Sr. Aurelio Sandoval - Public Works
Sr. Enrique Porto - Sanitation
Sr. Rafael Yturralde- Interior.

2. A biography of the newly appointed Secretaries will be submitted to your office within a few days.

3. The complete new Cabinet as reconstituted is as follows:

Secretary of State - Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes
" " Interior - Sr. Rafael Yturralde
" " Justice - Dr. Erasmo Regueiferos
" " Treasury - Sr. Enrique Hernandez Cartaya
" " Public Works - Sr. Aurelio Sandoval
" " War & Navy - General Armando Montes
" " Public Instruction - Dr. Francisco Zayas
" " Agriculture, Commerce and Labor - General Pedro Betancourt
" " Sanitation and Charities - Sr. Enrique Porto
" " Presidency - Dr. José Cortina.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/27
Copy retained in M.I.2a - Cuban files.
ARD

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HAVANA, CUBA.

(17)

April 20, 1923.

No.- 1879

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Crisis in the Cuban Cabinet. - No. 3090.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
M.I.D.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 25 1923 M.I. A.K.B. 4/27

1. With reference to my despatch No. 1877 of yesterday's date on the above subject, there is given below a brief biographical sketch of each of the four newly appointed members of the Cuban Cabinet, Viz:

Dr. Enrique Hernandez Cartaya - Secretary of the Treasury:

Dr. Cartaya is 54 years of age and is Professor of Administrative Law in Havana University. He is considered one of the highest types of man in Cuba; he has been a distinguished lawyer, and his reputation for honesty and integrity is of the best. However, his health is very bad, and he is regarded as a very timid man. It is the general opinion of those who know him that in a judicial position he would be of the best but that he is not particularly fitted for an executive position of this caliber. He is theoretical and entirely impracticable; has had no financial experience whatever, although he has written some economic articles. It is not believed that he will be able to stand the pressure of the politicians who will surround him. He has not actually practiced as a lawyer, but maintained an office; is a member of the Central Electoral Board, a member of the American Society of International Law, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia; he has written a number of technical legal articles.

Sr. Aurelio Sandoval - Secretary of Public Works:

Is approximately 70 years of age. Is an engineer, and Professor of the School of Engineering of Havana University, where he is reported to be extremely lazy in his duties. He has been endeavoring for sometime to secure retirement; he is a professional "expert witness" before courts in engineering matters, and, I am informed, has never held office of any kind. He is alleged to have been connected with the "La Osa" transaction which took place during Menocal's Administration and with which a great scandal was connected. In this transaction, José Lopez Rodriguez (known as 'Pote', who later suicided) secured a large tract of land from the Government, called "La Osa", fronting upon the sea, in exchange for the suspension bridge connecting the Vedado with the Almendares subdivision; as to just what Sandoval's connection therewith

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

was, I am not specifically informed at this time. Otherwise, his personal reputation for honesty is good, but he is regarded as an extremely weak character, as an index to which is recounted the incident, that when publicly accused by the students of inefficiency at a mass meeting at which he was present, he wept at great length and begged them not to pass a resolution condemning him.

Dr. Enrique Porto - Secretary of Sanitation and Charities:
Dr. Porto is 77 years of age, physically feeble; and is considered to be honest. His reputation as a physician is said to be that of an ordinary physician only. The doubt as to his qualifications for his new office arises almost entirely from his physical condition, as it is not thought that he possesses the initiative and physical endurance to discharge the onerous duties of this Department, in view of the almost total lack of sanitation in the Island outside of the City of Havana.

Sr. Rafael Yturralde - Secretary of Interior:
Sr. Yturralde is a comparatively young man, and is regarded as having been placed in the Cabinet solely for the purpose of controlling the police of the Island in the interest of the reelection of Zayas. The Secretary of the Interior has direct control over the municipalities and their police forces, the national police, and the detection of crime. Public opinion associates Yturralde with some of the most reprehensible social elements of Cuban life, and he is regarded as having been the collaborator with, associate and "go-between" of Martinez Lufriu, former Secretary of the Interior, who was dismissed from Zayas' former Cabinet upon charges of graft and immorality in connection with the illicit protection of houses of prostitution in Havana. Yturralde is the law partner of Celso Cuellar, son-in-law of President Zayas, regarded as the focus of corruption in the Presidential entourage. Yturralde has been Inspector of Provincial Schools, Representative in Congress, and Governor of the Province of Matanzas, in all of which he distinguished himself as a "politico"; he also was one of the leaders of the Revolution of February, 1917.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/27/23
Copy retained in Miscellaneous Cuban files
ADB

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

5/

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 13, 1923

2 Encl

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin American Subsection
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1923 2657-Q-138
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1870

From: The Military Attaché, Havana. 3-1

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Charges and Indictments against Members of the Cuban Congress.

M.I. I.A. K.B. 4/2 3
RECEIVED S/2 W.D. APR 21 1923

1. There is forwarded herewith the following data:

Consolidated Table of Indictments brought against Members of the Cuban Congress during the administrations of Presidents Palma, Gomez and Menocal. (Compiled from data submitted by Julio de la Torre December 30,1921.)

Liat of Accusations against Representatives in the Cuban Congress, as of December 14,1922 and pending decision at that time.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Encl attached

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

Extra Copies A Enc I

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2 9
1-1 1923 2657-Q-138
WAR DEPARTMENT

C O N S O L I D A T E D T A B L E
O F

INDICTMENTS BROUGHT AGAINST MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
DURING

1. President Tomas Estrada Palma.
2. President Jose Miguel Gomez.
3. President Mario G. Menocal.

(Compiled from data submitted by Julio de la Torre)
December 30, 1921.

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

C O N S O L I D A T E D T A B L E

OFFENSES	Palma	Gomez	Menocal	TOTAL
Alteracion de Orden Publico (Inciting Mobs, etc.)		1		1
Amenazas (Threats),		2		2
Atentado (Assaulting Authority)		3		3
Calumnia (Libel)			1	1
Dano(Damage to Property)		8		8
Desacato (Insult to Court Officer)		2		2
Desobediencia (Disobedience of Authority)		17		17
Disparo de Arma (Shooting)	1	2	5	8
Duelo (Dueling)	2	3	4	9
Escandalo (Breach of the Peace)		10		10
Estafa (Embezzlement),		1		1
Falsedad (Fraud)	2			
Falta contra la Policia y las Personas (Offense against the Police and persons)		23		23
Homicidio (Homicide)	1	4		5
Infraccion Codigo Postal (Infraction of Postal Laws),		4		4
Ley de Caza (Violation of Game Laws)		1		1
Ley Electoral (" " Electoral Law)		4		4
Ley Farmacia (" " Druggists Law)		1		1
Ley Loteria (" " Lottery Law)		1	1	2
Order 213 (?)		10		10
Sanitaria (Violation of Sanitary Laws)		30		30
Injurias (Slander)	24	106	11	141
Totals Forward -	30	233	22	285

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

OFFENSE	Palma	Gomez	Menocal	TOTAL
Totals Forward	50	233	22	285
Juego (Gambling)		3	6	9
Lesiones (Mayhem) (Bodily Injury)		10	4	14
Maltrato de Obra (Battery)		4		4
Malversacion (Misappropriation)		1		1
Ofensas de la Moral (Offenses to Morality)		1		1
Perjurio (Perjury)	1			1
Rebelion (Rebellion)	4	26		30
Resistencia (Resistance to Law)		2	1	3
Rifa (Raffling)	1	4		5
Rina (Fighting)			1	1
Sedicion (Sedition)	2	3		5
Substraccion de Dodumentos Electorales (Removal of Electoral Documents)-	5			5
Uso de Armas (Using Firearms)		2		2
Vejacion (Public Insult)		3	3	6
TOTAL INDICTMENTS -	43 #	292	37	# 372
PROSECUTIONS GRANTED	1	0	0	1
PROSECUTIONS DENIED	42	131	37	210
PENDING ACTION BY CONGRESS	--	50	--	50
	43	# 181	37	# 261

NOTE: The discrepancy in the figures for the Administration of President Jose Miguel Gomez are apparently due, as far as can be ascertained, to the fact that some individuals have several separate indictments and that the denial of prosecution by Congress has been counted but once for each such individual.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 21 1923
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-138

Exc II

B

LIST OF ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE REPRESENTATIVES, PENDING DECISION OF THE COMMISSION OF ACTS.

REASON	COURT	CAUSE	DOCUMENTS
REPRESENTATIVE ANTONIO DE ARMAS Y NODAL			
Offense against Individuals	J.C.Jovellanos	103-1920	13546
REPRESENTATIVE PEDRO A. ARAGONES			
Shooting in Town,	J.C.4th.Sectn.	8002-1921	14564
REPRESENTATIVE MANUEL ALONSO AMPUDIA			
Violation Sanitary Laws,	J.C.4th.Sectn.	1758-1922	15466
REPRESENTATIVE JOSE ALBERNI			
Bodily Injury,	J.I.2nd.Sectn.	978-1921	14567
REPRESENTATIVE EDUARDO J. BELTRAN			
Violation Druggists' Regln.	J.C.Marianao,	198-1919	13127
REPRESENTATIVE JOSE BALDOR			
Murder,	J.I.1st.Sectn.	950-1920	13646
REPRESENTATIVE JOSE R. CANO			
Battery,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	13188-1919	13350
REPRESENTATIVE JOSE R. DEL CUETO			
Offense against the Police,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	8452-1919	13123
Violation Penal Code,	" 2nd. "	9251-1922	15771
Offense to the Police,	" " "	11269-1922	15816
REPRESENTATIVE RAFAEL CABRERA			
Offense against Individuals,	J.C. Cienfuegos	843-1919	13129
Slander,	" 1st. Sectn.	1584-1922	15770
REPRESENTATIVE CARLOS Mª DE LA CRUZ			
Disobedience of Authorities and Public Insult, (Three more were previously denegated).	J.C. Cienfuegos	2511-1921	13772
REPRESENTATIVE ERNESTO COLLADO			
Perconal Insult,	J.C. Palmira,	27-1920	13423
Murder,	J.I.2nd.Sectn.,	436-1921	14492
Disobedience of Authorities and Slander,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.,	2074-1922	15467
Slander,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.,	1493-1922	15370
REPRESENTATIVE JOSE M. DE LA CUESTA			
Offense against the Police,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.,	6248-1921	14550

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

REASON	COURT	CAUSE	DOCUMENTS
	REPRESENTATIVE ENRIQUE CASUSO		
Violation Penal Code,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.	5019-1922	15610
	REPRESENTATIVE IBRAHIM CONSUEGRA		
Violation Penal Code,	J.C.4th.Sectn.	397-1922	15291
	REPRESENTATIVE ARMANDO CHARDIET		
Slander and Libel,	J.I.2nd.Sectn.	1261-1921	14569
" " "	" " "	1415-1921	14571
	REPRESENTATIVE JUAN ESPINOSA		
Slander,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	4013-1920	13725
"	" " "	3872-1920	15676
"	" " "	3581-1920	15654
"	" " "	863-1921	13777
	REPRESENTATIVE L. FERNANDEZ HERMO		
Slander,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.,	2120-1921	14568
" P. Republic	" 3rd. "	2588-1922	15743
Violation Sanitary Law,	" 4th. "	8660-1922	15785
	REPRESENTATIVE ORESTES FERRARA		
Slander,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	1675-1922	15599
"	" " "	687-1922	15489
	REPRESENTATIVE OLIMPO FONSECA		
Violation Elect.Code,	J.I. Bayamo,	259-1920	13662
	REPRESENTATIVE ALFREDO GUILLEN		
Libel,	Supreme Court,	02-1918	13124
Clandestine Publication,	J.I.V.las Tunas,	111-1919	13374
Murder,	" " "	119-1920	13395
Assaulting Authority,	" " "	132-1920	13656
Damage and Public Insult,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.,	10470-1921	14573
Slander,	" " "	1178-1922	15605
Violation Postal Code,	J.I.3rd. "	856-1922	15698
	REPRESENTATIVE HELIODORO GIL		
Slander,	J.C.San Cristobal	45-1919	13190
Violation Sanitary Law,	" 3rd. Sectn.	17441-1918	13128
Slander,	" San Cristobal	43-1919	13126
Insult to Court Officer,	J.I.Pinar del Rio	252-1920	13745
Slander,	J.C. " " "	33-1922	15548
	REPRESENTATIVE CARLOS GUAS		
Damage to the Property,	J.M. Palmira,	20-1921	14526
Offenses to the Police,	J.C.1st.Sectn.,	6247-1919	13347

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

REASON	COURT	CAUSE	DOCUMENTS
	REPRESENTATIVE RAFAEL GROSSO		
Violation Water Regultn.	J.C.3rd.Sectn.,	937-1920	13417
Slander,	J.I.3rd.Sectn.,	1806-1919	13359
	REPRESENTATIVE JUAN GROMLIER		
Slander,	J.C.Matanzas,	331-1922	15635
	REPRESENTATIVE RAMON G. CSUNA		
Violation Penal Code,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.,	1119-1922	15309
	REPRESENTATIVE PEDRO HERRERA SOTOLONGO		
Slander,	J.I.2nd.Sectn.,	364-1921	14525
	REPRESENTATIVE ALFREDO HORNEDO		
Offenses against the Police	J.C.2nd.Sectn.	6416-1919	13184
Violation Water Regultns.	" 3rd. "	12103-1919	13344
Offense agst. the Police,	" 2nd. "	13233-1920	13723
Disobedience of Authorities,	" 3rd. "	226391920	13422
Offenses against the Police,	" 1st. "	6895-1921	14560
Shooting,	" 3rd. "	10165-1921	14571
Violation Sanitary Law,	" 2nd. "	3137-1922	15519
" " "	" 2nd. "	5326-1922	15653
	REPRESENTATIVE BENITO LAGUERUELA		
Slander,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.	1888-1919	13348
Violation Water Regultns.	" 4th. "	7128-1919	13415
" Sanitary Law,	" 3rd. "	169-1920	13414
" " "	" 4th. "	3929-1920	13651
Embezzlement,	J.I.1st. "	217-1920	15520
Violation Sanitary Law,	J.C.1st. "	1035-1922	15451
Violation Penal Code,	J.C.4th. "	1189-1922	15301
Violation Sanitary O.	J.C.1st. "	1034-1922	15501
	REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN S. LOPEZ		
Slander,	J.I.2nd.Sectn.	1116-1919	13368
	REPRESENTATIVE JOSE M. LASA		
Violation Sanitary Law	J.C.3rd. Sectn.	9859-1919	13188
	REPRESENTATIVE DANIEL LIMA		
Offenses to Morality,	J.C. Matanzas	523-1920	13652
Slander,	" "	161-1920	13489
Gambling,	" "	16-1922	15252
	REPRESENTATIVE RAMON DE LEON		
Misappropiation of Funds,	J.I.Guantanamo,	280-1918	13354

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

REASON	COURT	CAUSE	DOCUMENTS
	REPRESENTATIVE AQUILINO LOMBARD		
Verbal Offense,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.	13156-1921	15198
" "	" " "	3398-1922	15528
	REPRESENTATIVE JOSE G. LOMBARD		
Using Firearms,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.	3480-1921	14520
	REPRESENTATIVE MANUEL LORES		
Public Insult,	J.C.4th.Sectn.	3218-1922	15536
	REPRESENTATIVE CARLOS MENDIETA		
Libel,	J.I.3rd.Sectn.,	349-1919	13302
Duelling,	" Marianao,	163-1919	13416
	REPRESENTATIVE CARLOS MACHADO		
Using Firearms,	J.M.Esperanza,	60-1920	13773
Slander,	J.C.2nd. Sectn.,	1725-1922	15715
	REPRESENTATIVE ENRIQUE MAZAS		
Insult to Court Officer,	J.I.Cienfuegos,	1189-1920	14518
Perjury,	" "	444-1922	15694
	REPRESENTATIVE MODESTO MAIDIQUE		
Disobedience,	J.I.Cienfuegos,	8956-1921	14562
Shooting and Bodily Injury,	J.C.Ciego Avila,	227-1922	15756
	REPRESENTATIVE FELIX MARTINEZ		
Disrespect to the Court,	J.I.Matanzas,	272-1922	14552
Disobedience of Authorities	J.C.2nd.Sectn.	1490-1922	15308
" " "	" " "	1491-1922	15307
	REPRESENTATIVE PABLO G. MENOCAL		
Violation Water R.	J.C.4th.Sectn.	5820-1922	15701
	REPRESENTATIVE RAUL NAVARRETE		
Violation Penal Code,	J.C.4th.Sectn.	9113-1921	15253
Slander,	J.C.2nd. "	1193-1922	15626
Violation Sanitary Law	" " "	8435-1922	15774
Violation Penal Code, Disobedience to the Police	" " "	11604-1922	15820

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

REASON	COURT	CAUSE	DOCUMENTS
	REPRESENTATIVE ADOLFO NUMEZ		
Breach of the Peace,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	467-1920	13399
Battery,	" " "	273-1920	13413
Threats,	" " "	3168-1920	13483
Compulsion,	" " "	3612-1920	13481
Offenses to the Police,	" 2nd. "	4558-1922	15588
	REPRESENTATIVE GUSTAVO PINO		
Disobedience of Authorities,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.,	11197-1918	14517
Slander,	" 2nd. "	2221-1921	14572
	REPRESENTATIVE JOSE G. PANIAGUA		
Offenses to General Interests	J.M.Jovellanos	67-1921	14515
Conspiration,	J.I.Cardenas,	442-1922	15794
	REPRESENTATIVE LUCILO DE LA PENA		
Offenses to the Police	J.C.4th.Sectn.	8066-1921	14563
	REPRESENTATIVE J.L. DEL POZO		
Violation Electoral Code	A.Pinar del Rio	247-1920	14551
Public Disorder,	J.I. 3rd.Sectn.	1111-1922	15773
	REPRESENTATIVE ELPIDIO PEREZ		
Violation Water R.	J.C.4th.Sectn.	9760-1921	14570
	REPRESENTATIVE JUAN J. RODRIGUEZ		
Disrespect Public Order	J.M.Matanzas,	143-1920	13479
	REPRESENTATIVE ENRIQUE RECIO		
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	218-1920	13401
Disobedience of Authorts.	" 2nd. "	4423-1921	14521
	REPRESENTATIVE FRANCISCO SOTO		
Violation Electoral Code,	J.I.Bayamo	259-1920	13662
	REPRESENTATIVE OSCAR SOTO		
Fighting and Bodily Injury	J.C.1st.Sectn.	5223-1920	13650
Libel,	J.I. " "	1622-1921	15226
Slander,	J.C.2nd. "	2894-1921	14941
Slander,	" 3rd. "	1675-1922	15489
	REPRESENTATIVE EMILIO SARDINAS		
Denial of Aid,	J.C.2nd.Sectn.	256-1921	13744

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

REASON	COURT	CAUSE	DOCUMENTS
	REPRESENTATIVE BARTOLOME SAGARO		
Slander Secy. Treasury,	J.I.2nd.Sectn.	353-1919	13131
Battery and Slander,	J.C.2nd. "	7018-1921	14559
Slander,	J.C.3rd. "	2588-1922	15743
Slander,	J.C.3rd. "	1675-1922	15599
	REPRESENTATIVE ANGEL TRINCHET		
Violation Electoral Code,	J.I.Puerto Padre,	56-1920	13485
Offenses,	J.M.Baracoa,	75-1920	13656
Offenses,	J.M.Baracoa,	73-1920	13658
	REPRESENTATIVE FELIPE VALLS		
Violation Traffic R.	J.C.2nd.Sectn.	142-1922	15719
	REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN WOLTER DEL RIO		
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	218-1920	13407
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	20-1920	13406
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	217-1920	13405
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.,	223-1920	13404
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.,	222-1920	13403
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	65-1920	13402
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	164-1920	13408
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	66-1920	13409
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	3963-1919	13376
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	3994-1919	13375
Slander S. Agriculture,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	220-1920	13421
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	219-1920	13419
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	1123-1920	13491
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	484-1920	13480
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.1st.Sectn.	1682-1920	13649
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.1st.Sectn.	1262-1920	13647
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.1st.Sectn.	2755-1920	13724
Slander P. A. Orient,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	1308-1920	13508
Slander P. Republic,	J.C.3rd.Sectn.	319-1921	13774

Havana, December 14, 1922.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

May 16, 1923.

2657-2-139

3-1

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 1896.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Claims of American Citizens in connection with Cuban Revolution of 1917. - (No.3890)

M.I. I.A. K.B. 4/1

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 25 1923

1. There is forwarded herewith copy of Despatch No. 112, dated May 11, 1923, addressed by Ambassador Crowder to The Secretary of State at Washington, on the subject of unpaid claims of American citizens growing out of the revolutionary disturbances in Cuba in 1917.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

COPY

No. 112.

Havana, Cuba, May 11, 1923.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's Instruction No. 27 of April 5, 1923, with reference to the desire of the United States Government that a suitable plan be adopted by the Cuban Government for the settlement of claims of American citizens for damages arising out of the Revolutionary disturbances in 1917. I have ~~xhxxyxx~~ delayed my reply to this communication untila thorough search could be made of the Embassy records for data bearing upon the questions presented. In the dispatch above referred to it is stated that the Department feels that the first available opportunity should be sought to press upon the attention of the Cuban Government the desire of the United States for the early adjustment of the claims in question, and you direct me, if in my opinion the present is an opportune time for the purpose, to bring the matter again to the attention of the foreign office and to report developments. I have not deemed it wise to bring this matter to the attention of the Cuban Foreign Office as yet, and will delay doing so until a ~~xhxxxifixxtionxx~~ clarification of the situation may be effected by the reply of the Department to the inquiries hereinafter propounded.

When, in February, 1917, it became apparent that Cuba was in a state of active revolution, the Department expressed its apprehension with reference to the situation and announced its adherence to the constitutional government of Cuba; when the revolt gained strength, this Embassy, then a Legation, as a result of its instructions from the Department, communicated to the Cuban Government and proclaimed, on February 18, 1917, to the Cuban people that as to the disorders then impending:

"1. The Government of the United States supports and sustains the constitutional government of the Republic of Cuba.
"2. The armed revolt against the constitutional government of Cuba is consideredby the Government of the United States as a lawless and unconstitutional act and will not be countenanced.
"3. The leaders of the revolt will be held responsible for injury to foreign nationals, and for destruction of foreign property."
(Italics supplied)

As a result of this proclamation and of the prompt action of the Cuban Government, the revolution was suppressed, not however until after damage to, and confiscation of, property of American citizens as a result of action proceeding from the following sources:

(1) Loss inflicted or property requisitioned by troops of the constitutional government; and

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

(2) Damage inflicted or property confiscated by the revolutionary forces.

As to the responsibility of the Cuban Government for losses falling within category (1) above, namely, less inflicted, or property requisitioned by the constitutional Government, there is, I assume, no conflict of opinion, and insofar as I am advised, claims arising under this classification have been settled to some extent, or if any still subsist, they may be adjusted upon proper representation, and reparation made.

However, doubt exists as to the liability of the Cuban Government for losses inflicted from causes arising within category (2) above, or in the event no legal liability exists, or is not acknowledged, the degree of understanding between the two governments as to the action to be taken with reference thereto.

For the purpose of this inquiry, therefore, confining myself to consideration of the question raised in Paragraph 2 above, the records of this Embassy disclose, in historical sequence, the following facts:

Reverting to the Department's declaration of February 18, 1917, to the effect that:

> "3. The leaders of the revolt will be held responsible for injury to foreign nationals, and for destruction of foreign property.",

it would seem by this statement of policy that the liability for any losses falling within the second category, which might be sustained in the uprising, was, in futuro, but at such a short period of time prior to the actual infliction of such losses as to be practically contemporaneous therewith, placed upon the leaders of the revolution and not upon the constitutional government of Cuba.

As a result of certain instructions from the Department during 1917 and 1918, and by reason of inquiries made to the then Minister, Mr. Gonzales, by American citizens who had suffered damage to property, a conference was held between President Menocal and Mr. Gonzales, in the course of which, the President "expressed the desire to compensate foreigners for damage done by the rebels, 'as an act of grace', and *** if possible, make the people pay such losses by direct taxation and so that they would know what they were paying for *** (and) at the earliest moment that appeared promising to ask Congress for authority to inaugurate a plan for paying the claims ***." This information was transmitted to the Department by Dispatch No. 667 of June 10, 1918. It would appear that this statement of President Menocal read in connection with the entire context, probably was personal to him, and not only did not commit the Government of Cuba to the payment of claims falling under the category now under consideration, but did not even definitely commit the Executive branch of the government to the principle of reparations therefor.

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

As a result of further representations made to the Cuban Government, the Cuban Secretary of State on December 18,1919, defined the position of the Cuban Government to be that:

> " *** the present Government not having omitted any effort whatsoever to quell the revolution to which Your Excellency refers, and to defend as far as it was possible the persons and interests of nationals and foreigners, in our opinion the claims filed by foreigners who suffered losses from the aforementioned revolution would be subject to procedure only if it could be undeniably proved that on the part of the Government of Cuba there was blame or negligence in the defense of those persons and their interest; not being so, it is the international practice, as Your Excellency knows, adopted and applied by European and American nations, including that of Your Excellency, that in case of civil war, similar to the one under discussion, there is no right of reclamation whatever on the part of a foreign element residing in the nation in which the revolution took place, as, were it otherwise, they would enjoy a privilege of which the nationals are deprived.
>
> "Referring to the claims of American citizens which were referred to this Department, on account of the revolution of 1917, I can assure Your Excellency that they have been carefully studied, and that in them there exists no element whatever from which it could be inferred that there was culpability or negligence on the part of the Cuban Government."

This position of the Cuban Government manifested and communicated virtually in the shadow of the revolution, was a definite disclaimer of legal liability, and, as I understand the practice to be, was a correct statement of the international legal principles involved.

The matter apparently remained in this status until February 28,1920, when the Department, by Instruction No. 27 of that date, referred to the expression of the intentions of President Menocal hereinbefore set out, and expressed surprise concerning "the apparent change of attitude on the part of the Cuban Government with respect to these claims" as "indicated by the note" of the Cuban Secretary of State of December 18,1919, quoted above. The Department specifically declined to comment on the principle enunciated by the Cuban Foreign Office as to the non-liability of the Cuban Government for losses resulting from the revolution, and reserved this point for future discussion, "should it be deemed necessary to do so", and pointed out that the claims filed included items of loss inflicted, and for goods requisitioned by the forces of Cuban constitutional Government, to which the disclaimer of responsibility on the part of the Cuban Government could not have application; the Department directed that the sense of the foregoing be communicated to the Cuban Foreign Office and a definite statement requested whether:

> " *** the Cuban Government expects to take any steps to

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

provide means for the adjustment of claims arising out of the revolution, adding that if it is not the intention of the Cuban Government to adopt such measures it will be necessary for the Government of the United States to consider on their merits the claims of American citizens and to press through diplomatic channels such claims as this Government considers well founded."

In compliance with these instructions (as appears from the memorandum in the files of the Embassy dated May 7,1920), the then Minister, Mr. Long, on March 23, 1920, informally directed a note to the Cuban Foreign Office carrying out these instructions, and transmitting an expression of insistence on the part of the United States with reference to the settlement of these claims; this memorandum further states:

> "At a conference with President Menocal (Doctor Desvernine also being present), it was agreed that the note should not be presented as President Menocal preferred to operate as of his own volition, rather than under pressure, President Menocal agreeing to send a message to Congress, requesting the organization of a Claims Commission."

Apparently as a result of these representations President Menocal on April 21, 1920, sent the following message to the Cuban Congress:

> "In respect of the seditious movement of 1917, numerous claims have been presented to the Government - the majority of which were from foreigners - requesting indemnification for damages to goods and property suffered by the claimants, through said movement.
>
> It is obvious that the Government of the Republic cannot be responsible except for those damages caused by the rebels with respect to which proof has been given that, although they could have been avoided, this was not done by the lawful authorities or their military or civil agents; but, moved by a spirit of discretion and liberty, I beg that Congress authorize me to nominate a commission formed of Magistrates of the Supreme and Superior Courts, to examine, classify and study claims of this nature and indicate exactly the amounts of indemnification which may be considered, in order to request of the Legislative Power, once this work has been completed, the concession of credit involved."

No action was taken by Congress upon this recommendation, but it is apparent from the memorandum of Mr. Long above referred to that opposition was offered thereto, and that action was probably blocked due to the so-called legislative strike of the Liberal Party, occasioned by the passage of the amendment to the Electoral Law permitting coalition of parties.

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

In 1921, and again in March and April, 1922, the matter was brought by the Legation to the attention of President Zayas, as the result of which he sent his message of May 15,1922, to the Cuban Congress, reading as follows:

> "Through his message of April 21, 1920, my predecessor in the Presidency of the Republic, Major General Mario G. Menocal, addressed Congress notifying it that numerous claims had been presented to the Government requesting indemnification for the damages suffered by the claimants as a consequence of the revolutionary movement of 1917, and at the same time requesting that legislative measures be adopted on the subject.
>
> This problem finds itself at the present time in the same situation as on the above mentioned date and the claimants are urging that the matter be decided upon. Therefore I take the liberty of recommending to Congress that it look up the aforementioned message with the object of granting to that metter the attention that in its judgment it deserves."

No action was taken by the Congress upon this recommendation and no further activity on the part of the Cuban Government in this connection has occurred.

The foregoing facts collectively show that, (1) the Legislative branch of the Cuban Government, the only branch competent to bind the Government in this regard, has not committed itself to, or acted favorably upon, the principle of acceptance of liability for losses occasioned to American citizens arising by reason of the acts of agencies other than those of the constitutional Government, and (2) that the Government of the United States has not clearly defined its position with reference to its demand for reparations, that is, whether representations are to be made to the Cuban Government looking to settlement of these claims,as (a) "an act of grace" as defined by President Menocal, or (b) upon the ground of legal liability of the Cuban Government.

I understand the general and accepted principle of international law, that property lost in the track of war is irrevocably lost, to be qualified in the case of an unsuccessful revolution, by the precept that, in the absence of treaty stipulations to the contrary,, a government is not responsible, either to its own nationals or those of other nations, for loss or damage occasioned to their property by acts of revolutionists when all expedient and available measures have been taken by said government to suppress the insurrection and in this way gives the best protection it can afford to the lives and property threatened by it; this in substance is in general accord with the principles pointed out by the Cuban Secretary of State in his note of December 18,1919, and no question is raised upon the record as to dereliction upon the part of the Cuban Government in this respect; neither have I discovered a treaty or convention

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

between the two countries modifying the general principles stated. Having regard, therefore, to these principles of international law, and to the facts as disclosed from the records of this Embassy as above set out, the situation would appear to require that representations be made to the Cuban Government to the end that definite action be taken tooking to the acceptance of liability for claims (a) for loss or damage occasioned by government forces on the basis of legal liability, and (b) for loss or damage occasioned by revolutionary forces on the basis of "an act of grace." If, however, the Department has receded from its position as expressed in its proclamation to the Cuban Government and people of February 18,1917, to the effect that it would hold liable the leaders of the revolution for damage to foreign property, and desires to urge the legal liability of the Cuban Government for such losses, I request that I be definitely so advised, and furnished with diplomatic precedents to sustain a position contrary to that expressed in the official note of the Cuban Secretary of State of December 18,1919, supra. If, upon the contrary, the Department desires to press these claims for reparations as "an act of grace", upon receipt of such information as to its position I shall take immediate steps with a view to securing expeditious action.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. CROWDER.

LNR/GT

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

(2)
Chief, Latin American Subsection
MIL. INTEL. DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT
M.I. I.A.K.B. 7/13

2-1 July 6, 1923.2657-Q-140

No. 1919

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: New appointment in the Cuban Cabinet. (No. 3100)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 11 1923

1. Dr. Eduardo Gonzalez Manet has been installed as Secretary of Public Instruction, succeeding Dr. Francisco Zayas, brother of the President, who has been named Cuban Minister at Paris.

Following is a brief sketch of the new Cabinet Member:

Dr. Eduardo Gonzalez Manet is a lawyer and a newspaper man. Born in Santiago de Cuba in the year 1873; studied at Havana University, and later studied in Madrid, where he was also a captain in the Spanish Army in Spain, and served on the staff of General Blanco in the last days of Spain in Cuba, fighting against the Cuban revolutionary army. Was present at the signing of the Treaty of Paris which concluded the Spanish-American War. Retired from the Spanish army, and has long been a leader of the Conservative party in Santiago, from which place he was sent as a Member of the House of Representatives at Havana, from 1919 to 1923.

For sometime Dr. Manet has been the writer of a daily column in the Havana morning newspaper EL MUNDO, under the caption "Como Vemos las Cosas" ("Affairs as we see them"). This column is widely read, and the opinions expressed therein (Dr. Manet's) have had considerable influence in Cuba. He has also been writing for the Havana evening daily, LA PRENSA, over the name of Metz. Until about March, 1922 he posed as a great friend of the American Government and wrote laudatory editorials on General Crowder's work in Cuba, and the American Government, at the same time keeping up a severe criticism of President Zayas and his administration. From about March, 1922 up to the present time his writings have changed completely, and he has since then continually criticized the work of General Crowder, and the American Government, and strongly supported President Zayas and his administration.

Dr. Manet was the Cuban press candidate for the same office to which now appointed, on two previous occasions when changes in the Cabinet took place, and his present appointment is taken to mean recognition of the press, by the President, as well as for the

RECEIVED
1923
M.I.D. SECTION
2-08

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

support which would accrue to the President in the coming electoral campaign. Dr. Manet was particularly active during the last Cabinet crisis, on the fake issue of 'Nationalism'.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

7/13 Enclosed newspaper article, with reproduction of photographs, retained for use in Who's Who. Carbon copy of report retained in Carbon files.

ACB ra

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

(5)

1 Encl
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 15

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

July 31, 1923.

2-1 1922 2657-B-241

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1935

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 14 1923

Subject: Attitude of Cuban Army Officers toward President Zayas and the present Administration.

Lieut.-Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

CONFIDENTIAL

1. There is forwarded herewith copy of a Memorandum prepared in this office under date of July 31,1923, for the Ambassador, concerning the above subject.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Carbon copy retained in Combat Intelligence Digest
Files - Cuba -

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

Enc. 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
G-2 INTELL DIV
3637-Q-147
WAR DEPARTMENT

2-1 July 31, 1923.

CONFIDENTIAL

6300

MEMORANDUM FOR THE AMBASSADOR. ← omit.

SUBJECT: Attitude of Cuban Army Officers toward President Zayas and the present Administration.

1. Read by the Director M.I.D.
2. copy forwarded W.D. G-2

On their own initiative and without my soliciting information on the above subject, not less than eight officers,- nearly all of them of field rank, and two near the top of the service, have at various times within the last few months expressed to me dissatisfaction with the policies of the Chief Executive and disgust over the official acts of both houses of the Cuban Congress. In expressing their grievances, most of these officers dealt in generalities and made no specific charges or complaints on which they based their apparent dissatisfaction (except as below). Since the matter was of a delicate nature, and not being sure of their real object in introducing this subject, I volunteered no comment and did not press them for further details. As time goes on and I become better acquainted and can determine whom to trust, I shall be able to secure more definite information on the subject.

The following is a specific item: There is at present a bill before the Cuban Congress making eligible for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, all sergeants of twenty years' service. This bill was passed and returned with the Presidential veto written by the General Staff of the Army. If this bill finally becomes a law over the

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

President's veto, as the General Staff seems to fear, it will be necessary to close the military academy and practically all other schools, since there would never be any vacancies for the graduates, and consequently the class and educational qualifications of all future army officers would be greatly lowered. Several high officers who have talked with me about this matter within the last few days express the opinion that the President vetoed this bill merely to appease the General Staff, for political reasons, but that in reality he is not interested in the matter and will take no other action to prevent its passage over his veto.

Another specific item of complaint and dissatisfaction is the matter of the retirement bill. During the fiscal year 1922-3, owing to lack of funds and provision for a suitable retirement fund, officers on the retired list received only about 33-⅓ of the amount acutally due them, as shown more in detail in my Memorandum to you of July 28,1923. This condition is seriously resented by officers on the active list because of the uncertainty of their income after they pass to the retired list.

The officers who discussed the above two items with me stated in the most positive terms that these two matters alone had had a most detrimental effect upon the discipline and morale of the army officers.

Nearly all Cuban army and navy officers with whom I have been in contact never miss an opportunity to express their admiration and affection for the American Government and particularly the American Army and Navy. The result of having a few Cuban army officers at our

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

various service schools in the United States has had a very good effect. Every officer who has returned from one of the schools is a real missionary, and they are constantly singing to their brother officers, praises of the American officers with whom they came in contact in the United States, and telling and retelling how well and courteously they were treated everywhere in the United States.

W. H. SHUTAN
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

G-2 2657-Q-141

G-2
JJB

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 23 1923

2657-Q-141

August 20, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE A. C. OF S., G-3;

Subject: Copy of Report from the Military Attache, Cuba, reference attitude of Cuban Army Officers towards Cuban President and his administration.

The enclosed report on above subject contains information of interest to your Division in relation to the detail of Cuban Officers to attend courses at our Special and General Service Schools.

W. K. NAYLOR,
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

llS
1 encls.

AUG 21 1923

91-3

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

M.I.D.
Encl 1
MIL. INTEL.
2617-V-141
2
1923 AUG 30

COPY OF REPORT FROM MILITARY ATTACHE,
CUBA.

SUBJECT: Attitude of Cuban Army Officers toward President Zayas and the present Administration.

On their own initiative and without my soliciting information on the above subject, not less than eight officers - nearly all of them of field rank, and two near the top of the service, have at various times within the last few months expressed to me dissatisfaction with the policies of the Chief Executive and disgust over the official acts of both houses of the Cuban Congress. In expressing their grievances, most of these officers dealt in generalities and made no specific charges or complaints on which they based their apparent dissatisfaction (except as below). Since the matter was of a delicate nature, and not being sure of their real object in introducing this subject, I volunteered no comment and did not press them for further details. As time goes on and I become better acquainted and can determine whom to trust, I shall be able to secure more definite information on the subject.

The following is a specific item: There is at present a bill before the Cuban Congress making eligible for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, all sergeants of twenty years' service. This bill was passed and returned with the Presidential veto written by the General Staff of the Army. If this bill finally becomes a law over the President's veto, as the General Staff seems to fear, it will be necessary to close the military academy and practically all other schools, since there would never be any vacancies for the graduates, and consequently the class and educational qualifications of all future army officers would be greatly lowered. Several high officers who have talked with me about this matter within the last few days express the opinion that the President vetoed this bill merely to appease the General Staff, for political reasons, but that in reality he is not interested in the matter and will take no other action to prevent its passage over his veto.

Another specific item of complaint and dissatisfaction is the matter of the retirement bill. During the fiscal year 1922-3, owing to lack of funds and provision for a suitable retirement fund, officers on the retired list received only about 33⅓% of the amount actually due them, as shown more in detail in my Memorandum to you of July 28, 1923. This condition is seriously resented by officers on the active list because of the uncertainty of their income after they pass to the retired list.

The officers who discussed the above two items with me stated in the most positive terms that these two matters alone had had a most detrimental effect upon the discipline and morale of the army officers.

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

Nearly all Cuban army and navy officers with whom I have been in contact never miss an opportunity to express their admiration and affection for the American Government and particularly the American Army and Navy. The result of having a few Cuban army officers at our various service schools in the United States has had a very good effect. Every officer who has returned from one of the schools is a real missionary, and they are constantly singing to their brother officers, praises of the American officers with whom they came in contact in the United States, and telling and retelling how well and courteously they were treated everywhere in the United States.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

For A. C. of S., G-3.

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

G-2 2657-Q-141

G-2
JJB

SERVICE GROUP OF WAR
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 23 1923
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-141
3

August 20, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE A. C. OF S., W. P. D.:

Subject: Copy of Report from the Military Attache, Cuba, reference attitude of Cuban Army Officers towards Cuban President and his Administration.

The enclosed report on above subject is believed to contain information of interest to you.

W. K. NAYLOR,
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

lls
1 encls.

Record Section

AUG 21 1923 WPD

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

G-3/7691

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
OPERATIONS & TRAINING DIVISION, G-3,
WASHINGTON

G-3
LHW

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTEL. DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

August 24 ,1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

Subject: Copy of Report from the Military Attache, Cuba, reference attitude of Cuban Army Officers towards Cuban President and his administration.

The attached report noted with thanks.

1 encl.
t/pc

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,
Colonel, General Staff,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff.

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

G-2/2657-Q-141

G-2
JJB

2657-Q-141

October 9, 1923.

Subject: Loyalty of Cuban Army to Present Administration.

To: Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. It is desired that you submit with the least practicable delay your estimate of what might reasonably be expected of the Cuban Army in the event the present opposition movement should bring about hostile demonstrations of force or actual revolution in arms against the Zayas Government.

2. (a) Is it probable that the Army or a majority of the organizations would support the movement or remain neutral?

(b) If you should conclude that there would be a division of opinion in the Army as to loyalty to the Government or adhesion to the opposition, what proportions might be represented on either side, particularly as regards branches of the service?

(c) Should a division into pro and anti-Government parties develop in the Army in the contingency mentioned in paragraph 1, what procedure is most likely to be followed and with what probable results?

(d) What action might be expected on the part of the General Staff?

(e) What action might be expected on the part of higher ranking troop commanders, especially those who might reasonably be expected to become the outstanding leaders on either side?

3. What significance do you attach, if any, to the prompt passage and promulgation of nine laws, each materially affecting the military establishment, during the four weeks that have elapsed since the opposition movement assumed alarming proportions?

4. Please cover such other questions as may occur to you in the preparation of your estimate. If it is practicable to cover the question

SECRET

O.C.S., M.I.D., G-2

Oct. 8/23 JJB
(Date) (Initials)

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

asked above in paragraph 2 (a) in a brief cable in code, do so, and send in your complete estimate by next pouch forwarded after receipt of this letter. For the A. C. of S., G-2.

H. W. T. EGLIN,
Major, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief, M. I. 5.

VIII

MAILED M.I.D. OCT 9 1923
By

SECRET
O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S.

Oct. 8/23 JJR
(Date) (Initials)

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 16th 1923

2657-Q-141/4

3-1

No.- 1983.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Loyalty of Cuban Army to Present Administration.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Military Attaché American Embassy
MOTOR
M. E. LOCKE,
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
M. I. D.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 23 1923 M.I. A.K.B. 10/29

SECRET

1. The following estimate as to the loyalty of the Cuban Army to the present Cuban Administration is submitted in compliance with your Despatch G-2/2657-Q-141 dated October 9,1923.

2. (a)

As stated in my cablegram (No.34) of yesterday, based on close personal observation and contact with elements of both factions, it is my belief that at the present time practically all the General Staff and a majority of the higher commanding officers of the districts and battalions, including some who are known to sympathize with the Veteran movement,- would obey the Government's orders against the Veterans; and a great majority of the rank and file would follow the lead of their immediate commanders.

I doubt if any part of the Cuban army would assume and maintain a neutral position should disturbances occur, but there would be detachments who would purposely avoid attacking the Veterans, by delaying in one way or another, orders issued by higher commanders, to attack. This method was practised by detachments of the Cuban Army during the last revolution in 1917.

3. (b)

Undoubtedly a great number of the government forces are in sympathy with the Veteran movement, but at this time no one is able to determine the proportion.

In the event of a division as to loyalty to the Government or adhesion to the Opposition, the greatest proportion on the side of the latter would be from the mobile forces. The attitude of the Army in case of hostilities would in a great measure depend upon the position taken by the higher troop commanders in the army and the personal popularity of the leaders of the Opposition. If Colonel Carlos Mendieta would join the Opposition in the field, he would be able to alienate from the Government a certain number of troops. If he actively supported the movement without taking the field (which is more likely to occur), the number would be less. This applies to other important leaders of the Opposition who have more or less of a following in the army.

It is well known that General Mario Menocal, ex-President of Cuba, is supporting the Veteran movement, and there is some

To Col. Hayden has seen 27 Oct.
MID -

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

justification in the allegations repeatedly made by the Zayas Administration that he fomented the movement prior to his departure for Europe about August 15th., where he is still sojourning. Menocal still has a considerable following in the Army, who will carry out his instructions. A few of these are officers of importance.

General Miguel Varona, on the retired list of the army, is closely identified with the Opposition, and yesterday openly accepted his election on the Supreme Council of the Veterans and Patriots Association. He has a certain following in the army whom he can probably persuade to go over to the Opposition.

General Carlos Garcia Velez, chief of the Opposition, General Enrique Varona, General Alfredo Rego, Colonel Manuel Despaigne, all veterans of the Army of Independence,- and other leaders of the Opposition, have practically no following in the army, but wield great influence over the veterans and the civil population of Cuba.

Colonel Eugenio Silva, Cuban Army Retired, and Captain Demetrio Castillo Pockorny, (U.S.M.A.1913) both have considerable influence in the army, and they have both engaged to undertake active field duty on the side of the Opposition. They are both very actively engaged in the Veteran movement, and exert great influence over its leaders.

4. (c)

I am convinced that at the present time the War Department has no definite plans of procedure to deal with the situation in case the anti-Government faction developed serious proportions in the Army. In spite of the fact that the Veteran movement has been developing and gathering more strength daily for nearly two months, the Chief and other members of the General Staff gave no importance to it until about October 1st., when Mendieta became a factor in the movement. Up to that time no one in the War Department would admit that there was any possibility that the movement would grow to its present strength and importance. Now the War Department and other elements of the Zayas government frankly admit that great danger of a revolution exists, but the only preventive measures thus far adopted have been to increase the guard at all garrisons, and precautions against physical attack on high officials of the Government.

The plans of the Opposition, so far as they have been developed, were reported to your Office in my despatch No. 1978 dated October 12th. Since then, in the province of Santa Clara a force of about 1,500 men have pledged themselves to take the field against the Government. This force is under the leadership of Colonels Emilio del Real and Federico Laredo Brú, the latter being president of the Veterans Provincial Council of Santa Clara Province.

The individual membership of this force are said to possess about 600 miscellaneous firearms and a fair supply of ammunition, and a considerable quantity of dynamite. The town of Cienfuegos alone, headquarters of this Santa Clara organization, has over 7,000 men inscribed on the rolls of the local municipal council. The Supreme Council of the Veterans and Patriots Association consider the Santa Clara branch more highly organized than any other provincial branch of their Association. This organization is holding itself in readiness

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

to carry out any orders given it by the Supreme Council.

5. (d)
This question has been answered in the foregoing information and comment.

6. (e)
Should the present movement bring about hostile demonstrations of force, or actual revolution, the following would become the most important leaders on the side of the Government:

Colonel Rafael del Castillo, commanding officer of the 6th District (Camp Columbia); a very efficient officer of exceptionally strong personality; very intimate with and loyal to Zayas.

Colonel Julio de Cepeda, Inspector General of the Army; of a strong personality; greatly indebted to Zayas for preferred advancement and special favors extended to him by Zayas and his Administration.

Colonel Rogerio Caballero, commanding officer of the 5th District (Havana Province, exclusive of the city of Havana and coast defences). A political follower of Zayas. Holds a number of lottery 'colecturias' allotted to him by Zayas.

Colonel Francisco Carrillo, commanding officer of the 3rd. District (Santa Clara Province). Politician. Loyal to the Zayas Administration.

Major Erasmo Delgado, commanding officer, 1st. Battalion, Camp Columbia. Energetic, forceful, and a good leader of troops in the field, but unpopular with subordinates. Closely bound to Zayas through politics of his family.

Major General Alberto Herrera, Chief of Staff; and Brigadier General Eduardo F. Lores, Assistant Chief of Staff. These are not strong personalities. Both hold their respective offices through political favor. While they do not particularly admire the present Administration, would probably remain loyal to it to keep their jobs.

The following higher ranking officers are reported to be in sympathy with the Veteran movement, and while they might not at the outset take an active part against the Government, there is a strong possibility that they might become involved and take sides with the revolutionary forces.--

Colonel José M. Quero, commanding officer of the 2d District, Camagüey. A very efficient officer; strong personality and very popular with all

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

elements. A political follower of Mendieta.

Colonel Julio R. Sanguily, Commandant of the Military Academy. Good soldier; strong personality; political follower and intimate friend of General Menocal.

Colonel Emiliano Amiel, Commanding officer of the 4th District, Matanzas. Close friend and intimate of Col. Aurelio Hevia, formerly Secretary of Interior in Menocal's cabinet, and very much under his influence. (Col. Hevia is a strong supporter of the Veteran movement). Political follower and personal friend of Menocal; very efficient officer.

Colonel Eduardo Puyol, commanding officer of the 1st. District, Oriente Province. Efficient officer; strong personality; follower of Menocal.

Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Gonzalez y Herrada, second in command, 2d. District, Camagüey. Is positively known to have said that he would not fire against Veterans. An efficient officer.

Brigadier General José Semidey, Chief of Supply and Finance Departments, General Staff. Is known to be a sympathizer with the Veterans.

Col. Federico Rasco, recently in command of the coast defences, of Havana, now on leave of absence, is considered of small importance to either side. He is unpopular with both factions, and it is not known which he would favor.

7. It is well known, in both military and political circles, that the prompt passage and promulgation of the nine laws, each materially affecting the military establishment, during the past few weeks, were passed for the special purpose of calming a great deal of discontent that existed in the army, and as inducements to keep the army loyal to the Administration. The passage of these laws only partially accomplished the results desired by the Administration, and there is still considerable discontent in the service although in a much lesser degree than prior to the passage of these laws.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

P.S.

Since the above was dictated I have received secret advice that Gen. Garcia Velez has just secured definite information as to the positions that will be taken by certain officers and troops of the Cuban Army in the event of revolution. I shall probably secure this information within the next day or two, in which case I will submit a supplementary report.

10/29/23.
Copy #2 to W. P. D.; copy #3 retained in M.I.D. files. AKB

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

SECRET
O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S. G-2
16 Oct 1923
(Date)

COPY OF TELEGRAM

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 2657-Q-741

CODE
CABLE

Received at the War Department,
Washington, October 15, 1923, 6:35 P.M.

WAR DEPARTMENT

From: Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

1 CO To: The Adjutant General.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-23-69

Number 34. October 15th

Referring to your secret despatch of October 9th. Present indications at outset of hostilities practically all General Staff and majority of higher troop commanders including some known Veteran sympathizers would obey Government orders against Veterans. Majority of enlisted personnel would follow lead of immediate commanders.

Shutan, Milattache.

G-2 (for action)
The A.G.
SEC. G.S.

Copy for A.C. of S. G-2 Col. Naylor.

Our letter (secret) referred to is in files turned over to Major Eglin at 1:30 P.M. this date.

SECRET
O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S. G-2
16 Oct. 1923
(Date)

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

SECRET
16 Oct 1923
O.C.S., M.I.D., G.S.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

CODE
CABLE

Received at the War Department,
Washington, October 15, 1923, 6:35 P.M.

4-4 2657-Q-141
7

From: Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

1 CO To: The Adjutant General.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-23-69

Number 34. October 15th

Referring to your secret despatch of October 9th. Present indications at outset of hostilities practically all General Staff and majority of higher troop commanders including some known Veteran sympathizers would obey Government orders against Veterans. Majority of enlisted personnel would follow lead of immediate commanders.

Shutan, Milattache.

G-2 (for action) Copy for War Plans Division:
The A.G.
SEC. G.S.

This telegram received in code in reply to a secret letter to M.A. Cuba asking for his estimate of the probable manifestations of loyalty or the contrary on the part of the Army in the event of armed hostilities between the Govt. and the opposition, is the latest expression of opinion on the subject by our M.A. in Havana - Our letter called for a rather complete estimate on the subject of Loyalty of the Cuban Army, this will come later by mail and a copy will be forwarded to M.I.D.

The above modifies, of course, our conclusions as presented in "The Political Scenery in Cuba" for G-2 M.I.D.

SECRET
O.C.S., M.I.D., G.S.
16 Oct 1923

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

1 Enc

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In reply refer to
G-2 [illegible]7-Q-141

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

1 1

[illegible]57-Q-141
8

Lt. Col. C.B. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

August 20, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE A. C. OF S., W. P. D.:

Subject: Copy of Report from the Military Attache, Cuba, reference attitude of Cuban Army Officers towards Cuban President and his Administration.

The enclosed report on above subject is believed to contain information of interest to you.

W. K. Naylor

RECD W.P.D. AUG 21 1923
1412

W. K. NAYLOR,
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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

Enc 1

1-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-141
WAR DEPARTMENT

COPY OF REPORT FROM MILITARY ATTACHE,
CUBA.

SUBJECT: Attitude of Cuban Army Officers toward President Zayas and the present Administration.

On their own initiative and without my soliciting information on the above subject, not less than eight officers - nearly all of them of field rank, and two near the top of the service, have at various times within the last few months expressed to me dissatisfaction with the policies of the Chief Executive and disgust over the official acts of both houses of the Cuban Congress. In expressing their grievances, most of these officers dealt in generalities and made no specific charges or complaints on which they based their apparent dissatisfaction (except as below). Since the matter was of a delicate nature, and not being sure of their real object in introducing this subject, I volunteered no comment and did not press them for further details. As time goes on and I become better acquainted and can determine whom to trust, I shall be able to secure more definite information on the subject.

The following is a specific item: There is at present a bill before the Cuban Congress making eligible for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, all sergeants of twenty years' service. This bill was passed and returned with the Presidential veto written by the General Staff of the Army. If this bill finally becomes a law over the President's veto, as the General Staff seems to fear, it will be necessary to close the military academy and practically all other schools, since there would never be any vacancies for the graduates, and consequently the class and educational qualifications of all future army officers would be greatly lowered. Several high officers who have talked with me about this matter within the last few days express the opinion that the President vetoed this bill merely to appease the General Staff, for political reasons, but that in reality he is not interested in the matter and will take no other action to prevent its passage over his veto.

Another specific item of complaint and dissatisfaction is the matter of the retirement bill. During the fiscal year 1922-3, owing to lack of funds and provision for a suitable retirement fund, officers on the retired list received only about 33% of the amount actually due them, as shown more in detail in my Memorandum to you of July 28, 1923. This condition is seriously resented by officers on the active list because of the uncertainty of their income after they pass to the retired list.

The officers who discussed the above two items with me stated in the most positive terms that these two matters alone had had a most detrimental effect upon the discipline and morale of the army officers.

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

Nearly all Cuban army and navy officers with whom I have been in contact never miss an opportunity to express their admiration and affection for the American Government and particularly the American Army and Navy. The result of having a few Cuban army officers at our various service schools in the United States has had a very good effect. Every officer who has returned from one of the schools is a real missionary, and they are constantly singing to their brother officers, praises of the American officers with whom they came in contact in the United States, and telling and retelling how well and courteously they were treated everywhere in the United States.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

For War Plans Division

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

3/

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2-1

August 14,
1923.

1923 265 [illegible]-142
Lieut. Col. C.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
AUG 25 1923

No.- 1941

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Report of Mass Meeting held by Veterans of the Cuban Revolution.

RECEIVED G/2,W.D. AUG 23 1923 M.I.

I.A.K.B. 8/30

1. The following is a rough translation of the substance of a meeting held by the Veterans of the Cuban Revolution, at the Maxim Theatre, this city, last Sunday August 12th.

2. The report quoted below is from the "HERALDO DE CUBA" of yesterday, which I have investigated and found to be correct.

"THE VETERANS OF INDEPENDENCE, AT A MASS MEETING, PASS RESOLUTIONS THAT THEY CONSIDER SERIOUS THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE GOVERNMENT WITH LAWS WHICH ARE REPUDIATED BY PUBLIC OPINION, AND THAT THEY PROPOSE TO ACT ENERGETICALLY FOR THE WELFARE OF CUBA. THEY DECLARE A PERMANENT SESSION UNTIL THEY OBTAIN FROM CONGRESS THE IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF THE RECENT LOTTERY LAW, AND THE NON-APPROVAL OF THE TARAFA LAW.

General Garcia Velez (Cuban Minister to London) places himself at the front of this formidable movement.

Aug 14

Yesterday, upon the anniversary of the armistice between Cubans and Spaniards, the Veterans of Independence held a grand mass meeting in the Maxim Theatre, which proved inadequate to accomodate the hundreds who attended, there being delegations from all parts of the Island. Patriotic feeling ran high, and from group to group passed the phrase "The country must be saved". The meeting was presided over by its President, Geberal Antonio Varona, and beside him sat Generals Pedro Diaz, Agustin Cebreco, Juan Eligio Ducassi, José Lara Miret, Tello Sanchez, Rogelio Castillo and Donato Tamayo; Colonel Eulogio Sardiñas, Lt.Col. Acosta who acted temporarily as Secretary,; Col. Federico Laredo Bru, Col. Camejo, Col. Yero Miniet, Major Agustin Quesada, Col. Mario Diaz, and Capt. OscarSoto; and various delegations.

The first subject to be taken up was the question of their pensions , and while discussing this, and complaining of the indifference of the Government to their rights, General Carlos Gercia Velez appeared, and was given a rousing ovation, both on his own account and as being the son of the famous Calixto Garcia

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

of Spanish War times.

General Garcia Velez reminded those present that it was no time to concern themselves as to crumbs to fill the stomach when the country was in grave peril of imminent disappearance; that all-important resolutions must be passed, and that they must not leave the place without first swearing to defend the country again if need be. A minority endeavored to again turn the discussion upon the question of pensions,which was claimed to be the principal object of the meeting, but again General Garcia Velez insisted that it was no time to run around with hot cloths bound about their heads, but to save Cuba,which must be the first consideration. Deafening applause.

Col. Federico Laredo Bru next spoke, in behalf of the delegation from Cienfuegos; he also insisted it was no time for words, but for energetic resolutions. He was listened to with deferential respect as an able orator and lawyer,as well as politician. He said public opinion had been strongly ~~xxxxxx~~ against the lawmakers who had utilized for their own benefit the powers conferred upon them by the people.

Next in turn came Dr. Horacio Martinez Franco,of the delegation from Manzanillo, who gave a stirring discourse; that it was very deplorable that Congress should be taking this stand; that the Veterans must come strongly out and declare their principles as representing the morale and the patriotism of all Cuba, and condemn the acts of Congress in passing such laws as the Lottery law; that the Lottery returns them to Colonial days,and one of theaspirations of the liberators had been to free the people from such customs which degraded them, and that this must be prevented if we do not wish to see Cuba in a situation a hundred times worse than when a colony of Spain.

A large group of Veterans interrupted the orator saying that Col. Tarafa should be excluded from the Veterans Association.

General Garcia Velez again speaks,and again stirs the people. Col. Masó then addresses the assembly and states that all veterans should consider well the attitude of Gen. Garcia Velez,who, scorning all dangers, and toyingwith his official position, hears the call of the veterans and of the country in peril, like a new Messiah,and comes to save the veterans from ignominy and the mire, and the nation from ruin.

Dr. Oscar Soto proposed a motion that the assembly should remain constituted in permanent session; that a committee should be appointed to visit Congress and ask the repeal of the Lottery Law and the Tarafa Law,and all such laws as might provoke international conflicts, prejudicial to the life of the Republic.

General Garcia Velez: "No, do not talk of the foreigner. We have not to consider that there exist on the face of the earth other people to settle our questions.

Dr. Oscar Soto again spoke: My hands are free from sin. In the House I have faced the most difficult situations. I fought the "Osa" deal, the Tourismo Law, etc. but the protest of the people was not heard; it fell on deaf ears. I can talk,because I am poor, because I have not soiled myself; and not only have I combatted "negocios" (business deals),but that lamentable campaign which brought us the ills from which we today are suffering. I founded "EL INTRANSIGENTE" and denounced the greed, the illicit business deals,and immoralities, (thundering applause); and furthermore, when reorganization of parties

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

was suppressed, and the lists of candidates made up, I refused to accept my reelection as Representative, because I did not consider that it was the people who had freely elected me. Perhaps I will return again to Congress when the primaries are honest,and a free election takes place.

Soto continued speaking; stated that the assembly had declared itself sovereign, as in the tremendous moments of peril in the manigua; and that this was well, because it must carry the voice of the country, the genuine voice of the Revolution; but that nothing practical would be accomplished unless a formula were adopted;because the sun could not be hidden by a finger, nor the international phaze of the problem ignored.

A brief recess was then called, to give opportunity to study the definite resolutions to be passed,etc. The animation was indescribable,and the sacred name of "Patria" was on all lips. Each of those men would have gladly,in those moments,have given their lives for their country.

General Loynaz del Castillo then arrived and spoke as follows:

"I thank you for your welcome,and considering me worthy to march with you wherever necessary and for whatever necessary. These moments are grave moments, to test the patriotism of all. The halls of Congress have become corrupted; they have violated our traditions of honor, have subverted the concept of Cuban morale; have prostituted the example of that 'camara' of Guáimaro,which was the first reunion of patriotic Cubans in arms,when we fought for the ideal of the Republic. Today is the anniversary of the armistice between Cubans and Spaniards,and I am reminded of that memorable assembly which fixed the postulates of our Constitution, upon virtues which should be eternal and reverenced by all sons of this country,throughout all generations.

The voices which were raised in that assembly of Guáimaro have been long hushed in the tomb, and we remain free, standing, only by a miracle.

And it is the accursed thirst for ambition, the love of lucre, like a horrible leprosy, eating,piece by piece,like the flesh of a decaying body, the dignity and decorum, and soon will finish with the Republic itself. Let us arise to say that here there is a virtuous people,with the same moral energies as of 1868 and 1895, that by its civilization,its extraordinary advancement, by its great wealth, by being a herald of progress in the new world, merits the respect of all honest men.

Ambassador Crowder is now conferring with the American Government regarding Cuban affairs. The cablegrams tell us of a storm. But in the United States,which is a perfect democrary, Cubans are judged by their government, and they say there that if governments are not as lofty as the people, the people should have done with governments. (Ovation) The time for vacillation is past and the moment for action is here. Hands should not be raised asking for pensions, but hearts to speak of patria, and brows to think of sacrifices. Only thus can we merit the respect of all and enjoy the consideration which it is our right to expect from a grateful people.

I address myself to veterans,and to young men who are willing to

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

become patriots, that you may know I am always at your side. The cry should now be- "Viva la Republica de Céspedes! Viva la Republica de Martí!"

After another speech, by Dr. Xiques, ending "A la Bástille!", the scene was impressive. Hats were wildly waved in the air, while hundreds of voices cried "Lo juramos!" (We vow to be free).

Proposals of extraordinary violence were presented. One delegate proposed that the Veterans go to the houses of Congress, and in sign of protest, throw out the furniture over the balcony. Other proposals were so serious that we refrain from publishing them.

Finally it was resolved to declare the assembly in permanent session until the serious problems now affecting the country should be solved, and that a committee be appointed to ask of Congress the immediate repeal of the Lottery Law and the Tarafa Law, and the regulation of the veterans pensions, in the budget.

This committee was appointed as follows:

Generals Garcia Velez, Loynaz, Varona, Lara Miret, Pedro Diaz and Cebreco; Colonels Federico Laredo Brú y Camejo, Major Manuel Secades, and Capt. Oscar Soto, with an ample vote of confidence to General Garcia Velez to increase the committee if he deemed desirable.

General Garcia Velez made this warning: "As these are trying moments for the country, I beg all my comrades to stand ready at any moment to follow the indications of this assembly. Those living in the Interior, who are able to remain for ~~y~~ awhile here, should not leave. And all veterans should be ready for any call made upon them.

The delegations represented at the Assembly, were as follows:
Gibara - Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez
Sagua la Grande - Col. Fernando Rios and Guillermo Borrás.
Cienfuegos: Col. Luis Yero Miniet; Col. Ignacio Mirabal;
Lt. Andres Soto.
Territorial Council of Camaguey: Eulogio Sardiñas;
Niquero - Lt. Francisco Llopiz.
Santiago de Cuba - Major Aurelio del Monte.
Cifuentes - Lt. Emilio Fumero.
Rodas - Capt. Gerónimo Castillo.
Sabanilla - Alejandro R. Alfonso and Soledad Oviedo.
Encrucijada - Francisco Durán, Buenviaje Diaz, and
Constantijo Eiras.
Palmira - Lt. Agripino Torriente, Manuel Placeres and Juan Alvarez.
Remedios - Col. Jesus Perez Gonzalez.
Baire - Col. Jesus J. Perez.
Manguito - Lt. Ignacio Perez.
Vueltas - Major José Naranjo and eleven others.
Santa Clara - Tomas Cárdenas.
Artemisa - Felipe Falcón and Diego Hernandez.
Calabazar de Sagua - Lt. Agustin Quesada.
Pedro Betancourt - Capt. Anastasio Hernandez and Leandro Agramonte.
Tunas - Col. Manuel Reyes Silva, Lt.Col. Gaspar Cruz and
Nicasio Fonseca, and Capt. Jaime Licea.

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

San Juan y Martinez - Col. Ramon Vidal.
Marianáo - Lt.Col. Julian Sierra and Octavio Muñoz.
Mayarí - Capt. Enrique Castro.
Marti - Pantaleón Torres and Ignacio Aedo.
Cienfuegos - Capt. Ignacio Machado.
Bahia Honda - Lt. Angel Socarras.
Santa Clara - Rafael Crespo.
San Antonio de los Baños - Eustasio Perez and Severino Gonzalez.
San Jose de las Lajas - Pedro Caceres
Bolondron - Capt. Bienvenido Baldos.
Guira de Melena - Major Felix Bacallao; Capt. Bruno Diaz and Angel Boroutiza and Manuel Barrios.
Territorial Council of Oriente - Generals Agustin Cebreco, Juan E. Ducasi and Aurelio del Monte;
Guantanamo - Lt. Jose Garcia y Lopez, Capt.Rafael Calderin.
Manzanillo -- Capt Lino Leal.
Caimito deGuayabal - Regino Aguiar.
Mariel - Capt. Pio Paula.
Santo Domingo - Capt. Ojito.
Aguada de Pasajeros - Lt. Indalecio Risuelas, Capt. Felipe Cruz, and eleven other veterans;
Santo Domingo - José Aguedo and Jorge Montenegro.
Consolacion del Sur - Lt.Col. Manuel Vanegas.
Quiebra Hacha - Regino Herrera.
Vueltas - Major Ramon Gallardo.
Los Palacios - Lt.Col. Anastasio Mazola.
Remedios - Col. Jesus Perez, Ramon Garcia Morales, and Ramon Aguirre.
Camajuaní - Capt Angel Rodriguez.
Mayajigua - Capt. Francisco Moreno.
Colon - Major Generoso Aguiar.
Union de Reyes - Lt. Vicente Llanes.
Punta Brava - Lt. Miguel Bárzaga and Lt.Miguel Mendoza.
Viñales - Lt. Arturo Linares and Panfilo Collado.
Placetas - Juan de Dios Cepeda and Americo Martinez.
San Juan y Martinez - Lt.Col. Domingo Montes de Oca.
Esperanza - Capt. Leonardo Fuentes.
Manzanillo - Dr. Horacio Martinez Franca.
Santa Clara - Lt. Abel Recio, Tomas Cárdenas,and others.
Santa Cruz del Sur - Col. Lara Minet.

2. My private investigations develop the fact that the Veterans have formed a number of secret committees and are affiliating with other elements opposed to the present Administration and Congress. Yesterday there was much secret activity on the part of these committees for the purpose of determining what action is to be taken to remove the present Government. Some factions are reliably reported to be uncompromisingly in favor of revolution; others want immediate armed intervention on the part of the United States. One small group is

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

advocating the assassination of certain leading Members of Congress for the double purpose of making such an act serve as an example to the rest of that body, and as a means of bringing about a revolution or immediate Intervention.

Yesterday I called on Dr. Pedro Pablo Kohly, who is one of the strongest and oldest figures of the "Intervencionista" group, for the purpose of securing from him the latest information regarding the present situation. Heretofore Dr. Kohly has always volunteered the most reliable information to the Ambassador and to me. Yesterday he said he could not give me any specific or detailed information regarding the present situation without betraying important secrets which he had sworn to keep inviolate; but that I could report as a fact that all Cuba is in a great state of excitement, and organizations are being perfected to take drastic action against the present Government, unless the Executive and Congress accede to the demands to be made upon them.

The report as to conditions in the Presidential Palace is to the effect that the Chief Executive is greatly disturbed and frightened over the present state of affairs and will probably grant every demand made on him by the elements referred to above.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Tuesday, August 14th, 5:30 p.m.

3. The following developments in the political situation of Cuba occurred today:

4. Practically all patriotic, economic, and a number of important social organizations, have affiliated themselves with the Veterans' Association in a campaign against the Government. The announced program of these associations, or organizations, acting as a whole, is to demand- 1st. the immediate repeal of the Lottery Law; ~~xxxx~~ 2nd. the non-enactment of the Tarafa plan (railway consolidation project); 3rd. the passage of the bill providing for prompt and continuous payment of veterans' pensions; 4th.-the prevention of the general amnesty bill which is being contemplated by Congress.

5. Congress has given out that it will not receive the Veterans. The Veterans (in a speech made today by General Loynaz del Castillo) retort that they will go to Congress and that if the doors are closed against them they will break them down.

In a secret meeting held by the Veterans Association today they tentatively decided, in case their demands were not granted, to organize a huge public demonstration and demand the resignations of the President and of the Members of Congress; and if these resignations are not then forthcoming, they will start a revolution.

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

6. The leaders of the Veterans Association have discussed what action they will take in case any of them are arrested on account of their present activities, and decided, in such event, to offer armed resistence to the authorities. The Veterans are confident that the regular army of Cuba would not attack them if ordered to do so. General Miguel Varona, on the Cuban Army retired list, is very actively associated with the Veterans' Association and its present plans. This officer is much beloved and highly esteemed by the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Cuban regular army.

7. The foregoing information was secured from one of the leaders of the Veterans' Association who participated in the conferences when the subjects referred to above were discussed and acted upon.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

8/30/23
2nd copy retained in M.I.D.
AWB

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 17,
1923.

Lieut. Col. U.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 1942.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 24 1923

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

CONFIDENTIAL.

1. There is enclosed herewith copy of Despatch No. 249 from the Chargé d'Affaires to the State Department, dated August 13, 1923, reviewing events in Cuba during the week ending August 11th.

Also copy of a cablegram sent by the Chargé d'affaires to the State Department under date of August 15th.

2. I am also enclosing brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment taken from the Havana press from the morning of August 14 to the morning of August 17, inclusive.

In reading these articles and comment it should be borne in mind that all Havana papers, except the Heraldo de Cuba, are receiving in some form or other, a subsidy from the Cuban Government.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Inclosures.

8/30/23
2nd copy & 1 set of enclosures retained in M.I.2a.

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

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON D.C.

FROM: AMERICAN EMBASSY, HAVANA, CUBA. Sgd. HOWELL.

DATE: August 15, 1923. 5 p.m.

NO. 74.

WAR DEPARTMENT
2617-E/243

The Veterans' movement with its daily meetings since Sunday is assuming serious proportions. Many prominent men and patriotic and social organizations are rallying and all parts of the Island are represented.

The Havana Stock Exchange, Good Government Association, Sugar Mill Owners and Planters, Rotary Club, Industrials Association and Economic Corporations Society, have joined the movement.

The organization is called the Grand Assembly of Veterans and Patriots, with Garcia Velez as President, Alzugaray and Alejo Coreños, Vice-Presidents, Oscar Soto, Secretary, and Despaigne as Treasurer. Executive Committee which is constantly increasing, includes Enrique Varona, Loynaz Castillo, Colonel Iznaga, Nestor Carbonell, Colonel Luisajero, and Marcus Sterling.

The Council of Veterans in luke-warm fashion disclaimed any responsibility and a meeting is called by Betancourt within eight days. Balance of principal members of Council expected to join movement. Today's press reports Betancourt has again presented his resignation although Zayas is endeavoring to get him to withdraw it.

A special cabinet meeting was held yesterday to discuss the situation. The Government is taking necessary precautions through the Army and Police to meet any eventuality. The President has given

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

evasive opinions on the question so far. Dr. Cespedes informs me that although the matter is serious, the Government is prepared for any emergency, and that the Government is taking the matter calmly waiting to see what Veterans expect to do.

The Veterans are preparing a manifesto to submit to Congress calling for repeal of Lottery Law, non-enactment of Tarafa Plan and for better government in general. They desire to accomplish this in a peaceful manner, but failing to do so I am reliably informed that they fully expect to go as far as a revolution to attain their object and I learn that they are rapidly making their preparations throughout the whole Island for such eventualities.

The Lower House in open session yesterday attempted to pass a resolution denouncing the action of the Veterans but was unsuccessful, and the session ended in heated discussions.

It is too early to determine whether the Government will retract, whether the movement will spend its own force or whether there will be serious developments. The temperament of the people makes it difficult to determine what may result from such a movement.

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

3-1 Emb 2

2657-G-143

August 15 (Evening)
August 16 (Morning)

BRIEF SUMMARY OF NEWS ARTICLES AND EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE HAVANA PRESS.

HERALDO DE CUBA: (Aug. 15)

**ARTICLE reviewing the accomplishments and yesterday's developments of the Veterans movement.

**EDITORIAL: Commenting again upon the movement initiated by the veterans, the enormous force behind it. That Cuba needs new roads to follow and that this is the reason so many adherents are being added to this protest.

LA PRENSA: (Aug. 15)

**General Pedro Betancourt, gives out statements relative to the movement set on foot by the Veterans, lamenting that the harsh words have been used by both sides of this contest.

Text of the Presidential Message to Congress asking the Senate to delay action on the Tarafa Plan in order to give all sides affected thereby a chance to study and defend their viewpoints. (Full text translated for Message File).

**EDITORIAL: "Playing with Death" Commenting unfavorable upon the action of "persons who say they are Cubans and are playing with the life of the Republic by pretending to demand of the duly constituted authorities the supposed liability for an accomplishment which is not a product of to-day merely, but is the achievement of everyone, even of those who protest." That the government should act and put a stop to this dangerous game.

EDITORIAL: "Out of Place" Commenting upon the present situation caused by the protest of the Veterans in connection with what is going on in Washington where foreign interests are opposing Cuba's sovereignty. Commenting favorably upon an editorial in yesterday's Marina which asked that a truce be called and all opponents get together and settle their difficulties in the Cuban manner. That this combined action of the veterans and economic forces serves not to strengthen Cuba's institutions but to strengthen the campaign waged by the foreign interests contrary to Cuba's independence.

LA NOCHE: (Aug. 15)

Statement given out by the Presi ent yesterday to the effect that he sees no danger in this movement of the Veterans, because they will handle this matter calmly and with serenity and patriotism and will not provoke any public disorder. That the American government did not send any note in comminatory terms, that it merely contained a request that all sides be given a chance to be heard in the matter of the Tarafa Plan. That before he had received this note he had already addressed his message to the Senate.

EDITORIAL: Commenting upon the unseeming delay in having Congress pass the bill creating a Cuban Embassy in Washington. That the Embassy is necessary and its creation an urgent measure. Political play should not obstruct this very important phase of our foreign relations. Many important matters are beign discussed in Washington and Cuba really has no diplomatic representative there.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA: (Aug. 16).

**There was no session at the Lower House of Congress yesterday but all the members of Congress who belonged to the Army of Liberation signed a manifest on the veterans movement. The proclamation or manifest contains a review of the

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

different members of the three powers of the government that have been veterans of the war of independence, and that these veterans have been an important factor in the public life of the nation. Therefore it cannot be supposed that all those who struggled for Cuba have been corrupted or made the mistake of judging some of their associates whose errors and vices of purity. That throughout the process of the Cuban republic the veterans have always been looked after. That their requests when properly made through their duly constituted organizations have always been heeded by the Congress, but that the evil influence or malice in some of them have taken advantage of the present opportunity to cause a great disturbance, join ing their lot with interests which are diametrically opposed to those of republican tendencies. That fortunately it is not the real Veterans of the Independence who have started this scandal and turmoil, it is merely a small discatisfied group. Then it ends by solemnly declaring that they as Veterans and members of Congress have done their duties and that there is nothing in the laws that have been attacked which might be detrimental to the interests of the republic. That Congress needs no public vindication, but that the fact that the veterans have taken this attitude or rather that this attitude has been taken, shielded under the cloak of veteranism moves these members to protest against the same.

The President yesterday stated that Gen. Betancour had not resigned his office of Secretary of Agriculture.

** Gen. Rego, a Veteran gives out a statement relative to the movement of the Veterans which he says is not revolutionary. It is a civic and patriotic action which is deemed necessary for the very life of the republic. The Marina, does not agree with this point of view of the affair.

The Senate held a lengthy session yesterday at which much business was discussed. The Tarafa Plan was remitted to three Committees for report. These are the Code, Public Works and the Finance Committee. (See E.C. No. 56).

**EDITORIAL: Unfavorably commenting upon the Veteran's movement. That there is no justification for such a strenuous attitude on the part of the veterans.

EL MUNDO: (Aug. 16).

Feature article: "Discreet Measures" Favorably commenting upon the attitude shown by the Executive and the Senate, the former in requesting a little delay in the study of the Tarafa Bill, and the latter giving all partion the opportunity of being heard before its decision is reached. That the Washington Foreign Office is incapable of following the suggestion of the insatiable bankers, and more interested in our legitimate interests than in the unlawful interests of Americans it will take time to properly study and weight the situation before acting hastily in the premises. Nevertheless, El Mundo believes that after close analysis, the Tarafa Bill will be buried under the weight of justified opposition.

Washington dispatch, Special Corresponent: Gen. Menocal has arrived in Washington and in an interview stated that he had joined the movement of the Cuban veterans. That while Gen. Crowder has been called to Washington on very important conferences he thinks there is no danger because the U.S. would not change its usual policy toward Cuba. That he does not believe Gen. Crowder will be removed from Cuba, because he is the best informed man on Cuban matters that the State Department has at the present time, and because he believes firmly that Crowder is a good friend of Cuba. That the Tarafa Plan has not been very well received in Washington official circles because it damages many Cuban as well as American interests.

**EDITORIAL: "A halt in the road" Commenting upon the Veterans movement in the light that the insults and bitter campaign of both sides is doing Cuba great harm abroad. That a halt be called and all sides get together in order to not destroy the patriotic idea and hurt the republic thereby.

The Veterans held another session yesterday. Speeches were made asking for action and less speechmaking and the reading of the new organizations joining the movement. ***

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

Aug. 15-16 (3)

Washington dispatch from Special Coressponden: That the U.S. government through one of its officials has made statements of great importance relative to the Tarafa Plan, to the effect that if the law is enacted Cuba will have to assume the responsibility derived from the said law by indemnifying the American companies whose legitimate interests are damaged by a legislative measure of the Cuban congress. The high officials of the State Department are continuing to study and investigate whether the law is confiscatory. The struggle has boiled down to one between the interests which try to persuade the State Department as to the legitimacy of their claims and those opposed, but the State Department continues its impartial investigations and will surely protect Cuba's interest in the matter as well as any other. In New York the companies that consider themselves damaged by this law have met and are preparing memoranda of claims against the Cuban government for damages. It has been announed that the United Fruit Company, Munson Lines, Ward Line, Atlantic Fruit Company and other have also protested to the State Department. The Havana dispatches of the Veterans movement have caused a deep impression here.

EL TRIUNFO: (Aug. 16)

An article stating that Gen. Menocal is the promoter of the Veteran movement and that the National City Bank has given $25,000 toward the expenses of this veteran's movement. This information must not be given too much credence as this paper has a tendency toward extraordinary abuse of the imagination. It states that Menocal will complain in Washington against the Cuban Congress and will demand that Zayas be not permitted to be a candidate for reelection.

**MERCURIO: (Aug. 16) This paper is the only real organ of the Veterans and Economic corporations in this movement. It states that the movement is taking deep roots and is increasing in force. There is an interview with Col. Despaigne in which the Colonel states why he has joined the Veterans and the reasons for his dippleasure at the Lottery Law. recently passed. This interview will be translated in full.

L. L. G.

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

No. 249

2-1

Havana, Cuba,

August 13, 1923.

2603-9E-143

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following review of events in Cuba for the week ending August 11th.

The Ambassador's Visit.

Speculation as to the object and result of the Ambassador's visit to Washington continues to engross the newspapers. His visit undoubtedly has sounded a note of alarm to guilty politicians as well as to innocent and patriotic citizens. All the press shows uneasiness. The papers of government following continue to express great surprise at rumors in the press here and abroad with respect to the possibility of the interference of the United States in Cuba's internal affairs. They emphasize that the nation is paying its debts, is not in a state of disorder, has violated no permanent treaty obligations, and that the United States is a just nation and never takes advantage of a weaker one. EL MUNDO has been particularly bitter against the talk of possible interference by the United States. Some of its articles bear the ear marks of Gonzalez Manet, a newspaper man who was recently appointed Secretary of Public Instruction. The opposing press insists that the recent lotter law and its defiance to the United States, the Santa Clava Convent project, and others, have made the United States begin to lose faith in Cuba's fulfilment of the "moralization program", and that the politicians have gone too far.

All the press look upon the publication in the American press of articles upon conditions in Cuba at this particular moment as a malicious attempt against the sovereignty of Cuba and as the result of capitalistic influence.

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

The President's Death.

President Harding's death has added intense nervousness as to what will be the policy of the United States toward Cuba. Traits of Mr. Coolidge's personal character are being discussed as an indication to a more energetic and drastic policy than that followed by Mr. Harding. The hope is expressed that the sovereignty of Cuba will be maintained at all costs. Should Mr. Harding's policy be continued, the expression is found in some of the papers that the diplomatic representatiwn of General Crowder would be reduced to a humiliating status, for while he originated the "moralization program", he looks on now with hands tied.

The Tarafa Project.

As was expected, this railway project, the full text of which is in the Department, was passed at four o'clock on the morning of August 10 by the House of Representatives by a vote of 89 to 9. It will probably pass the Senate immediately. There are sufficient votes in both Houses to pass the bill a second time in case of veto. The bill was passed as presented to the House with one unimportamt amendment.

On August 8, the Sugar Planters' Association (Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos), by invitation, submitted its objections to the project to the House Committee on Railways. A copy of the report was also sent to the President. During the week, the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba declared itself against the project, while the Chambers of Commerce of Santiago de Cuba and Nuevitasp the Railway Brotherhood of Oriente and Santa Clara, and the Railway Mnns Association of Habana, Pinar del Rio, and Matanzas, respectively, qnnounced their approval of the plan.

Of the press, the Diario de la Marina, La Prensa and Heraldo de Cuba have been actively in favor of the project, while El Mundo and Mercurio (the official organ of the Sugar Planters' Association) have been very much against it. The other papers have merely declared that they are against the concession of sub-ports. Although in favor of the project, the Heraldo objects to the manner in which the bill was passed in the House.

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

Briefly summarized, the arguments of the press for and against the bill are:

For: a) They take business away from the railroad companies which these are entitled to due to their huge investment and beneficial function in the nation's commerce and industry; b) Because these sub-ports are detrimental and damaging to the regular ports in that about 9,000,000 sacks of sugar per annum go through these ports, thus depriving the regular established ports of the turn-over in handling this exportation; c) That the laborers at the regular ports are thus deprived of earning further wages and means of livelihood, while at those sub-ports goods are handled by an inferior and cheap laboring class, viz, Jamaicans and Haitians. d) That these sub-ports are not closely guarded by the authorities and constitute a channel of contraband and frauds against the public revenue of the government. e) That these sub-ports are not authorized by any law and really are unlawfully in existence. f) That they are detrimental to centers of population close to said ports.

The opposition to the Tarafa bill comes chiefly from the sugar planters and grinders, the mills, which have lands bounding on the sea and which have been granted concessions for these sub-ports.

Against: a) That the Tarafa Plan if placed in force would seriously affect the capital invested in the sugar business by increasing their cost of production; b) That it would constitute a railroad monoply which would greatly harrass the sugar industry; c) That sugar companies have a right to seek the cheapest production possible and that using their sub-ports to export their sugars is one of the ways of making this cheaper production possible; d) That these sub-ports are carefully guarded and not open to contraband; e) That the official ports have not been damaged thereby; f) That labor will be damaged, because by the increase in the price of production wages must come down.

<u>Presidential Election.</u>

The Popular Party, the Lottery Bill, the Sergeants' Bill, and the $300,000. bill for improving and beautifying the City of Havana, may be looked upon as "available funds" for the Zayas campaign for

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

re-election. It is understood that 1100 out of the 2000 colecturias under the new arrangement will be left to the President for disposal at his own discretion. Activity is now being displayed upon the part of Zayas' followers, and many meetings are being held at Villa Maria, the President's country place.

Of the Liberal Party, Machado is spoken of as not only being influenced but paid by Zayas who is using him to split the Liberal party and to defeat Mendieta, who would be the more formidable Liberal candidate. In addition to the $7,000. a month he is reported to receive now through the channel of the Lottery, it is said that Machado's further reward in case of Zayas' re-election will be the Vice-Presidency.

The Conservatives, as yet, have made no definite announcement of their plans. Ex-President Menocal sailed this week for an extended visit to Europe.

Public attention atthhs time is not centered upon who is to be the next President but what is Washington going to do.

Lack of funds has made it necessary for the Cen_tral Electoral Board to discharge the majority of employees in Provincial and Municipal Electoral Boards, retaining only those actually necessary. This is especially interesting because for the next election about 25,000 voters will reach the electoral age and provision for their registration must be made. In addition to these, all those voters who were excluded from the electoral lists at the past election for failure to vote at prior elections will also have to be re-registered, the majority of these ...ng members of Liberal Party who failed to vote in 1920 elections and ...cluded in the 1922 elections. Nevertheless the Central Electoral ...ing everything possible to take care of the situation although ...l for lack of funds. No provision has been made to remedy ...ion.

-

The Senate. No sessions.

The House. The Railway Employees Retirement Law, was approved ...7 with amendments and returned to the Senate. At the all-night

9/30/23 Sent copy in M. 1.2 a files AKB

(No page 5 in this copy) H.D.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 2657-Q-1 2

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 29 1923
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

August 21, 1923.

No.- 1946

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

MAILED M.I.D.G.S. AUG 29 1923.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

M.I. 8/30

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2657-Q-143

1. Following my despatch No.1942 of the 17th inst. on the above subject, there is now enclosed copy of Despatch No. 263 from the Chargé d'affaires to the State Department, dated August 17,1923.

2. I am also enclosing brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment from the Havana press of August 18, 19, 20 and 21,1923.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 12-23-69

Encl 1 & 2

P.S.

Enclosures mentioned in par.2 will follow in open mail.

(See 2657-Q-144 for press comment of Aug 17 & 18. ACS)

8/30/23
2nd copy with encls. retained in M.I.2a
ACS

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 29 1923
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

Enc 1

COPY.

No. 263.

Havana, Cuba,
August 17, 1923.

The Honorabbe,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 258 of Aug. 16th and previous correspondence relative to the Veterans' movement. I attach a statement of yesterday's developments (Enclosure 1). Theyy were unimportant. Offices have been taken next to Doctor Despaigne in the Robins Building. Propaganda and organization in the interior of the Island continues. The movement obtained an important ally on yesterday in the Association of Students, which has 3,000 members. Since the Association is a semi-official organization, President Zayas will oppose its joining the Veterans.

The Executive Committee issued yesterday a public statement (Enclosure 2) of its policy. The statement repeats its denunciation of the lottery and Tarafa bills, insists upon their pensions being directly provided for in the budget, denies outside influence in the movement, alleges the Government administration has lost the faith and confidence of the people, states that the Veterans will obtain good government and in veiled language declares drastic action will be taken in case the present authorities do not reform.

Although it is difficult to determine the [illegible] outcome of such a movement, and although the Veterans have a good cause, the following show that it is possible that the movement may not have as serious consequences as at first appeared:

There is still no definite assurance that the National Council of Veterans will join the Veterans' movement. President Zayas so far has prevailed upon General Betancourt not to surrender his [illegible] portfolio. The Association of Sugar Mill Owners and Planters has publicly confirmed its interest in the Veterans' movement to oppose only in lawful manner the Tarafa project, and it has assured President Zayas that it will not support any unlawful action. Pablo Kohly, - head of the Economic Corporations Society and Secretary of the Stock Exchange (both supporting the Veterans' movement) is beginning to lose his enthusiasm in the movement, and is now disposed to believe that political influences are at work. Private and press rumors are current that General Velez expects to make political gain for himself out of this movement, and that he is assisted by Menical. Dr. Portuondo, Secretary of the Sugar Mill Owners and Planters, has some anxiety in this regard. The manifiesto to Congress which has been

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

spoken of constantly since the first meeting of the Veterans is still not forthcoming. Velez is described as being very spontaneous and unless action were taken by him while enthusiasm was greatest, he is not likely to provoke it later. All the newspapers, except "Mercurio" and "Heraldo de Cuba" oppose the movement because they fear it will mean intervention, although many doubt that this prompts their adverse attitude as much as does the number of colecturias each paper holds. Zayas is expected to veto the Tarafa bill if it passes the Senate. Opinion is common that if pressed by the Veterans he would yield just as far as necessary to hold the Presidency, and that he is very much exercised over the movement even though he has publicly belittled its importance. The House of Representatives has failed to pass a vote of censure of the Veterans' movement. The Veteran members of Congress included in the recent public protest of the Veterans' movement a statement that the Veterans always got what they wanted from Congress if they went about it in the right way, and the protest was otherwise conciliatory in tone. Private and press reports are to the effect that Senator Compte, in case of necessity, is prepared to present a bill completely annulling the lottery in Cuba, and replacing the revenue by an eight per cent tax on sugar production, a progressive ~~inzsxxxxtx~~ inheritance tax, and an income tax.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Williamson S. Howell,

Charge´ d'affaires ad interim

Enclosures (as stated)

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

MEMORANDUM LLG/GCH

August 17, 1923/

Recent developments of the Veterans Campaign and Press Comment on the same.

Yesterday's session of the Veterans' Assembly was held with a smaller attendance than the former ones. Some attribute this to the condition of the weather, while others say that the enthusiasm is dying down. General Garcia Velez presided. Telegrams of new adherence to this movement were read, among them a cable from General Menocal in New York who joins this movement and congratulates the veterans for the same. Two of the sons of ex-President Palma also joined the veterans in their campaign. The President of the Association of University students was present to express to the veterans that they could count upon three thousand minds and six thousand arms to help the veterans in whatever they should order. In one of the speeches it is stated that the Representatives to Congress desired a truce with the veterans and had appointed a committee to confer with the veterans and arrive at a solution of their differences of opinion. General Garcia Velez interrupted to state that they wanted no commissions, they would receive no commissions, that what the veterans want is for the Congressmen to rectify their censurable conduct. The Executive Committee read their firs_t Bulletin which explains to the Nation the intentions and purposes of this Assembly. Said Bulletin states that the Assembly will demand justice of the public authorities and if they do not heed them, they will appeal to the nation so that it shall select between living in an opprobrious manner or be willing to enjoy an honest republic, such as was founded by the veterans.

The declaration of principles was also issued.

(NOTE: Both the above Bulletin and the Declaration of Principles have been translated on separate sheets.)

The President of this Assembly, General Garcia Velez, has prepared a telegram which was despatched to all the Veterans Associations throughout the Island which have joined this movement. This telegram thanks each organization for its support and transmits brief summaries of the resolutions adopted, which have been fully mentioned in our former memoranda on this subject. It then calls upon each of these institutions so that it shall convene all veterans of the locality and austere citizens in order to arrive at the patriotic aim which inspires this movement.

Day before yesterday the "Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos" (Sugar Mill Owners and Planters Association) held a session under the presidency of Mr. Cariño. Resolutions were adopted to the following effect:

1. Approving the conduct of its president and ratifying all the acts carried out by him.
2. Protesting once more not only against the Tarafa bill but against the manner in which it was passed by the Lower House.
3. That the Association has seen with great sympathy the spontaniety with which the Veterans have protested against the Tarafa bill.

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

4. That the Association sees with pleasure and fully appreciates the action of the President in sending a message to the Senate, asking that it give everyone a chance to be heard before the Bill is acted on, and that the Association will continue its efforts before the public authorities and through all the legal means within its reach until a cessation of every threat against the sugar industry due to the Tarafa Plan has been achieved.

The comment in today's press on the Veterans' movement is more quiet than it has been in the past and has a tendency to note that a healthful reaction is taking place, and continues in its efforts to have all sides get together and find a Cuban solution to this problem before it gets too dangerous. In an article commenting upon Colonel Despaigne's statements in answer to a question as to his opinion of the attitude of the Press, the Diario is plainly outspoken in its fear that this movement might get beyond the limits of being handled by the Cuban authorities.

Heraldo in a front page article takes the view that the movement has taken huge proportions with the better element of the people behind it and that it is perfectly proper and that it sees no reason for alarm in the same. That the movement is Cuban, the organizers are Cuban and the results can be nothing but Cuban.

The remainder of the papers follow the same attitude as they have in the past, except El Comercio, which is particularly bitter today and asks the Government to be careful because this might lead to a strengthening of a foreign interference which can be considered as a victory for this movement.

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

"Veterans Mass Meeting"

Official note of the Executive Committee which is directing the campaign initiated in the Great Assembly held on the 12th of August of this year in the "Maxim" Theatre.

The Executive Committee appointed by the ~~Supreme~~ Central Committee which received the powers of the Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots which met on the 12th inst. and to which the direction of the campaign of moralization and rectification in the administration of public affairs initiated in said Assembly has been entrusted

Declares:

First: That its intentions are perfectly defined in the program adopted which the "Assembly of Veterans and Patriots" represent and which is, in its essential points, the following:

Suppression of the Lottery on account of being injurious to the existence of the Republic.

Desistence in approving the Law which closes the subports to commerce and labor and creates a monoply in favor of a railroad company.

Inclusion in the national budgets of the pensions which a law of the Republic grants to whose who fought for the conquest of independence, in order that they may be paid punctually and fulfill the purpose for which they were grahted, which is that of freeing the liberators of the country from hunger and ~~misery~~ poverty.

Second: The "Assembly of Veterans and Patriots" has not accepted at any time nor will ever permit foreign inspirations in the sentiment of love for the institutions created by revolution and, therefore, the purpose of fighting outside of legality has not been encouraged, much less against any of said institutions.

Third: Inspired in a noble and patriotic desire, the "Great Assembly" of Veterans and Patriots asks for and pursues a radical and absolute change in all the proceedings which have been practiced up to the present in the official life of the nation and which have been those that have brought lack of confidence and faith to the public spirit, to the extent of observing that a group of citizens, holding public offices, are rashly carrying on acts.which lessen the honor and credit of the ~~country~~ Republic, without paying any attention to the protests of public opinion, for which the greatest contempt has been shown. And until these purposes are achieved, the Great Assembly will not adjourn, nor will the Executive Committee in charge of the campaign discontinue its task.

Fourth: If the rectification which the "Veterans and Patriots" request and intend to obtain, is obtained easily and rapidly, the

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

Assembly therefore will not have to discuss the personal responsibilities over past acts, leaving the punishment of those who may have realized acts opposed to the welfare of the public to the court of public opinion first, and later to that of history; but if in its campaign of demanding rectifications from one of the powers of the State, these should not be obtained from the same, an appeal in a successive order will be made to the others, and if none of the three should do justice, then an appeal will be made to the entire nation in order that it may resolve its own destinies and choose between the present of ignominies and the future of greatness which the liberators desired upon sacrificing themselves in the revolutionary fields, what most satisfies its sentiments and its interests.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GCH

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

1/ 2 Encs
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
27
SEP 5

August 24, 1923.

2657-G-143
3
WAR DEPARTMENT
J.J.B.

No.- 1947

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 31 1923

2657-G-1 +3 (2)
M.I. I.A.K.B. 9/6

CONFIDENTIAL.

1. Following my report No. 1946 dated August 21,1923, on the above subject, there are now enclosed copies of Despatches Nos. 271 and 279, of August 21 and August 23 respectively, addressed by the Chargé d'affaires here to the State Department at Washington.

in duplicate

2. I am also enclosing brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment from the Havana press of August 22, 23, and 24, 1923.

single copy

AKB

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Copy # 2, + one set of enclosures, retained in M.I.2 a-1

AKB

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

--- COPY ---

2-1 Enc 1

WAR DEPT. CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-143
3
WAR DEPARTMENT

Havana, Cuba,
August 23, 1923.

No. 279.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my telegram No. 81 of August 23, 12 M., and to transmit herewith enclosed a translation of the resolution adopted last night at the meeting of the National Council of Veterans. The resolution was unquestionably written to please both the Government and the Veterans' Movement, and is drafted in such a way that General Betancourt can gracefully remain in the Cabinet.

The Council declares its adhesion to the Government, but without prejudice to the right of criticizing and attacking in a lawful manner Government administration. The Council condemns the "Tourist Law." It is for the suppression of the Lottery. The last part of Article III of the resolution which opposes the creation of new taxes to replace the lottery revenue and criticizes Congress for appropriations which are for private and not public interest, caused the most heated discussion and was barely approved.

Article IV is interesting because it reflects a socialistic tendence. It declares that the people of Cuba should constantly increase their participation in the agricultural, industrial and commercial wealth of the country.

Article V refers to taking necessary legislative measures to insure the payment of the Veterans' pensions. A committee of five was appointed to meet with the Veteran members of both houses of Congress to draft a new law covering this subject.

The next article was defeated and, therefore, does not appear. It was to the effect that the Council strongly disapproved of constitutional amendment to increase the term of office of any government officer who would still be in office at the time of such amendment and that the Council approved the reorganization of political parties. This article was bitterly and successfully fought by the government elements.

Article VI takes a neutral attitude towards the Tarafa project, but the Council, with this project in mind, disapproved of the interference of the United States Government in the internal affairs of Cuba.

The Veterans' movement feels that the action of the Veterans' Council has left it with a free hand to carry out its program. A mass meeting of the Assembly, which was planned for a later date, has been put forward to August 29. Delegates and patriots from all parts of the Island will attend. A permanent executive committee will be elected, the present program of the Veterans' movement sanctioned, and the manifesto will be approved which is to be presented to the Government.

Doctor Cespedes still considers the movement as serious, and that although the movement is more quiet in Havana, it is increasing in all parts of the Island, especially in Oriente.

It is too early to get further re-action upon the resolution adopted last night by the Veterans' Council.

I attach a statement of session held August 21 by the Veterans' movement. There were no important developments.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
Williamson S. Howell, Chargé d'affaires
ad interim

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

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF VETERANS AT THEIR SESSION OF AUGUST 22, 1923.

I. The National Council of the Association of Veterans of the Independence, as a directive organism of the same with the view of maintaining the integrity of this Institution constituted for more than twenty-five years by the free will of the veterans, in fulfilment of its duties demands the zealousness of all the Territorial Councils and Delegations to maintain the social discipline through the exact fulfilment of its Statutes, and declares: that authority is not recognized in any other group or assembly of Veterans for assuming the official representation of the same and taking resolutions of any kind which may affect them as such, although it does recognize the right of all and each one of the veterans in meeting or forming an association among themselves or with other elements for exercising their civic rights for obtaining the purposes for which they have exclusive responsibility.

II. It declares in this way its adhesion to the institutions of the Republic and its respect for the public Powers without injuring the right which it has as a patriotic Cuban association, of censuring and combatting, within the laws, the persons who have charge of them when their acts tend to diminish or lessen the sovereign attributes of the Nation, the supreme ends of this association, or who, through lack of honor and probity in the exercise of their functions, compromise its decorum and wounding its prestige.

III. It declares that it is one of the most fervent desires of the National Council of Veterans to suppress all the societies, circles and entities created under the protection of the so-called "Tourist Law", which constitute a truly social stain in that they stimulate vice, exploiting the people through the free practice of gambling; and for the same reason to suppress the Lottery, which is, on account of its character, a measure that is corrupting and detrimental to our customs; deeming that it is not necessary therefore to create new taxes because those existing will cover with excess the public attention if appropriations for expenses which produce no profit to the country are suppressed and if Congress abandons the method followed of voting large credits outside of the budget which, in the majority of the cases, have only a personal interest and which practice has contributed to disorganize the financial life of the State.

IV. It likewise declares that it views with sympathy and is disposed to support every campaign or propaganda which tends to improve our public customs and to raise the moral level of politics or which procures through lawful methods that, as each day goes by, the Cubans become more and more the owners of our land and that their participation in the agricultural wealth, industrial and commercial wealth become greater, all of which are indispensable conditions for consolidating the Cuban nationality.

V. nIt declares that it will continue the action which it has been practicing for some time back in order that the necessary legislative measures be taken to assure the payment to the veterans of the pensions that have been granted them.

VI. It finally declares that it is not a matter within the jurisdiction of the National Council, and which does not fit within the objects of the Association of Veterans, to adopt a resolution in favor or against the Bill passed by the House of Representatives on the consolidation of railroads and regulations of mercantile traffic in sub-ports, a

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

matter which due its complexity and importance has divided the public opinion of the country; but in accordance with its foregoing resolutions, the National Council condemns every intent on the part of the elements of the nation or of foreign elements here situated, and, therefore, submitted to the authorities of the Republic, of requesting the interference of the United States Government in the internal affairs of this country.

GCH

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

MEMORANDUM

August 22, 1923

The movements of the Veterans.

The press comment upon the movements of the Veterans has died down, one or two papers only giving a summary of what the Assembly is doing.

The session was held yesterday afternoon under the direction of General Carlos Garcia Velez. As is customary, a representation of the Feminine Club of Cuba were present.

Dr. Soto read the list of new adhesions which were numerous.

Dr. Alzugaray introduced Mr. Alberto C. Sanchez who said that he represented one of the owners of Central Santa Lucia, situated in Gibara, Cuba, which central has 350 colonos, employing some 7,000 men, a mill which has no connection with the public railroad nor the highway, and which, upon the approval of the Tarafa Plan, willcbe totally paralyzed.

Bulletin No. 6 was read by the Secretary as follows:

Bulletin #6 Ref

First: To designate three delegates for the provinces of Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente with sufficient power and authority for carrying out the instructions which the Committee has entrusted to them.

Second: For complying with the ends pursued by this Assembly, set forth in Bulletin No. 4 of its Executive Committee as far as it is deemed necessary for the organization of the nationalistic movement, and

Third: to dedicate the message agreed upon by this Assembly to "The Cuban Woman".

It is stated in this message that among the first protests against the evils existing in Cuba was that of the "Cuban women" through the medium of organizations which exist in the country in which they develop their mental and spiritual activities for the betterment of their sex. The Cuban women have never been indifferent to the great movements of opinion which have tended toward the aggrandizement and the conquest of liberty in the most difficult engagements of our people. This message ends eulogizing theCuban women for signifying their adherence to the Veterans' movement and their interest in the regeneration and ~~pra~~ purification of the Republic.

One of the yesterday evening papers stated that the Government had demanded of the students that they cease taking sides with the Veterans or else the solution of the University conflict would not be decided in accordance with the agreement between all sides of the controversy.

Another evening newspaper denies this report on the grounds that the decree settling the University trouble was signed on the 16th inst.

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

- C O P Y -

MEMORANDUM-GCH August 22, 1923

The Veterans' Movement.

The Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots met yesterday under the presidency of General Carlos Garcia Velez.

The list of new adhesions was read as usual.

Dr. Loret spoke expressing his adhesion and that of the Juventud Nacionalista of Oriente of which he is a member, stating that the Veterans gave the country material and that now they are disposed to give the country courage, ending with the expression "Blessed are the peoples who love their liberators because they shall be glorified."

Mr. Alfredo Padron spoke in the name of the laborers of Havana Harbor, ratifying the adhesion of the same.

Apropos to this, Dr. Raul de Cárdenas spoke, stating that the Cuban Congress has done nothing in behalf of the Cuban workman, that the only thing about which the Cubans are concerned is the producing of sugar, without being interested in the fact that Cuba be a free and happy community, referring to the fact that the people of this country pay higher than other nations for articles of consumption and ended by making the recommendation that the Executive Commuttee study that matter for the purpose of including it in the program of the Assembly.

The Secretary read Bulletin 5 which states:

Bulletin #5 8/21

First: To declare by taking up the unanimous expression of the will of the assembly held yesterday afternoon in view of the danger that is seen ϕ in the passing of new taxes by Congress, that inasmuch as a surplus exists in the Budget and since the Secretary of the Treasury has announced the possibility of a larger budget at the end of the present fiscal year, due to the data obtained from the collections had up to date, that it is unnecessary to vote new taxes for substituting the lack of revenue caused by the suppression of the lottery and that such a measure if passed by the Congress should be considered as a challenge given to public opinion and as a threat against the economic classes.

Second: That since this movement in a very few days has reached great proportions which does not permit the activities of all its organizations to be under the control of this committee, it is recommended very specially to, all the assemblies and other movements of opinion that are organized or held as a result of this campaign, that they hold the strictest discipline and most absolute order to avoid our most elevated intentions from being misrepresented or distorted and to obtain the aid and sympathy of every spcial class.

Third: To emphatically declare that the Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots will not desist in its efforts which it deems highly patriotic until the purpose which it has in view is obtained, because it does not believe that its actions can cause any danger for the country, but on the contrary will be beneficial in the future because rectification of proceedings is the essence of its program, will return to our government the respect and admiration of natives and foreigners and tranquility which today is lacking shall return to our country.

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

Enc 2

-COPY-

2-1
1-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-1½
WAR DEPARTMENT

Havana, Cuba, 3

August 21, 1923.

No. 271.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my telegram No. 79 of August 20th, 5 p.m. and all previous correspondence concerning the Veterans' movement, I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosed a statement of the meetings of August 18, 19 and 21, which includes bulletins Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, issued by the organization.

The meeting of the Supreme Council of Veterans on tomorrow night is awaited with much interest. The very important question of whether the Council will join the movement will probably be decided at that time. The prevailing impression is that the Council will decide to support the movement although the Government is making a great effort to prevent it. General Betancourt, President of the Council, has announced that the meeting will be secret and that only the Delegates or their substitutes will be allowed to attend.

The movement continues to grow steadily, but rather slowly. The Veterans declare that President Coolidge's press statement has given impetus to the movement. The latest bulletins of the Veterans, state, however, that Cuba's present troubles should be solved only by Cubans with no outside interference. This attitude may be traced to Marcus Sterling, the Cuban Pan American Delegate to Chile, who was so unfriendly to the United States. It might be appropriate to add here, however, that it has come to me from several sources that a word of encouragement to the movement from the American Government would be very much appreciated. "El Mercurio", the Veterans' organ, blames the Cuban Government for the change in policy of the American Government, and says that the Government has not only provoked it, but deserves it.

Enc El Mundo 9/18

Congress did not meet yesterday despite the well advertised plan to introduce at that session a bill to abolish the lottery. (Please see my telegram No. 79, August 20th, 5 p.m.) Rumors also were consistent that President Coolidge's press statement would be severely criticized. The general impression is that the President's statement and the Veterans' movement have made Congress decidedly uncomfortable and nervous. The Veterans' latest bulletin, No. 5, declares that further taxation to replace the revenue from the lottery, which Congress proposes, is a challenge to public opinion and a threat to the economic classes.

Congress

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Williamson S. Howell, Jr.

Chargé d'affaires ad interim.

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

Bulletin No. 2, Issued August 18, 1923.

"To the People of Cuba:

Inasmuch as the program which is to contain the popular aspiration of the present time has been defined in its principal points, there is only left now the task of completing the organization commenced throughout the Republic by the organizations which are to second this nationalistic movement. For this purpose, it is necessary that all persons, entities and the press which sympathize with this cause, and which have not joined it, should offer their cooperation and state the class of support that they are able to give in order that the Executive Committee may transmit to them the instructions necessary for said organization. The Assembly of Veterans and Patriots desires and hopes that the National Council of the Veterans in performance of the lofty purposes which justify its existence will take up the present palpitations of public opinion and the petitions of its components in order that the organization which said Council throughout the Republic shall cooperate for the good of the nation; but the Executive Committee likewise states in the name of the Assembly that if the National Council by considering this problem in a reduced circle of details should make a declaration contrary to the desires of the people, or shows that it is indifferent to them, by refusing its support to this organization, this shall continue in session throughout the Republic until it shall have obtained the meeting of all minds which are necessary to arrive at the desired ends."

Solicits further support.

Bulletin # 2 8/18

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

MEMORANDUM

August 19 and 20.

Recent developments in the Veterans Movement, and press comment on same.

The "Mercurio" and "Heraldo" are playing up this movement in great detail but the other newspapers are only giving it bare mention.

The session of August 18th was held with a considerable number of ~~p~~ veterans present under the direction of General Carlos Garcia Velez, assisted by Dr. Oscar Soto as Secretary, and Colonel Despaigne, General Miguel Varona, Dr. Emilio del Real, General Cebreco, Mr. Alejo Carreño, Dr. Carlos Alzugaray, Dr. Xiqués, Captain Campos Marquetti, Mr. Muñiz Vergara, Mr. René Morales, Dr. René Acevedo, Mr. Horacio Martinez, Colonel Llorens, Colonel Aymerich, General Lara Miret, Colonel ~~Mr~~ Carlos Masó, Colonel Iznaga, Mr. Ruben Martinez Villena, Dr. Gonzalo Freire de Andrade, Mr. José Manuel Carbonell, and many others.

A list of new adhesions was read, among which Dr. José Ramos Almeyda was found.

A letter was read from Dr. Carlos Alzugaray in which he made known that neither the Association of Merchants, of which he is President, nor the Permanent Committee, has taken a resolution respecting the movement initiated by the veterans and there is no probability of their taking any because this is not a matter to be taken up in their meetings but that each and every component of these organizations are in accord with the veterans, because if they were not it would be in exact opposition to the resolutions approved in the first Congress of the Economic Corporations and to deny the resolutions of the Assembly held in the local office of the Havana Stock Exchange.

Bulletin #3
8/18.

Bulletin 3 was read which sets forth the standards of the organizations organized to carry on and direct the movement of public opinion which asks for rectifications in the management and direction of public affairs:

First: That all those who sympathize with the cause which, in defense of the honor and stability of the Republic, is being maintained by the "Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots" take part in the following organizations all over the country:

The Central Provincial Committee, the Municipal Central Committee, the Local Committee of Propaganda and other organizations under the title which they wish to adopt.

Second: The mission which is entrusted to the Central, Provincial and Municipal Committees is:

Besides realizing an intense propaganda in order that the protest be maintained against the conduct which is being observed in the administration of public affairs, requesting the fulfilment of the program of the "Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots" and the rectifications which public opinion demands for preserving the honor and stability of the Republican Institutions, the mission of organizing in every province and in each one of its localities, the "propaganda committees" for this cause and other relative organizations.

Third: Certain persons are appointed for the organization of the Municipality of Havana.

Fourth: It is very especially recommended to all those who are united to this noble cause that they not accept other instructions or adjust themselves to other opinions than those which appear in the daily publication "Official Bulletin of the Executive Committee",

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

which has adopted this procedure for communicating with public opinion and especially with adherent persons.

The above recommendation is made because the campaign undertaking a fight against private interests created in detriment to the national progress and honor of the Republic, these interests, through their publicity organs, shall try to deaden the intentions of the Grand Assembly of Veterans and Patriots, for the purpose of demoralizing the spirit of its organization and making the efforts which we realize ineffective, with which said private interests shall obtain a triumph over the moral and permanent interests of the country.

Signed: The Executive Committee, Aug. 18, 1923.

The Assembly of Veterans held another session yesterday, August 19th, under the direction of Carlos Garcia Velez.

As in former sessions, a list was read of the new adhesions in different parts of the Republic.

Dr. Soto read a communication which had been drafted in compliance with a recent agreement of the assembly setting forth the purposes of the Veterans of Independence. (Which has been translated heretofore).

It was agreed to have a greater number of bulletins printed in order that they may be more widely distributed.

Bulletin #4 8/19

Bubletin No. 4 was read by the Secretary which was drawn up as follows:

First: To declare in the name of the "Grand Assembly of Veterans and Patriots" that the Cuban people, exercising the rights which they have as free and sovereign people, must and should solve their conflicts and difficulties of an internal order, in the form which the laws permit, without consenting for foreign factors to aid them in their solutions.

Second: That within these fundamental principles which justify the existence of the Republican institutions and their democratic organization, the people of Cuba shall obtain, by all means and through their efforts alone, the rectifications of conduct which public opinion demands in defense of the honor and welfare of the nation and the fulfilment of the obligations which, as a member of the "Comunidad Juridica International", the Cuban State has.

Third: In order to carry out the purposes defined by the Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots, the principal points set forth in Bulletin No. 1 of this "Executive Committee", and ratified in the second and third clauses of Bulletin No. 4, the organization of all the veterans and patriots of the Republic must be effected rapidly in order that by the end of the week it may second the initiation of this campaign.

Fourth: That immediately any of the organizations are constituted, a delegate be appointed to be at the disposition of this Executive Committee, in order that in the name of the organization which he represents, he may transmit the opinions and resolutions of his principals to the "Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots."

Fifth: This delegate must be selected from among the most characterized persons of the organization which designates him, who may also give his powers if he deems it advisable, to persons of this capital, with adequate requisites for the office, and who may have

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

at his disposal resources and time for remaining in Havana as long as it may be necessary for transmitting to his principals the instructions which the Executive Committee may agree upon.

Sixth: The Executive Committee, in the name of the Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots, insists on declaring that the problem in question shall be resolved "between Cubans and by Cubans", whatever the efforts and sacrifices may be which they have to realize, on account of it being a fact, which no one can deny, that if those who direct rhe public affairs are obliged, in fulfilment of their duty, to observe and maintain honorable proceedings and a good government, the obligation of the Cuban people is greater, which people the bad conduct affects, in demanding that their mandataries defend the honor and stability of the Republic, without foreign factors being created to demand that which the people whom they represent are able to demand.

Signed: The Executive Committee.
Havana, August 19, 1923.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2-1

August 28, 1923.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
165-7-Q-14 3
4
WAR DEPARTMENT
8.8.15
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 8 1923
M. I. A. K. B. 9/7

CONFIDENTIAL.

No.- 1950.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

1. Dr. Pedro Pablo Kohly, President of the Economic Associations of Cuba, and Secretary of the Havana Stock Exchange, whom I have mentioned and quoted in previous reports bearing on the present troubled conditions in Cuba, has submitted to me today an informal pencilled estimate of the Cuban situation. The attached is a rough translation of same and I am forwarding it to your office because I believe that Dr. Kohly is in a better position to know the true state of Cuban affairs and the minds of all classes here, than anyone else.

2. In an interview I had with him several days ago Dr. Kohly stated that the published interview given by President Coolidge to the press about 10 days ago, affecting Cuba, served as a great stimulant to put backbone into the Veterans' Movement. Since then, several press denials of such an interview, and different interpretations placed on the statements of President Coolidge as originally published, had a tendency to smooth things over and again leave the question of the American policy in Cuba in a very ambiguous state.

At the time of this interview with Dr. Kohly he felt that the Veterans' Movement was on the decline and was liable to come to nothing, principally due to the fact that no word of encouragement had been received by anyone connected with this movement, from the American Government. Dr. Kohly stated that he and a great many other Cubans of the better class, were very much distressed over the lack of an announced definite policy on the part of the American Government, toward Cuba, and he was of the opinion that if the American Government does not declare a strong definite policy immediately, all the elements of Cuba will lose completely what ~~what~~ respect they ever had for the United States Government; and that the present situation is such that most Cubans assume as a matter of fact that the American policy is simply to protect American interests and not to interfere with the Cuban Government, no matter how corrupt it may be so long as American interests are protected.

3. Today the situation has taken on a more serious aspect. A number of machine guns have been distributed among the police of Havana. At Cabañas there is feverish activity, and groups of officers and enlisted men are being trained in the handling of machine guns.

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

Two machine guns have been sent to the President's summer home at Wajay, and the guard there has been increased from 20, to 60 men. High officials of the army, police force, and the Interior Department are constantly in conference with the President, and there are intimations from high officials in the Government that constitutional rights may be suspended at any time and martial law declared.

4. There is a rumor that General Garcia Velez, Chairman of the Veterans and Patriots Association, has been offered a large sum of money by the Government to leave immediately for his post in London, where he is the Cuban Minister. He does not deny this rumor, but has stated positively that he had no intention of leaving Cuba at this time and will remain and see the program of the Veterans' Association through to the bitter end.

5. Up to this moment the Government has refused to grant the Veterans Association a permit to hold a parade and demonstration, which was scheduled for tomorrow night, August 29th.

W. H. SHUTAN,

Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

Encl 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELLIGENCE
WAR DEPARTMENT

2-1

Havana, August 28, 1923.

The seriousness of the present situation in Cuba is such that no Cuban mindful of his duty and feeling a desire to save his people from barbarism, can fail to act, to the extent of his powers. This we are compelled to do, and the more so since the public authorities fail to do their part.

There is not the least doubt that discontent is general, and the situation grows more serious each day, and in my judgment the inevitable solution is action on the part of the American Government.

The Public Powers have reached such a degree of corruption that a general agitation has been provoked, whose consequences no one can foretell.

The present movement of protest calls for the repeal of the recent Lottery Law, passed for the benefit of Congressmen and President Zayas; non-passage of the so-called Tarafa Law, passed by the House of Representatives and pending approval by the Senate; and moral rectification of public administration.- This is what they say, but I think these are not the real objects of the leaders of the movement.

I consider it opportune to state that the elements which have initiated the movement which now disturbs the country, have not inspired me with confidence as to guarantees, and I allow myself to risk the statement that they have not inspired the country with such confidence; as no one who knows the degree of demoralization to which Cuba has come, can have the slightest hope of a solution from Cuban action alone.
I consider the protest made by the economic classes, veterans, and other Cuban elements advisable and even necessary, against the immoralities of every kind which have taken place, but I do not consider any solution

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

will be final unless backed by the Washington Government.

I can state that there is ~~xx~~ not a single business man in Cuba who does not hold the same view. Furthermore, all Cuban interests feel safeguarded by Washington. No one has faith in the guarantees that can be ogfered by a Government presided over by such a man as Dr. Zayas, whose political standards completely lacks sincerity and good faith. We remember what occurred in the previous Governmental crisis: when he saw himself compelled by the situation, to offer better safeguards of morality, the Cabinet Secretaries were changed and substituted by others who enjoyed greater public confidence. These men soon restored the Treasury to a sound basis, normalized and purified the Administration, and when the situation of the Government had become strengthened, thanks to the efforts of these new Secretaries, President Zayas himself asked for their removal, notwithstanding general protest, because these men would not lend themselves to graft.

President Zayas and his leaders follow the tactics of agreeing to whatever is asked of them, when circumstances are threatening for them, but with the intention of not carrying out their promises. Following this practice I have no doubt that both President Zayas and his leaders,- if they are unable to quiet the agitation started by a group of veterans and strongly upheld by public opinion,- will offer whatever is asked of them, but as is already known, this procedure will not bring results, and the protests will continue, because in my judgment, what is really sought by the leaders of the present movement, is the overthrow of the Government and the dissolution of Congress.

Whatever may be the solution of this problem as now presented, it will not be a solution in favor of the people of Cuba. If the Government

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

wins, immorality will have no limit nor restraint; and if the Government cannot control the situation a state of revolution will follow,with all its serious consequences. I cannot help believing that it would be a forerunner bring on deplorable results,by implanting in Cuba the regimé of revolutions, with nothing gained to the country and good government,by a change of men through such procedure.

Revolutions in Cuba are extremely serious. Its principak source of wealth can be destroyed with a single box of matches. Cane-stalks after reaching a certain state of maturity become highly inflammable and burn like powder. There is no human power that can guarantee that, in case of a revolution, the sugar wealth of the country would not be in imminent danger.

Is it probable that a revolution will take place? In my opinion the present movement has all the indications of creating one; but if the situation can be controlled by the Government, it is fatally sure that a revolution will come in the next electoral period. I base my opinion on the intention of President Zayas to seek reelection; I do not need to make conjectures; It is sufficient to cite the two cases in which a President has gone to reelection,and in both instances,revolution took place.

Can the American Government view with indifference the trend of Cuban affairs before the aspect which they have taken? I cannot be convinced of it. In my judgment, if the American Government at Washington does not take immediate measures to check the course of Cuban affairs as they are going today, the same American Government will find it too late tomorrow. as it will be met with both economic and political complications of extreme gravity. I consider that at all costs a disturbance of public order in Cuba must be avoided.

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

In view of the most recent occurrences, the present time is the most propitious for American action, and from the Cuban point of view, nothing justifies delay, which would only contribute to increase the dangers to moral and economic interests of Cubans and Americans.

In short, I consider that we are in a state of moral revolution, lacking only the material acts.

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

B/

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-Q-143

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

August 31, 1923.

3

8.8.13.

WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 7 1923

No.- 1953

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

M. I. A. K. B. 9/8

1. The mass meeting of the Veterans & Patriots Association took place, as scheduled, at the Martí Theatre in this city, during the morning and early afternoon of the 29th inst., and the following committee was appointed to deliver its petitions to the Public Powers:

Major General Agustin Cecheco
" " Lopez Recio Loynaz
" " Antonio Varona
" " Victor Ramos
" " Tello Sanchez
" " Pedro Vázquez
Messrs. Alejo Carreño and Carlos Alzugaray representing respectively the Sugar Planters' Association, and the Good Government Association;
Julio A. Mella, President of the Federation of University Students;
Miss Hortensia Lamar, President of the Womens Club of Cuba;
2 Labor representatives, to represent the labor interests.

2. The following program of demands to be made upon the Government, was adopted:

1. Total suppression of the Lottery Law;
2. Blocking the passage of the law creating a railroad monopoly;
3. Passage of a law providing for punctual payment of Veterans' pensions;
4. Adopting legislation guaranteeing absolute independence of the Judicial Power, from other functions of the Government.
5. Suppression from the Electoral Code of the provisions permitting public officials to be ex-oficio members of electoral boards;
6. Adoptinn of an Accounting Law, to prevent disposition of public funds without proper responsibility.
7/ Passage of a law limiting Congressional immunity, to avoid protection for common crimes;
8. Adoption of a law harmonizing capital and labor, guaranteeing to the Cuban laborer preference over the foreign laborer, in industries of the country.
9. Modification of the Constitution to abolish presidential reëlection;
10. Amendment of the Constitution, to permit equal political rights to Cuban women.

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

3. The above named Committee called upon the President of the Republic and both Chambers of Congress yesterday afternoon, the 30th inst. and presented their petition as outlined, and were met with the assurance that said petition would be carefully considered.

4. General Loynaz del Castillo quitted the Veterans & Patriots Meeting long before its adjournment and has made no public statement explaining his action so far. It is believed, however, that his reason for leaving the meeting was the fact that he was not allowed to speak for fear he might make seditious utterances and precipitate a disturbance.

5. The Veterans & Patriots Association had on its program for the 29th inst. a monster street parade and demonstration against the Government; this, however, was prohibited by the Government and not carried out.

6. The law providing for the elevation of the Cuban diplomatic representation in Washington, to an Embassy, was signed by the President yesterday. No definite announcement has as yet been made public, as to who will be appointed first Cuban Ambassador but Dr. Cosme de la Torriente is prominently mentioned for the post.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/8/23
Copies #2 + #3 retained in M.I.D.
AMB

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 21
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 20 1923

3-1 2657-9-143

September 14th 1923

No.- 1957

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

M.I. A.K.B. 9/21

1. Following is a translation of President Zayas's reply to the petition of the Veterans and Patriots Association presented on August 30th.--

"Havana, September 11, 1923.

To the President and Secretary
of the Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots.

Gentlemen:

From the hands of an old General of our wars of Independence, who was accompanied by various distinguished prominent persons, I had the honor to receive a copy pf the Memorial addressed by that Assembly to the Honorable Congress of the Republic, with some paragraphs dedicated to the National Executive added to it.

On the following day, that is, on the 31st. of last August, I informed you of my purpose to bring that communication to the attention of the Members of the Cabinet, which I did, and the following resolution was adopted at the Cabinet Meeting:

"The Cabinet resolved to consider that a great part of the Memorial is a matter proper for the deliberation and resolution of the Legislative Power, and that part which refers to measures in Public Administration merits the congratulations of the Cabinet Meeting, insofar as the purposes inspired by said measures, because it has precisely been trying to attain such ends until ~~plazim~~ placing the Administration in the favorable conditions in which it is at present, and, in view thereof, the Government shall proceed, in each specific case brought to its knowledge, in accordance with the line of conduct which it has been following.'

Regarding the particulars mentioned in the Memorial addressed to the Legislative Power, I only desire to state that, regarding numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,,I have sent Messages to said Legislative Power, exercising the rights granted me by

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

the Constitution of the Republic to suggest the convenience of such legislative measures.

As to that part of the document which I have before me, which refers to Public Administration, I can assure:

FIRST: That I have no knowledge that, during my Government, the Public Treasury is wasted, giving it a different application from that ordered by the Law.

SECOND: Also that I have no knowledge that the Law is not complied with in the awarding of bids, which auctions are now taking place, rectifying former procedures, which I am not aware whether they are those which by error give rise to the complaint of that Assembly.

THIRD: That the furnishing of supplies is effected within the greatest economy, as demonstrated by a comparison with former periods, and I am not aware of the fact that at the present time the persons to whom the contracts are awarded are compelled to give a part of their profits to the officials and employees who intervene.

FOURTH: That I consider as honest men those who handle and watch the collection of taxes, without attributing only to their honesty the increaseobserved in the collections.

FIFTH: That, in accordance with the desire expressed, that Assembly will have seen with pleasure that the War Debt has been paid, and the Interior Debt by necessities of the war is diminished with the surplus of the collections.

SIXTH: That I do not know what persons are alluded to when it is said that they continue enriching themselves in the Division of Taxes.

SEVENTH: That I believe that the armed forces and the National Police have never before received so much attention, it being erroneous what is indicated regarding excessive service and exaggerated discipline.

EIGHTH: That the diminution of expenses has been made by this Government, to the point of reducing, at a single stroke, the $136,000,000. per year to $58,000,000; and as to the increase of salaries, the Government suggests it - as it cannot do it of its own accord - after the crisis, with prudence, avoiding the excesses of the past.

NINTH: That clandestine gambling is persecuted; and, naturally, the undersigned does not consider himself as alluded to in the indication of the bad example, as he does not gamble nor has he ever played any games.

TENTH: That I share the opinion of the Assembly regarding the suppression of luxurious official life, in the interior and in the exterior of the Republic.

ELEVENTH: That foreign interests are more guaranteed in this country, than in any other country where they are best guaranteed.

I must add that I deplore that from the reading of those aspirations of the Assembly of Veterans and Patriots, the deduction can be reached that we are at present leading in the Republic a life of

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

corruption and depravity, because such deduction will redound in the loss of the good name which we enjoy in all the civilized world. And if the members of the Assembly, or their representatives, have the kindness to inform me of concrete facts, in connection with the insinuations made, you may have the assurance that this Executive, as he has been doing, will endeavor their correction and their punishment.

Please pardon that, overwhelmed with important work, I may have delayed for a few days the fulfilment of a duty of courtesy, which I have now fulfilled.

Very truly yours,

Alfredo Zayas."

2. The foregoing communication was read to the Assembly of the Veterans and Patriots Association held in Havana on yesterday the 13th inst., after which it was criticized by various prominent members in severe terms, the substance of which criticism was that the President was trying to befog the issue and that no action on the part of the President had been taken on the twelve demands made by the Verterns. A Committee of four, including Dr. Oscar Soto and Colonel Despaigne, was appointed to draft a reply to the President's letter, in which concrete facts as requested by the President, will be cited.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/21/23

Copy #2 retained in M.I.D. files.

ACB

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

8/w 2657-G-143
3 Encs

3-2

September
11th
1923

2657-G-143

8/w

WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 19 1923

No.- 1956

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

M.I. 2 and A.K.B. 9/27

1. Nothing of importance has occurred in the political situation of Cuba since my last report (No.1954 of Sept.7). Yesterday the Veterans and Patriots Association issued the following bulletin:

"First: The veterans announce that 10 days have elapsed since they made their first demand for reforms in the management of public affairs, and that nothing has been done as yet.

"Second: To signify that the veterans and patriots have observed strict legality in their propaganda because they have believed that the honor of the republic could be defended in that manner, and not because the Cuban people are afraid to employ other methods to maintain republican spirit and prestige.

"Third: That the National Association (of veterans and patriots) which is being organized will not recognize any authority that may attempt to prevent them from exercising their rights."

2. There are enclosed herewith brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana press covering the days September 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

original filed as 2657-G-143-(4)

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

Post

Sept 13 1923 2657 | 3-1-143 3 2 6 7

ZAYAS ANSWERS VELEZ MESSAGE

President Says Proposed Reforms Are Entirely Up to Congress.

Answering the message of the Garcia-Velez "Veterans and Patriots" movement, President Zayas yesterday stated that the legislative measures proposed by the Velezites are matters to be dealt with by the legislative branch of the republican government, but that he has sent messages to congress suggesting consideration of the proposed enactments.

The president said he had no information substantiating the charge that public funds are being used in a manner not in accordance with law.

The president stated that he is not aware of any instances where bids on public works have not been in strict accordance with law.

President Zayas also stated that due economy is being observed in the performance of all public contracts and said that a comparison of present prices for work with those of the former administration will prove this is the case and he has no knowledge that bidders are compelled to give part of their profits to public employes who are able to intervene in these transactions.

The president asserted that those in charge of the collection of taxes are honest, although their honesty is not the only guarantee for proper accounting.

President Zayas said he believes the "veterans and patriots" will share the pleasure of the rest of the people in the knowledge that the war debt has been paid and the interior debt is gradually being paid off.

The army and police are in a high state of efficiency and discipline, said President Zayas.

The present government has already reduced expenses from $136,000,000 to $58,000,000. In the matter of increasing salaries, it will be done in a manner to avoid excesses such as have been the case in the past.

Unlawful gambling is being carefully observed by the police and summarily dealt with when proved. President Zayas said he does not take the matter of gambling as a personal insinuation, as he has never gambled in his life.

President Zayas agreed with the "veterans and patriots" of the necessity for less ostentation in public life, in the interior of the republic, as well as elsewhere.

He asserted that foreign property is better guaranteed in Cuba than in any other country.

President Zayas concluded by saying that he deplores the statement of the "veterans and patriots" that Cuba is a hotbed of corruption, as such statements are likely to have a bad effect on the country's reputation in foreign countries. He asked the "veterans and patriots" organization to point out concrete examples of the alleged corruption and promised that if the charges are proved speedy rectification will ensue.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September
18th
1923

No. 1960

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED M.I.D. W.D. SEP 26 1923

1. In despatch of this office No.1957 of September 14th, there was translated the reply of President Zayas to the demands of the Veterans and Patriots Association presented on August 30th. The HERALDO DE CUBA of Sept. 17th carries another letter from President Zayas, addressed to the Director of said periodical, containing an assurance that his government long ago began to improve the administration and rectify the methods which he found existing in the country when he went into office, and that he intends to continue his program of moral improvement, restoration of wealth, and maintenance of Cuban independence and sovereignty. He adds that he considers the program of the Veterans and Patriots worthy of applause, and that it is identified with the work he initiated when he took office; and points out the danger of "unfounded attacks against the government because they create an atmosphere of false and absurd rumors, very detrimental to Cuba."

2. On September 16th the Veterans and Patriots held another assembly meeting, presided over by General Garcia Velez, who, in his closing speech, attacked the HERALDO DE CUBA and Dr. Orestes Ferrara, in violent terms: Following is a portion of this speech:

"The moment has arrived when we cannot cry halt. We have a tranquil conscience and the necessary courage to overcome all obstacles. He who does not approve our acts, let him go. Now I want to unmask certain persons. Ferrara is Tarafa's lawyer. You all know it. Ferrara frequently abandons Cuba in her critical hours, only to return later to claim his share in the fiest. I long ago asserted that this country was controlled by law offices. In the time of José Miguel Gomez such was the case; in the time of Menocal also; and now Ferrara controls that trust. He is the one who ~~kept~~ got Alfredo Zayas (son of the President) out of jail, where he belonged for misapplying funds. Ferrara told me once that he left Congress because his life was in danger, as he said the congressmen were a group of 'fáfligos' (savages); said that he could buy Congress whenever he liked, with three million dollars. .. .. We have only one paper on our side, the MERCURIO, and I don't know how long Hannibal Mesa will stand for that. No matter if the press tells us only of Spain and foreign matters, hiding what is going on in Cuba. Everyone knows that here there is no honest press; but we may soon have our own press; and if that is called 'impulsiveness' then I am proud of being impulsive and able to act quickly.

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

"At first the Assembly did not count upon the need of the press because it expected a quick victory in its demands for reforms. But now it will be taken into account. One paper will die, and another will spring into life. Reforms will come. The problem must be solved; the people cannot remain in this state of excitement. The scoffs and jeers made at the petitions for rectifications have converted that necessity into an obsession. And as to the Tarafa Law I am sure it will not pass, come what may. I do not know what might happen, but it will not pass! (Wild applause.)

3. This speech of General Velez's caused considerable excitement in the Assembly of Veterans, who took his remarks to infer a revolution. Colonel Despaigne, in a confidential talk today with our Chargé, said that General Velez's statement had been misunderstood, and that unless the unexpected happens, the Veterans will do nothing more than make a protest if the Tarafa bill passes. Colonel Tarafa states that the Senate feels that in view of the speech of Velez, it must in defense of its own dignity, act upon the bill immediately, and that it will probably be passed this week. Tarafa will again leave for New York within the next few days.

4. Dr. Orestes Ferrara, mentioned above in the Garcia Velez attack, will be remembered as a very strong character in Cuba's political life. He is an Italian, was a colonel in the revolutionary army against Spain, was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Gomez Administration, and is very strong politically, with an important following. Owns the HERALDO DE CUBA.

5. There are enclosed herewith brief summaries of the local press comment for September 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; also a clipping from the HAVANA POST of today concerning the Veterans' attack upon the HERALDO and Ferrara.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché

Enc 6 ltr

~~Copy filed in 7655/9-615~~

9/27 copy # 2 retained in M.I.D. with enclosure.
AKB

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

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff
Military Intelligence Division
Washington

NOTED
M. I. BLOCKS,
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
M. I. D.
OCT 1923

2657-Q-143

WAR DEPARTMENT
2657-Q-143
8

C O P Y O F T E L E G R A M

August 29, 1923.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

From: Milattache, Havana.

To: The Adjutant General.

Number 26 August 29th ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charge d 'Affaires sending State Department important cable reverence to conditions here. My report relative to this matter in today's pouch. It is reported today that part of Camp Columbia garrison conspiring with Veteran Association against Cuban Government.

Shutan, Milattache.

Nothing further has been received on this topic
Sept. 28/23 MID

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

action copy to M.I.2

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

2-1

COPY OF TELEGRAM

2617-9-143

August 29, 1923.

From: Milattache, Havana.

To: The Adjutant General.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Number 26 August 29th

Charge d 'Affaires sending State Department important cable reference to conditions here. My report relative to this matter in today's pouch. It is reported today that part of Camp Columbia garrison conspiring with Veteran Association against Cuban Government.

Shutan, Milattache.

no action necessary JPC

This was routed by Cuba & Mexico Sub-section MI-2a on Sept. 28/23 JPC

copy furnished WPD & Col. Naylor 9/28/23 RMS

RECORD SECTION COPY

CONFIDENTIAL COPIES TO:
Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. M. I. 2. Map Room O. C. of S.

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

COPY

BATTLE CREEK
MICHIGAN
1923 2617-F 130 63
8
WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff
Military Intelligence Division
Washington

2657-Q-143
8

COPY OF TELEGRAM

August 29, 1923.

From: Milattache, Havana.

To: The Adjutant General.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

Number 26 August 29th ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charge d 'Affaires sending State Department important cable reverence to conditions here. My report relative to this matter in today's pouch. It is reported today that part of Camp Columbia garrison conspiring with Veteran Association against Cuban Government.

Shutan, Milattache.

Nothing yet received MIEK
9/28/23

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLEGRAM AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS if answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

EHH

CABLEGRAM.

I.A.B.

Received at the War Department
Washington, September 20, 1923.

4:40 P. M.

From Milattache, Havana, CUBA.

2 CO *To* The ADJUTANT GENERAL.

~~2602-G-743~~

Copies furnished as noted:

Number 27 September 20th

Garcia Velez, Soto, and Despaigne, President, Vice President and Treasurer respectively, of Veterans and Patriots Association disappeared from Havana last night in order to avoid arrest on warrants charging sedition alleged to have been issued for them. Their present whereabouts and plans unknown. Have just received report that 23 prominent members of same association have been arrested in Havana and are now in jail. Am investigating and will advise further.

Shutan, Milattache.

Secretary
ACS

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

9/21/23
no action necessary.
ACS

G-2
The A G
Sec G S

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLE AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS if answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

EHH

CABLEGRAM.

9/21 M.I. I.A. K.E. W.B. 8.J.B.

Received at the War Department

Washington, September 21, 1923. 4 to 5 p. G-2 143

10:25 A. M.

From Milattache, Havana.

62 TR *To* The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished as noted:

CONFIDENTIAL

Number 28 September 20th

The leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association arrested this morning have been released and cited to appear in court this afternoon to be arraigned on charge of sedition. Garcia Velez today issued proclamation dated "Somewhere in Cuba" Suspending further sessions of veterans and patriots and instructing its members to await resolution of executive committee. I doubt if Des Paigne would flee merely to avoid arrest and therefore think that he, Velez and Soto may have some plan of action.

Shutan, Milattache.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1968, from CSCO to Archivist
By [illegible] 6-13-89
Date

9/21/23
No action necessary.
ADB

G-2 X
The A G
Sec G S

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September
21st
1923

No.- 1961

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 27 1923

1. Referring to my cables Nos. 27 and 28 of yesterday, I have to report that General Garcia Velez, Dr. Oscar Soto, and Colonel Manuel Despaigne are still in hiding, but are willing to come in if the Cuban Government will guarantee that they will not be locked up. Paradoxically, they maintain that if they are deprived of their liberty, disturbances will occur and they want to avoid this at present and to be free in order to continue in a peaceful manner the Veterans and Patriots Association program of Government reforms. They say further that if they are not in hiding or in jail, the public manifestation scheduled for October 10th to celebrate the 'Grito de Yara' (Yara warcry) will be peaceable; otherwise, disorders are likely to occur all over the Island.

The whereabouts of the three above-named leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association is not known, but I am in a position to communicate with them and receive information from them.

2. My information now is that it was the plan of the Veterans and Patriots Association to start disturbances in Camagüey and Oriente about October 6th, for the purpose of diverting Government troops from Havana so as to render conditions favorable for a 'coup d'etat' in Havana on October 10th, the day of the 'Grito de Yara'. Since the action on the part of the Government yesterday in arresting certain leaders of this movement, this plan has been suspended.

The leaders arrested yesterday appeared in court for arraignment, as ordered by the Government, but the Judge designated for the case failed to appear, and all the accused, together with other members of their Association, retired to their meeting place, and issued a bulletin of which the following is a translation:

"Bulletin No. 35.

"For the Regeneration of Cuba.

The Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots, in its session of today has resolved:

First: To declare that it has been 21 days since the Memorial containing the petitions made by the Assembly of Veterans and Patriots was presented to the Public Powers, but as yet they have not made any resolutions.

Second: That in spite of the obstacles already created and to be created against the development of the orientation of this Association, each and every one of its members remains firm,

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

immovable,and faithful to the basic principles which prompt it, and that they will continue making the necessary legal propaganda, convinced that the efficacy of the same cannot be vanquished, since a people which fights for its dignity and austerity is always strong and respectable. Thus the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, said in the immortal proclamation of Carúpalo: 'God grants victory through constancy'.

Third: To make known that at twenty minutes to four this afternoon, the daily session was held in the office of the Veterans under the Presidency of the undersigned and that a session will be held tomorrow at the same hour in the same place.

"Patria and Liberty.

Havana, September 20, 1923.

Generoso Campos Marquetti, President. "

3. President Zayas informed the press yesterday that "having been informed of the fact that members of the Velez movement were to be summoned before a court,he had advised against such a measure because more importance would be given to the matter than it deserves; that if the court considered the measure necessary,it could issue the summonses in agreement with the law but that he did not want to create prejudices against himself,nor to cause the idea that he was back of the move, to get in circulation."

The fact is that President Zayas personally ordered the arrest of the leaders, under pressure exerted by Senator A. Alvarez, President of the Senate; Senator Wilfredo Fernandez; President of the House of Representatives,Bello; Congressman Zaydín, Liberal leader; Congressman Santiago Rey, Conservative minority leader; and Congressman H. Sotolongo; and he, the President, is now trying to find a way to prevent the prosecutions, and at the same time appease the above-mentioned Senators and Congressmen.

President Zayas, in a conversation with a high official of the Cuban Government, said that he did not suspect that the prosecuting attorney who was ordered to institute proceedings against the members of the Veterans and Patriots Association,would comply with this order in the energetic manner he demonstrated yesterday.

Among those arrested were the following:

Señorita Mariblanca Sabas Alomá,
Sr. Alejo Carreño, president of the Association of Hacendados and Colonos,
General Generoso Campos Marquetti;
Dr. Martinez Villena,
Dr. Federico Morales,
Dr. Regino Iñguez.

4. The Cuban Secretary of State has intimated unofficially to this Embassy that Velez, Soto and Despaigne would not be deprived of their liberty if they returned to Havana.

The leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association, after feeling out the Army as to what their attitude would be toward a revolutionary movement, have now arrived at the conclusion that very

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

few officers would go against the Government, but that they could count on the support of about one-half the enlisted men of the Army and of the Rural Guard.

5. The Executive Committee of the Veterans and Patriots Association today issued a bulletin of which the following is a translation:

"The men which direct the Executive abd Legislative Powers, in the dilemma of renouncing the illegitimate benefits which they enjoy with detriment to the country and discredit of the Nation, and to push the country into the road of a revolution which will cause the eclipse of the nationality, have preferred the latter, and soliciting the cooperation of the Judicial Power, which request has been promised it, have taken the first and most decisive step persecuting and threatening with political capture, which is the most terrible of ~~them~~ all, those who direct the movement of public opinion which asks for rectifications in the administration of public affairs, through the medium of a program, the brevity, greatness and disinterestedness of which cannot be denied by those who love their country and desire to see it happy.

The arrest of the Chiefs of the movement of the Veterans and Patriots will be, besides an unjust punishment for men who ask nothing for themselves and everything for Cuba, the prosecution of the legitimate aspirations of the people, with the dissolution of the patriotic movement, which must conserve its organization, because otherwise, vigor would be given to the work of dissolution which the Directors of the Powers may realize through cpuidity.

The Directors of the Veterans and Patriots having decided to do this, have withdrawn from the persecution and are acting for the purpose of resolving the measures which the patriotism and regeneration of Cuba demand, and it can be assured, although they may be arrested, they shall effect the necessary plan for success, always directed by able hands and determined spirits.

For such motive, it is agreed:

First: To suspend the sessions of the Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots which have been held daily in this city, until a new summons.

Second: To suspend all the other acts which have been held in the other localities of the Republic, recommending to the Chiefs that they avoid persecution and continue working as the Executive Committee is doing at the present time, in hiding, as the authorities compel us to do, and that they be disposed to second the instructions which they may receive for the realization of the plan which must be imposed for the regeneration of Cuba.

Third: To remember the oath taken and the obligation which patriotism imposes, not stopping before any kind of efforts to save the Republic from the dishonor in which its official Directors wish to maintain it through cupidity.

Patria and Liberty. Woods of Cuba, September 21, 1923.
The Executive Committee."

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

6. Since the foregoing was written, Dr. Soto and Col. Despaigne have communicated with the Cuban Secretary of State and by him been given a guarantee that they will not be arrested or detained by the Cuban Government if they returned to Havana.

In view of this guarantee, Dr. Soto and Col. Despaigne have returned and are now in this city.

A similar guarantee will be given to General Garcia Velez, but he will not return to Havana until an emissary from the Cuban Government delivers to him officially this guarantee, through Dr. Soto and Col. Despaigne.

7. I am confident, in view of today's developments, that the Cuban Government will drop all prosecutions against all members of the Veterans and Patriots Association for whom warrants were issued.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/29/33
Copy #3 furnished W.P.D.
" #2 retained in M.I.2a

a453

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

COPY

EHH

CABLEGRAM.

2657-G-243
II 12

Received at the War Department.

Washington, September 29, 1923.

9:05 A. M.

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

To The Adjutant General.

Number 32 September 28th

Have reliable information to the effect that President of Cuba will refuse to treat further with Veterans Association. This will result in Colonel Mendieta joining Veterans movement. President today issued order to all armed government forces to be on alert for trouble. Strong possibility that constitutional guarantees will be suspended.

Shutan, Milattache.

Copies furnished as noted:

G-2 (for action)
The A G
Sec G S

(See attached clipping on Mendieta.)

Noted
RMM

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 3
1923
2657-9-143
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lt. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief Latin-American Section

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September 25th 1923

No.- 1965

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 3 1923

M.I. 1A.K.B. 10/4

See Shipping Board Post 9/28 and 3

1. It is reported from entirely reliable sources that an effort is being made to get Colonel Carlos Mendieta, one of the candidates for the Liberal nomination for President, to join the Veterans Movement with all his forces. It is being urged upon Mendieta that he otherwise has no chance to become President of Cuba in the next elections.

It is reported that General Machado and President Zayas, or their followers, have reached an agreement substantially as follows:

The Committees of the Liberal Party which are now pro-Machado but anti-reëlection, will be reorganized in the coming January through the use of money and "colecturias" furnished by the President, and will become pro-reëlection but will ostensibly retain their Machado tendencies. Machado will be nominated by the Liberal Assembly as a candidate of that party for President. Zayas will be nominated by the Popular Party as its candidate for President. Then a new National League will be formed, similar to the National League of 1920, except that the members of the League will be the Liberal and Popular Parties. The Assemblies of the two parties will then respectively revoke the nominations of Zayas and Machado, and each party will nominate the same candidates for President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives.

In this manner, Zayas will become the candidate of each party for President, Machado the candidate for Vice-President; all the senator-ships will be given to the Liberal party, while the majority of the seats in the House of Representatives, which are to be voted for at the next election, will be given to the Popular party.

It is the opinion of the sources from which the above information was obtained, that if the Zayas-Machado agreement is carried through, the majority of the voters of the Liberal party will not follow the actions of their leaders, and will remain away from the polls; thus causing the National League easily to gain the election.

It is reported that Mendieta is almost convinced that the procedure above described will be followed, and he is considering

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

favorably the attempt now being made to have him join the Veterans Movement.

The "Universal", a newspaper recently started in the interest of Mendieta as a candidate, is the only newspaper which is openly and strongly supporting the Veterans Movement, and is even frankly revolutionary in its tendencies. It is calculated that if Mendieta joins the Veterans Movement, with all his forces and openly supports it, that together with the forces already possessed by the Movement, such a formidable showing will be made that the Government will have to give in to the Movement by adopting the reforms demanded, or will be unable to stand against a revolution composed of all these elements.

2. The declarations of the Veterans and Patriots Association to be issued tomorrow, September 26th, and of which the attached is a rough translation of an advance copy,- are stated by the Executive Committee of the Veterans to be made especially for the purpose of inviting and making easy Mendieta's adherence to the Movement.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Inclosure)

10/4/23
copy # 2 retained by M.I.2a
" #3 sent to WPN (enclosure to be returned)
ACB

10/30/23
Enclosure retained by M.I.2a
ACB

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLE AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS if answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

EHH

CABLEGRAM.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

Received at the War Department
Washington, September 29, 1923.
9:05A.M.

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

WAR DEPARTMENT

1 CO

To The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished as noted:

Number 32 September 28th

Have reliable information to the effect that President of Cuba will refuse to treat further with Veterans Association. This will result in Colonel Mendieta joining Veterans movement. President today issued order to all armed government forces to be on alert for trouble. Strong possibility that constitutional guarantees will be suspended.

Shutan, Milattache.

copies sent Col. Naylor & W.P.D. 9/29
AKB

no reply necessary

G-2 X
The A G
Sec G S

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

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

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September
28th
1923

No.- 1969-

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 6 1923

1. In connection with my despatch No. 1965 of the 25th inst., I have to report that the plan of the Veterans and Patriots Association to secure the adherence of Colonel Carlos Mendieta, candidate for the Liberal nomination for President, to their movement is progressing favorably. After several secret conferences between Colonel Mendieta and the leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association, including General Garcia Velez who is still in hiding, the "Universal" of September 26th published an article written by Colonel Mendieta of which an English translation is hereto attached. This article is to be construed as Colonel Mendieta's first step in the direction of joining the Veterans and Patriots Association and his adherence to their movement.

In the meantime Colonel Mendieta has conferred with a number of Senators and Congressmen, and is to have a further conference with President Zayas for the purpose of ascertaining what action is to be taken by the President and Congress on the demands submitted to them on August 30th by the Veterans and Patriots Association. Should their reply be unsatisfactory to the Veterans and Patriots Association Colonel Mendieta will publicly announce his adherence to their organization and movement; and the Association will then submit to the President and Congress new demands substantially in the following form:

"Proposed arrangement for terminating the
Veterans and Patriots Campaign.

"In twentyfour hours laws to be passed suppressing the Lottery, the Tourist Law, the Tarafa Law, reconsideration of the Veto to the Accounting Law, and to the Reform of the Judicial Power.

Within the same twentyfour hours, to again place Col. Despaigne as Secretary of the Treasury, and Castillo Pockorny as Secretary of Public Works, and appoint the rest of the Cabinet from a list to be made up by the President of the Republic, containing not less than five names for each office in order that the Veterans and Patriots may indicate those to be appointed.

Within seventy-two hours later, to pass a law revising the

1 copy ☆ WPD
1 " to MI-2a file

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

Electoral Code, suppressing the ex-oficio members of the political assemblies, aid to illiterate electors, and a heavy penalty to presidents of electoral colleges and of municipal electoral boards, when a counting of votes carried put pursuant to a decision of a court of justice, shows that in the scrutiny and listing of ballots votes have been withheld, or fraudulently increased, thereby changing the results so that the will of the majority is not expressed.

Also within those seventy-two hours, to pass a law defining the scope of parliamentary immunity; and another revoking the free tariff granted to the Ferrocarril del Norte (Colonel Tarafa's railway).

Within another seventy-two hours subsequent to the last-named period, to reject all projects of pending amnesty laws; and pass a law arbitrating between capital and labor.

This agreement to be embodied in an 'acta' to be joined in by the President of the Republic, influential Members of Congress, and of the Veterans and Patriots Association."

It is my understanding that the above demands were purposely made so severe as to render impossible their acceptance by the President and Congress, in order that the Veterans and Patriots Association, strengthened by Colonel Mendieta and his following, can then proceed with definite plans for a revolution.

2. Yesterday the Good Government Association of Cuba issued a manifiesto to the Cuban people, signed by its President, Dr. Andrés Terry, which contained a petition for a better administration and declared that the Tarafa bill is harmful to the country and that those foreign interests benefitted by the bill are warned to be ready to accept the consequences of any act in the future of the Cuban nation by which this bill will be annulled in case it becomes a law.

The Tarafa Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 26th inst. by a vote of 92 to 7, and it is now in the hands of the President, who is expected to veto it. It is well known, however, that the President is in reality in favor of the bill, and if he vetoes it it will again be passed by both Houses of Congress with the same overwhelming majority. It is calculated by people who undoubtedly know the facts, that it has cost Colonel Tarafa, or the interests he represents, from $1,000,000. to $1,600,000. to buy the votes of both Houses of Congress for the purpose of passing his bill and for subsidies to newspapers, and other propaganda.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief Latin-American Subsection

E-1
3-1
2657
84-143
1-4

FROM --- EL UNIVERSAL --- September 26, 1923.

RE: ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE PROCESS OF A CRISIS" By Colonel Carlos Mendieta.

The Memoranda of General Crowder and his repeated admonitions to the Government of Dr. Zayas in order that the latter should abandon the slippery incline in which he had placed himself, compromising with the most shameful immoralities, do not constitute a secret of State.

The functions of the Special Envoy of the United States were being complied with all the rigidity of a tutelar diplomacy, and the people of Cuba felt the immense sorrow that a foreign power should demand the formulas of administrative honesty and discipline which the Government of Cuba did not want to put into practice.

It seemed logical that, under such circumstances, a complete and definite rectification would change that state of affairs, and the country looked upon with great pleasure that personages of great prestige and of renowned moral solvency appeared in the so-called "Cabinet of Honesty", and which served to restore the lost credit, by bringing the National Treasury to proper channels and effecting the most prudent economies in the Budgets. That memorable Cabinet which knew how to watch for the decorum of the Republic maintained itself within a scrupulous observance of administrative ethics and the most decided respect to the Constitution, the laws, and the rights of suffrage.

That happiness, as ephemeral as circumstantial, passed away very quickly. Zayas became a prisoner of the austerity of the Supreme Council of the Moral Readjustment, and the strong and firm will of Despaigne and Castillo Pockorny prevented new assaults upon the Treasury. But later, as soon as he considered himself in the full enjoyment of his free will, he commenced to invoke a false and showy nationalism, stepped back, and provoked the ~~xx~~ crisis of the Cabinet, in which there could be well noticed that the moral existence of Despaigne and Castillo Pockorny constituted the greatest obstacle to the plans ~~add~~purposes of sudden enrichment of himself and of the numerous members of his family, without excluding the corresponding collateral members.

All that passed away as a blow, and which at times acquired the proportions of a hurricane. Later, there sorung an agitation completely new and strange in the country. A larhe number of citizens assumed an attitude of frant protest and rebellion against the evil actions of the Government, and brought about an energetic propaganda which acquired extraordinary importance in the Republic.

For some, the absence of the Ambassador of the United States constitutes an interrogation for our political future, and even for the present. His return is an incognito which no one can predict how it will be solved, so much so that the Government of Dr. Zayas does not carry out the rectifications and the country finds itself in the center of a cyclonic disturbance, full of fear and anguish.

It is just to recognize it now that we speak about it: if General Crowder has committed errors --as for me, I pointed out in due time how the electoral process of 1920 took place-- the truth is that, in my judgment he has amended them to a certain extent, placing his best intentions and the power of his patience at the service of Cuba to save her from the ~~crisis~~ which ~~x~~ led her to collapse; and later, realizing estimable efforts in order that our independence would not suffer any harm or loss, through the incompetence and negligence of the Cuban Government.

When some day the veil which covers the secrets of American diplomacy is lifted, it will be appreciated better how General Crowder

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

was, in that agitated period of our Republican life, a defender of the sovereignty, and without whose help perhaps we would have fallen into the claws of an indefinite interference, which by the way would not have awakened mercy in the heart of the world. Then the people will be exonerated and exempted from all responsibility, as they were estranged and divorced from a situation imposed, which was not created by them, which situation does not ptactice public virtues and holds itself, by this fact, as an enemy of national stability.

I would never lower my own self-respect by eulogizing anyone who does not deserve it, but it seems to me that I am not mistaken if I recognize that the actions of General Crowder were not inspired by interested purposes, but by the desire only to help us solve our gravest problems.

A tie stronger than our desire, superior to our will, binds us to solemn international obligations, and in order that we may, in the courseofftime and through our national development, destroy that tie, we have to cultivate our civic virtues, to raise the level of our collective existence, without committing errors or torpidness, which may justify the tutorship with detriment to the ideals, the good name and the credit of the nationality. The situation of Cuba, we are sorry to say, is very delicate at the present moment, in which peace seems to be hanging from a very delicate and brittle thread.

In such a critical hour the haughty uncompromising attitude of the Public Powers might be interpreted as a crime to sovereignty; for which reason the Government should realize that it is up to it more than to anyone else to act with equanimity and to undertake the noble and the patriotic rectification which public opinion clamorously demands.

It would be very sad if the President trusted everything to passive resistence, to skill and to bribery, believing that with his oriental fatalism, he will conjure the perils which threaten the country.

Let us prevent the ~~imminent~~ immanent, catastrophe with all decision and urgency and let us give thought to the fact that we cannot always rely on the good disposition of General Crowder to overlook the scoffs at his prestige and at his diplomatic office. And in case we may not be able to do away with this factor, representing the most formidable power of the world, let the Government not forget that sometimes the weak and faint-hearted servants get together and stand up to call at the door of the proud and haughty master eager for vindication, for justice, for morality and for libetty.

But by all means let us all give up rancors and niggardly feelings, and let us endeavor to seek rapid and saving Cuban solutions.

FSL
GCH

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 2nd, 1923

No.- 33 1970

3-1 2657-2 1557 2657

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

OFFICE OF MIL. INT. WAR DEPARTMENT

Lieut. Col. O.H. Norvell, General Staff, Chief Latin-American Subsection

M.I.D.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 10 1923

1. Since my despatch No. 1969 of September 28th and my cablegram No. 32 of the same date, Colonel Carlos Mendieta's participation in the political situation of Cuba has become very active and has promised to become of greater importance than the part being played by General Garcia Velez.

The latest development in connection with Colonel Mendieta's activities is a conference of all the provincial governers with Colonel Mendieta, to be held on October 4th, with a view to reorganizing the political parties of Cuba and to arrive at a decision as to what action should be taken to force the Government to accede to the reform program of the Veterans and Patriots Association.

General Garcia Velez is still in hiding and continues to issue manifiestos from his hiding place.

The Supreme Council of the Veterans and Patriots Association under the direction of General Marquetti, and Gustavo Gutierrez as Secretary,, continues to issue bulletins from their headquarters in Havana.

The Provincial branches of the Association continue holding meetings in practically all parts of the Island and reiterating the demands for reform made upon the Government on August 30th last.

General Alfredo Rego, who was one of the leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Movement, published a letter in the press of Havana calling upon the members of this Association to abandon their program of opposition to the Government, and invited all who desired further information as to his reason for this stand, to call upon him at his hotel, and he would give them further particulars. This letter of General Rego's has brought about a series of recriminating open letters between himself and General Garcia Velez, now occupying considerable space in the local press.

2. Dr. Gonzalo Manet, Secretary of Public Instruction, appeared at the University of Havana yesterday for the purpose of delivering an address to the students on the occasion of the fall opening of the University.

When he attempted to deliver his address, the president of the student body jumped to his feet and, addressing the Rector of the University, said: "This student body has resolved that Dr. Manet is not a proper person to officiate here, because he represents a corrupt and tyrannical government."

The exercises terminated in a free-for-all fight, and the

copy to W.P.D. Temporary use.

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

Rector finally declared the course opened, but Dr. Manet was given no opportunity to deliver his address.

As yet it is not known what action the Government will take regarding this incident, but it is understood that Dr. Manet has recommended to Dr. Zayas that the University be closed immediately.

3. Up to the time of Colonel Mendieta taking a hand in the Veterans Movement the General Staff of the Cuban Army and the Chief of the National Police, gave very little importance to the movement. Since then, high officers of the General Staff, and the Chief of the National Police have admitted to me that Colonel Mendieta's participation in the movement is giving them great concern.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

19 Oct

Copy retained in 111 2/a files

WHS.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October
5th
1923.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Section
M.I.D.

3-1 2657-G-14
16

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1972

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 12 1923

1. Following is a resumé of the political situation in Cuba since my last despatch, No. 1970 of October 2d, 1923.

2. The Veterans & Patriots Association, after considerable difficulty, finally obtained a permit to hold a meeting in Maceo Park, city of Havana, at 8 p.m. yesterday the 4th inst. Most of the government papers purposely published Central Park as the place where this meeting was to be held; but in spite of the misleading information as to location, between three and four thousand people were present. The crowd was divided into two groups, each one of which listened separately to orators who spoke from different places, as it would have been impossible for all those present to hear one speaker. Considerable enthusiasm and excitement prevailed, and following is a list of the speakers:

Dr. Recio, Director of the Havana daily, EL PAIS;
Dr. Augusto Martinez Franque, of Matanzas;
Dr. Carlos Alzuguray;
Señorita Hortensia Lamar, President of the Feminist Party;
Sr. Luis Amado Frances;
Major Buttari;
Sr. Martinez Villena;
Sr. Federico Morales, Chairman of the Havana Assembly;
General Alfredo Rego;
Señorita Mari Blanca Sabás Alomá, of the Feminist Party;
Dr. Emilio del Real;
Colonel Iznaga;
Sr. Federico Corbett;
Dr. Generoso Marquetti, acting President of the Veterans & Patriots Assn.
Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez, Secretary " " " " "
Dr. Ramiro Mañalich.

All were very bitter in their denunciations of the President and the legislators of Cuba, and the language used was very violent and decidedly seditious.

Practically the entire mounted police force, and a great number of unmounted police and plain clothes men, of Havana, were stationed in the immediate vicinity of Maceo Park. There was also an additional number of soldiers at Santa Clara Battery, which is a very short distance from Maceo Park.

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

The speech-making commenced about 8 o'clock and continued until after midnight; but no overt act occurred.

2. The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to the President a plan for suppressing the Veterans movement, on which no action has yet been taken by the President.

3. The meeting of provincial governors which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed for the time being. The impression is that the arbitration of the provincial governors will prove a failure, because President Zayas, and Congress, are opposed to any plan which may result in more prominence and importance, to the benefit of Colonel Carlos Mendieta or to leaders of the Veterans & Patriots movement.

The Veterans & Patriots Association is now making up a slate of people who are to form a Provisional Government. To date, the only ones agreed upon are:

Colonel Manuel Despaigne, Provisional President;
Capt. Demetrio Castillo Pockorny; Secretary of Public Works;
Dr. Oscar Soto, Secretary of the combined Departments of Interior, War, and Justice.

The plan of consolidating these three latter Departments is still under discussion by the Supreme Council of the Veterans & Patriots Association, and is receiving much opposition from other leaders, because it would place all the armed forces and the courts under one head.

4. President Zayas is in a quandary as to what action he shall take on the Tarafa bill, which is now in his hands for action. In a caucus held by some seventy Congressmen on the 3rd inst., they decided to impeach the President in the event that he vetoes this bill. If he does not veto the bill, it will add another strong arm to the Veterans & Patriots Association. It is well known that the President expects Congress to pass this bill over his veto; but the Congressmen are determined that President Zayas shall no longer lay upon them the entire responsibility for the passage of this and other vetoed measures which in reality have received his sanction.

5. The leaders of the Veterans & Patriots Association express regret and disgust because the United States Government has seen fit to declare Dr. Cosme de la Torriente persona grata as Ambassador to the United States. They point out that Dr. Torriente has been mixed up in a number of government graft cases in Cuba. A specific case cited by them is the Santa Clara Convent deal, in which Torriente was attorney for the owners.

It will be remembered that President Zayas attempted to purchase this property for the Government, by Presidential Decree, for the sum of $2,350,000., the actual value of which is certainly not more than $1,000,000, and on which the present owners secured an option for a comparatively small cash sum, on the prospect of its immediate sale to the Cuban Government.

6. The organization of branches of the Veterans & Patriots

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

Association all over the Island is progressing rapidly, and they now have well-organized assemblies in practically every municipality in Cuba.

7. The demonstrations ordered in all the capitals for October 10th (the 'Grito de Baire' anniversary) have been postponed by order of the Supreme Council of the Veterans & Patriots Association in their Bulletin No. 44 issued yesterday, in order to allow them more time to complete the organization of branches or assemblies in every part of the Republic.

8. General Garcia Velez, leader of the Veteran movement, was summonsed through the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, to appear yesterday before the special judge who was appointed to arraign certain leaders of the Veterans & Patriots Association against whom warrants were issued. General Garcia Velez failed to appear, but sent a letter to the Judge citing a Cuban law, according to which a person of his official position can be tried only by the Supreme Court of Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Copies retained by MID w/a.

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

1 / Enc
3-1 2657-Q-1951
17
2657

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 9th
October 10th
1923.

Oct. 9th
M.I.D. U.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1974.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 16 1923

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1933, from TAGO to Archivist.
By RET
Date 6-13-69

1. The following information with reference to the present and future plans of the leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association was obtained from members of the Supreme Council of that organization.

2. No organized uprising or movement on the part of the Veterans will take place tomorrow, October 10th (the "Grito de Yara" day), for two reasons: first, because the Veterans have no specific plan of action ready; and second, even if they had, the Government for the last week has been moving troops into strategic places and are ready for trouble on that day. Strong detachments of cavalry, infantry and mountain artillery have been sent to the Trotcha, and there has also been a considerable movement of troops to the eastern end of the Island, and into Matanzas Province. Thus the Province of Havana is cut off from Pinar del Rio, and also from the eastern end of the Island, by forces sufficient to oppose any armed movement against the Government which might have the city of Havana as its objective. The troops of Havana Province, consisting of about one-third of the actual strength of the army, are being mobilized and will be brought into the city of Havana tomorrow under the guise of a review.

The reason given by the Government for the movement of these troops in the Provinces is that they are to take part in the national celebrations tomorrow.

For these reasons the Veterans will make no move tomorrow although there may be sporadic outbreaks by their provincial branches at various points in the provinces, although the orders of their Supreme Council prohibit any demonstration until specific orders are issued for the purpose.

3. The Veterans have no money or materiel, but are attempting to obtain funds for the purpose of imposing a coup d'etat, if possible, upon the Government in Havana.

If this is not practicable, they intend to resort to the more practicable and easier method of starting a revolution, by

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

initiating simultaneous disturbances in the Provinces, which will consist of cutting telegraph and telephone lines, destruction of railroad tracks, blowing up of bridges, and at first at least, only incidental destruction of sugar and tobacco properties.

The Veterans are divided between two plans; one group supporting the plan of a coup d'etat in Havana, and the other, a revolution in the country. If the coup d'etat is decided upon, and conditions are then favorable for that purpose, it will probably take place between November 4th and 8th, during the first days of the convening of the next session of Congress. If the revolution in the country is decided upon, the telephone and telegraph communications with Havana will be destroyed about November 1st., and from then, on, the disturbances will take form and increase; this for the purpose of preventing the Congress from assembling, because the Veterans believe that should Congress assemble in the normal way on November 5th, and the demonstrations or revolution take place thereafter, Congress will make a show of rectification and may even enact the principal reforms demanded by the Veterans, and thus destroy the force of their protest. The Veterans are convinced that any rectifications made by the President or Congress, now or later, would be for the sole purpose of quieting the movement and as soon as this was accomplished the President and Congress would immediately begin to destroy the legislation that may have been enacted and again resume the dishonest and corrupt methods practised by them since the downfall of the reform cabinet.

The Veterans therefore think that the revolution must be initiated or a coup d'etat accomplished, on or before the dates mentioned above.

It is now the plan of the Veterans to reach a definite decision by October 25th as to which method will be adopted. The majority of the leaders favor a revolution in the provinces, while the others, among whom are General Garcia Velez and Colonel Despaigne, favor the coup d'etat. Some of the radical leaders favor a coup d'etat with the establishment of a de facto Government which would ask for recognition by the United States. A great majority, and among them, some of those who also favor a coup d'etat, including General Velez and Despaigne,- desire to see a de facto Government only for the purpose of asking the United States to intervene, restore order, and to establish a Provisional Government.

If the plan of a revolution in the country is adopted, it will be calculated to last only a sufficient length of time to force the United States to intervene.

The Veterans think that they can count on the support of isolated squadrons of cavalry and a few troops of the Rural Guard; but they are not founding their plans upon any help from these sources, and intend to act, even though they may not be able to count on the assistance of any part of the armed forces of the Government. It is their plan not to give battle to troops, but to always disperse and reassemble at another point, hiding in the mountains by day, and trickling down singly, or in groups of two, three, or more, to blow up bridges and railroads by night.

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

The Veterans claim to have a complete organization in all municipalities and provinces which is particularly efficient in the provinces of Camaguey and Oriente, where unquestionably the atmosphere is becoming much more tense.

We also have reports, more or less accurate, of individual bands of men possessing their own equipment, who are not identified with the Veteran movement but who will join such movement at the opening of hostilities. We actually know of the existence of three such forces, upon two 'colonias' and one sugar mill, in the provinces of Camaguey and Oriente. These colonias and sugar mill are owned and directed by men of considerable influence and prominence and strong Interventionists. While these men are not openly identified with the Veteran movement, they are disposed to lead the groups they control, in a revolution against the Government, in conjunction with the Veterans.

4. Notwithstanding this organization, the Veterans have no definite plan of procedure at this time other than the general one described above; but they are confident that they will have a detailed plan of action completed by October 25th.

Captain Demetrio Castillo Pockorny (U.S.M.A.1913), while not openly identified with the Veteran movement, is in constant communication with their leaders, and is secretly active in an advisory capacity to the leaders, for the purpose of strengthening their organization with a view to bringing about the reforms demanded by the Veterans,- or a revolution.

5. The question that is now troubling both the Veterans and the Government, is as to the probable action of Col. Carlos Mendieta, who up to three days ago was supporting very strongly the Veteram program and was almost revolutionary in his statements; about three days ago he privately began to talk about "electoral guarantees" and the regeneration of the country by the election of an honest man as President in 1924. Within the last twentyfour hours, however, I understand that he is veering toward his original position, coincident with the refusal of Congress to treat with the provincial governors.

One strong group of the Veterans Association is endeavoring to have Mendieta agree to accept the presidency of the Veterans and Patriots Association, if called thereto by the Executive Council and General Garcia Velez personally. Whether or not Garcia Velez can be prevailed upon voluntarily to resign, is a question still to be determined, but there is a possibility that this may be accomplished.

Garcia Velez is definitely out of the running for Constitutional or Provisional President, and he has stated positively that all he desires personally from the movement would be the post of Minister to Washington.

Col. Mendieta has stated that he would not accept the Provisional Presidency, or any other office in a Provisional Government, in the event such a Government came into existence; that he prefers to take his chance of being elected President under a new Constitution

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

which would come into being after the life of the Provisional Government was ended.

Demetrio Castillo Pockorny, and other Cubans of sound judgment, think that due to the lack of strong leadership on the part of the Veterans, the success of their movement almost depends upon Mendieta's active adherence thereto. However, it is believed that whether Mendieta actively supports the movement or not, a revolution is likely to occur around the dates mentioned above, unless the Government agrees to the plan of Iturralde, Secretary of the Interior, and arrests the leaders all over the Island. In this event, the movement will either die at once, or a revolution will be precipitated.

I know definitely that Iturralde stated several days ago that energetic measures would be taken against the movement after October 10th.

6. There is no question but that, should Mendieta actively join the Veterans, he would carry with him the great part of the members of the Liberal Party, who are now sympathetic, but not identified with the Veterans.- A revolution of such a character would take place that the Cuban Government would be unable to suppress it and Intervention would have to follow. Should a revolution take place without Mendieta's support, its chance of success would be greatly diminished, but might still develop sufficient force to make Intervention necessary.

7. I am enclosing herewith translation of a Memorandum stating the tentative plan of procedure agreed upon by the Supreme Council of the Veterans and Patriots Association, for the erection of a Provisional Government in case their plan to overthrow the present Government succeeds.

8. Captain Logan N. Rock, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, attached to this Embassy as General Crowder's personal Assistant, is forwarding, by personal letter to General Crowder, the information contained in this despatch, which we were able to obtain only on condition that it would not be divulged to the Chargé of this Embassy.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

19 Oct 23
Copy retained in MI 2/a files
HHB

Incl.)

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

Enc 1

3-1 2657-Q-143
17

MEMORANDUM

Upon petition of the people of Cuba, as expressed through the National Association of Veterans and Patriots, now consisting of 90 per cent of the population without regard to political afiliation, sex, age, nor nationality, shown by the many meetings and public manifestations which have been held, and by the support offered at the latest gatherings of the National Association of Veterans and Patriots, without protest, notwithstanding their seriousness and the disturbances in the normal condition of the country,- it is decreed to terminate the present Government and Congress, and a Provisional Government is appointed, composed of a President and Legislative Body as set out below.

The Provisional President and Legislative Body to be appointed by the United States Government, through proper channels.

The Cabinet of Secretaries to be appointed by the Provisional President, in private agreement with the person appointed for the purpose by the United States.

The vacancy in the office of Provisional President to be filled temporarily as determined by the Organic Law of the Executive Power of the Republic of Cuba.

The Cabinet vacancies to be filled by the President, as well as those in the Legislative Body; such officials to hold office one year; and thosew who shall have proven themselves sufficiently useful and zealous in the discharge of their duties, may be renewed and reappointed.

These members of the Legislative Body shall number 25, and they shall receive a salary of $1,000. per month, or a total of this sum if they are already State, Provincial or Municipal officials or University Professor by competitive examination. No official or employee with status below that of Sub-Secretary or Director General may be appointed without relinquishing the other functions of his employment. Justices and Judges of First Class may also be appointed, paying them the difference in salary and substituting them temporarily in their functions.

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

For Provisional President the following names are proposed:

Col. Manuel Despaigne
Sr. Manuel Anton Recio Morales
Col. Carlos Mendieta y Montefur
Dr. Claudio G. Mendoza
Gendral Carlos Garcia Velez.

These names have been studied, and the conviction has been reached that they are the only meny who would strictly comply with every point of the program of the Veterans and Patriots. Anyone else invested with the authority which the office carries, would weaken on some point or points, as has been proven by special investigations made.

The name of General Garcia Velez has been included as being one of the former group; but he will in no event accept, unless in case none of the other four accept, and even then a new study of other names could be made before appointing him. It is not advisable to include new names without previous study, and much less so, if they have not been connected with the Veterans and Patriots. It is very desirable that a person be appointed who has belonged to the Ejercito Libertador, or who is acceptable to a majority of the Veterans of Independence.

For the Cabinet portfolios the following are proposed:

State - Carlos Manuel de Cespedes
Carlos de Zaldo
Manuel Marquez Sterling
Rafael Rodriguez Altunaga.

Treasury - Manuel Despaigne
José E. Cartaya
Porfirio Franca.

Public Works- Demetrio Castillo Pockorny
Luis Morales
José Primelles.

Interior - Oscar Soto
Demetrio Castillo Pockorny
Federico Laredo Bru
Carlos Mendieta.

Sanitation - Aristides Agramonte
José R. Alvarez
Hugo Roberts.

Agriculture- Bernabé Sanchez Batista
Manuel A. Recio de Morales
Ernesto Longa.

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

Justice - Fernando Ortiz
Oscar Soto
Gonzalo Freire de Andrade.

Public Instruction- Raul de Cárdenas
Ramiro Guerra
Enrique Hernandez Cartaya
Carlos Alzugaray.

War & Navy - Carlos Garcia Velez
Miguel de Varona
Eugenio Silva
Armando Montes.

For the "Comisión Legislativa" (Legislative Commission) there are recommended all those indicated for the Cabinet but which are not appointed; also those indicated for Provisional President but not appointed; and the following:

Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante
Dr. Claudio G. de Mendoza
Sr. Miguel Coyula
Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez
Dr. Emilio del Real
Dr. Ricardo Sarabasa
Dr. Santiago Gutierrez de Solis
Dr. German Wolter del Rio
Dr. Alfonso Duque de Heredia
Dr. Octavio Averoff
Dr. Oscar Garcia Montes
Dr. José Manuel Carbonell
Dr. Ruben Martinez Villena
Sr. Generoso Campos Marquetti
Sr. Aurelio Portuondo
Dr. Juan J. Masa y Artola
Sr. Francisco Lopez Leiva
Sr. Raul Capablanca
Dr. Horacio Martinez Franque
Dr. Juan Marinello
Sr. Federico Morales
Sr. Ramon Vasconcelos
Dr. Octavio Zubizarreta
Dr. Guillermo Patterson
Dr. Gabriel Garcia Echarte
Sr. Nestor Carbonell
Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote
Dr. Fernando Mendoza
Dr. Luis Fernandez Marcané
Ing. Enrique J. Montelieu
Dr. Juan Ramirez Arellano
Dr. Ramon Ebra (Padre)
Dr. Julio Batista
Dr. Adolfo Delgado
Dr. Carlos Revilla
Dr. Leonardo S. Jorrín
Dr. Octavio Lamar

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

D

Dr. Juan Carlos Andrew
Sr. Ignacio Almagro
Dr. José Fernandez de Castro
Dr. José R. Garcia Menocal
Dr. Braulio Saenz
Dr. Otto Bhlume
Sr. Antonio G. Suarez
Sr. Guillermo Zaldo, Jr.
Dr. Manuel E. Gomez
Sr. Teodoro Zaldo
Ing. Cesar Castellá
Dr. Eduardo Desvernine
Dr. Mario Recio
Sr. Alberto Morales
Dr. Gabriel Pichardo Moya
Dr. Bernardo Gomez Toro
Sr. Lucas Clerk
Dr. Miguel Carretas
Sr. Alberto Carrillo
Dr. Eusebio L. Dardet
Sr. Andres Terry
Dr. Enrique Lavedán
Ing. Antonio G. Mendoza
Ing. Victor G. Mendoza
Dr. Guillermo Portela
Dr. Armando Rosales
Dr. Rafael Nogueira
Dr. Luciano R. Martinez
Sr. Rogelio Zayas Bazan
Dr. Roberto Mendez Peñate
Dr. Juan Gonlier
Sr. Alberto Barreras
Dr. Julio Valdez Collazo
Dr. Eusebio Hernandez
General Tomas Padró y Griñan
Col. Rafael Manduley del Rio
Dr. Max Enriquez Ureña
Dr. Gonzalo Perez André
Dr. José Maria Barraqué
Sr. René Morales
Dr. Felipe Silva y Gil
Dr. Felipe Silva y Fernandez
Dr. Juan Silva y Fernandez
Dr. Roque E. Garrigó
Dr. Miguel Angel Campa
Dr. Mariano Brull
Sr. José Antonio Ramos
Dr. Felipe Pichardo Moya
Dr. Juan Mencia
Dr. Ramiro Mañalich
Sr. Bernabe Sanchez Culmell
Sr. Enrique Valdez Pino
Dr. José A. Gonzalez Benard
Dr. José A. Gonzalez Etchegoyen
Dr. Luis Machado
Dr. Ricardo Dolz
Dr. José A. del Cueto
Dr. Antonio Fernandez Criado
Dr. Pedro Pué Abreu
Dr. Ramiro Cabrera
Dr. Lorenzo Nieto
Dr. Manuel Gimenez Lanier
Dr. José Muñiz Vergara
Dr. Orosman Viamonte
Dr. Francisco Sanchez Curbelo
Dr. Adolfo Nuño.

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

From this same list there will be appointed by the President and the Cabinet, special temporary committees, as many as may be necessary, to make reforms in the administrative and legislative branches, such as the Constitution, Codes, Tax Systems, Government Accounting, Customs, Tariffs, Instruction, University, High Schools, etc., upon which special committees there will also be appointed foreign experts in the various subjects. Their duty will be solely that of drafting projects.

The Legislative Body will have no members under 25 years of age, and ~~y~~ none with doubtful antecedents. (doubtful record)

It will have legislative power jointly with the members of the Cabinet, and with the sanction of the President.

The Constitution will be suspended, ipso facto, in all particulars restricting the free functioning of the Government; as well as the laws of immovability of officials and employees of the three powers of State, Province and Municipality; and a concrete declaration will be made respecting payment of the foreign debt, in accordance with the precepts of the law and contract covering the $50,000,000. loan, and in the manner set out below, so that said debt shall be taken up, as well as the interior debt, during the life of the Provisional Government.

The laws pertaining to the lottery, the 'Tourist'(turismo) law, etc.; laws of the Judicial Power, Electoral Law,etc. shall be rapidly ~~y~~ drafted, and the program of the Veterans and Patriots will be carried out within the year; but this will be additional to all the other reforms which may be necessary, such as Constitution, Public Instruction, Municipal and Provincial, Taxes, Civil Service, Codes,etc., all said work to be completed at least by May 20, 1927.

The Ayuntamiento of Havana to be suppressed, and a Commission appointed to govern and administer the affairs of the city, under the inspection of the Government; and there shall be passed a precept in the

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

Constitution providing for the creation of the Central District, as the residence of the Public State "Poderes"(Authorities).

There shall be prepared an administrative Government Budget, ~~nett~~ not to exceed $50,000,000.; and an additional one for Public Works ('Obras Publicas y Fomento'), to take up one-half the surplus revenues,- the other one-half to be applied to the public debt.

It is the present plan to appoint as Collector of Customs of the Port of Havana, Sr. Porfirio Franca, in case he should not be chosen as Secretary of the Treasury.

It is deemed very advisable to appoint Colonel Eugenio Silva as Chief of Police of Havana.

It is considered advisable that the Commission to administer the affairs of the Municipality of Havana shall be made up of an Engineer, a Physician, and an Attorney; and the names of Sr. Enrique J. Montelieu, Engineer; Dr. Antonio Barreras, Physician; and Dr. Carlos Alzugaray, Attorney; are proposed.

For the most harmonious solution, and to attain the ends sought, as well as the carrying out of future plans, the Association of Veterans and Patriots will be consulted in the addition of new names, or substitution of those indicated.

On October 10th, the ~~/~~ permanent Supreme Council, to be named on that day, will resolve, with the authorization of the Provinces and in the name ofnthe people of Cuba, to ask for the immediate rectifications, in compliance with the Program, within a fixed period, or the removal of the present officials who refuse to aid in such rectification, and their substitution by other Cubans.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection

37 3657-Q-143
18

No.- 1988 October 19th 1923

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 24 1923

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

SECRET

M.I. IA.K.B. 10/29

1. I submit herewith further information with reference to the plans of the Veterans and Patriots movement.

2. In the event they are able to accomplish a coup d'état it will be accompanied by what the Veterans term a "pacific" revolution in the provinces. About two or three days before the coup d'état takes place an attempt will be made to destroy all communication,- railway, highway, telephone, and telegraph - between the city of Havana and the provinces. Simultaneously with the destruction of communications manifestations will occur in all the municipalities, and in as many small villages as possible. These manifestations are to be pacific and are to be carried out in accord with the military and police forces;- that is, the police and military will be told at the time -and in some cases, beforehand- that no violence will take place. The Veterans are now conducting a campaign in all the provinces with a view to procuring this agreement with the police and military forces. This I understand has been successfully accomplished in a number of places.

The Veterans on the day of the manifestations plan further to take possession of all the municipal offices and buildings in the provinces.

The leaders in the various localities are being instructed that should the police or military attempt to make arrests, to allow them to do so without resistance, the idea being that the manifestations will be so general that if the police make arrests the jails will be filled to such a degree that it will be necessary to release the prisoners or the protests consequent upon such wholesale arrests will be of such volume that the Government, in the event the coup d'état in the city fails, will not be able to stand against them.

It is planned to continue these manifestations for a period of twenty-four hours, after which time, and before the Government can reëstablish communication with the Interior, the coup d'état is to take place.

10/30/23
Extra copy made for M.I.2a files.
ARB

Copy to Col. Naylor.
" " W.P.D.
MHS 25 Oct 23.

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

2. We have not been able to obtain information as to the plan the Veterans intend to follow after their attempt at a coup d'état, and it is believed that one has not as yet been crystalized.

Their plan in connection with a coup d'état involves the assembling of about five hundred men in the old Santa Clara Convent in the city of Havana, which is untenanted. The caretaker of this property is one Major Cox (American) who was an officer in the Cuban Army of Independence and specialized in running blockades with supplies and equipment for the Cuban Army during the latter days of the revolution against Spain.

This scheme, as a number of others contained in the plans of the Veterans, is rather more fantastic than practical. In order to accomplish this, it would require the connivance of the police and the population living in houses adjacent to the Convent, which connivance I do not believe possible.

3. As an alternative to assembling a force in the Santa Clara Convent, they have a plan for a majority of the revolutionary forces charged with the coup d'état to assemble at various points outside the city that could not be reached speedily by troops from either Camp Columbia or the Havana garrisons.

This plan also contemplates the assembling of men in groups of two and three, each group converging upon a common meeting place.

4. A further plan contemplates an attempt to secure possession of surplus arms and ammunition belonging to the Cuban Army, stored in La Fuerza and the Arsenal. The Veterans believe that certain officers of the Cuban Army in charge of these arms may be induced to deliver them.

Some of the leaders have vague plans of bombing the strategic points of the city of Havana from airplanes, and the use of lachrimatory gas to disperse the troops at Camp Columbia and Cabañas,- which upon its face is grotesque. The leaders advocating this plan seem to have the idea that lachrimatory gas may be dropped from containers in airplanes in such a manner as to place these garrisons "hors de combat". These leaders do not seem to realize the difficulties that would beset them in attempting to acquire the personnel and equipment they would need for this plan, even if it were practicable. Several of the leaders are attempting to force the abandonment of this more or less fantastic scheme.

5. The Veterans have been canvassing the officers of the Havana garrisons with a view to determining their attitude in the event of hostilities, and as a result of this canvass they have arrived at the conclusion that a large majority of the officers, while not approving the Government's policies, and

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

while sympathetic with the program and demands of the Veterans, they would nevertheless, if they received orders from higher authority to operate against the Veterans, do so, even to the extent of firing upon them.

A smaller number of officers have intimated that they would not direct troops under their command to fire upon Veteran forces unless they were first fired upon; while a very few have agreed to join forces with the revolutionary troops.

6. As to enlisted personnel, the Veterans estimate that among them sympathy with the Veteran movement exists in a much greater degree, but that a great majority will follow the lead of their immediate commanding officers.

7. Should the Veterans determine that a coup d'état accompanied by pacific revolution, as described herein, is impracticable, the plan will be changed and a revolution in the country will take place along the lines described in my despatch No. 1974 of October 9th.

In the meantime a canvass of the Army all over the Island is being planned, and we have been promised within a short time information which will permit of a fairly accurate estimate as to the attitude of the army in the various localities.

To date, the information in possession of the leaders of the Veterans as to the position of the individual higher ranking officers of the Cuban Army confirms, practically in its entirety, my report on this subject of October 16th (despatch 1983).

8. The Veterans seem to have a very complete espionage system. They have agents in practically all departments and bureaus of the Government. Frequently Veterans have copies of secret communications written in the various departments concerning their movement, before the original communication reaches its destination.

9. The so-called mysterious plan of the Secretary of the Interior which is calculated to control the situation, and which in the form of a decree has been in the possession of the President for over ten days, provides for the dissolution of all the national, provincial and municipal Veteran Associations, upon the ground that it is an illicit organization devoted to seditious subjects. This decree would also prevent the assembling of more than four or five persons in any one place at any time without written permission from the Secretary of the Interior.

This plan has not been approved by the President, who fears to sign it and place it in operation because of the reaction unfavorable to his interests, that must follow.

The Veterans, while they believe such a decree to be illegal, foresee their inability to secure its annulment before the Courts, and it is the plan of the leaders, therefore, if this decree is put into operation, to immediately go into hiding, and, following Garcia Velez's example, direct the movement from hiding.

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

10. The Veterans' most important agent, associated with the Zayas Administration, is Dr. Manuel Angel Campo, Minister to Japan, on leave, and at present Acting Introducer of Ministers. Campo's wife is a distant relative of Zayas's mother-in-law (mother of his first wife). Campo was secretary to Garcia Velez for many years at the Cuban Legation in London, and is said to be actively identified with the Veteran movement, and is keeping the Veterans advised of the movements of the President and Secretary of State.

11. The attitude of the populace was well illustrated last night at a public meeting held in Central Park, in the city of Havana, by partisans of the Zayas Administration under the name of "Association of Veterans, Workingmen and Intellectuals". I personally watched this meeting from the outskirts nearly two hours. The stand erected in front of the Hotel Telegrafo, facing Central Park, contained some twentyfive or thirty persons of no standing or importance in the community -mostly minor office-holders-, while the shifting crowd which did not at any time exceed two hundred, were in front thereof.

The speakers devoted their efforts to attacks upon Garcia Velez and other leaders of the Veteran movement. Each speaker was wildly applauded by the few inside the stand, at the end of his discourse, but absolutely no applause came from the crowd outside. This is significant when compared with the wild enthusiasm which prevailed during the meeting of the Veterans and Patriots Association in Maceo Park about two weeks ago.

Upon the stand occupied by the speakers last night a blackboard was set up upon which was written in large letters: "Ex-Captain Castillo left Havana yesterday for the United States to tease General Crowder with a promise of a revolution to help intervention." The blackboard with this inscription, was still in its place this morning.

12. A rumor persists, and has been confirmed by sources in a position to know, that several other members of the Cabinet are on the point of resigning; among them, General Pedro Betancourt, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and Dr. Aurelio Sandoval, Secretary of Public Works.

I have definite information that the former portfolio was offered to General Alfredo Rego, who declined it.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Secretary of State, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, to replace Dr. Hernandez Cartaya, resigned; this, in addition to Dr. Cespedes's present duties with the State Department.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

E SECRETARY OF WAR
ECTS ISWERS TO THIS
BLE AS OLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS if answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

EHH

CABLEGRAM.

2657-9-B.
8-13-43

Received at the War Department
Washington, September 21, 1923.
6:15 P. M.

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

41 W *To* The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished as noted:

Number 29 September 21st

No developments of importance in political situation today. Report being submitted in pouch to-morrow.

Shutan, Milattache.

9/24/23
No action necessary.
AGB

Copy Taken to Col. Naylor by Maj. Burleigh
AGB
9/24/23
Copy furnished M. P. D.

G-2 X

The A G
Sec G S

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLE AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS if answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

(EHH)

Action copy to MI-2A.

NOTED
M. E. LOCKE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
M. I. D.

CABLEGRAM.

Received at the War Department
Washington, October 18, 1923.
2:40 P. M.

CODE
CABLEGRAM

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

1 CO *To* The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished as noted:

CONFIDENTIAL

Number 35 October 18th

Machado, Presidential candidate closely allied with the President called upon Frank Steinhart last night to emphasize gravity of present situation asserting that unless United States Government immediately disavows Veterans movement in a statement similar to that made by our Minister Gonzales in 1917 or take other preventive action an early revolution is inevitable.

Shutan, Milattache.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963 from TAGO to Archivist
By [illegible] Date 6-23-69

RECORD SECTION COPY

G-2 x
The A G
Sec G S

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

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

Oct. 19 1923

From: CHIEF, Latin American Subsection.

To:
Major Burleigh
~~Lieut. Bogart~~
Miss Bielaski
Miss Cartwright
Miss James
Miss Newman
Miss Scrutchfield

For:
Preparation of reply
Recommendation
Necessary action
Note and return
Information and use ✓
Circulation
Correction and return
File

REMARKS: 1 copy to our current files - original to Record

1923

From: CHIEF, Latin American Subsection.

To:
Major Burleigh
Lieut. Bogart
Miss Bielaski
Miss Cartwright
Miss James
Miss Newman
Miss Scrutchfield

Signature (initials).

For:
Preparation of reply
Recommendation
Necessary action
Note and return

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

OCT 18 1923

1923

rom: CHIEF, Latin American Subsection

o:

Major Burleigh ✓
Lieut. Bogart

Miss Bielaski
Miss Cartwright
Mr. McComas
Miss Newman
Miss Scrutchfield

For:

Preparation of reply
Recommendation
Necessary action
Note and return
Information and use ✓
Circulation
Correction and return
File

REMARKS:

SECRET, G.S.

O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S. (Initials)

OCT 18 1923 (Date)

G. S. N.

Signature (initials)

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

or:
Preparation of reply
Recommendation
Necessary action
Note and return
Information and use
Circulation

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection

October
12th
1923

No.- 1978

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

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

~~SECRET~~

1. I submit herewith further information with reference to possible armed disturbances in Cuba.

2. The Veterans Association is still attempting to complete its plan for disturbances about the first of November. This plan is somewhat dependent upon the success of efforts now being made by the Veterans to obtain funds with which to purchase arms and supplies.

It is difficult to forecast at this time whether the Veterans Association will be able to carry out a program of disturbances should they fail to secure funds; but their leaders are determined in any event to start a revolution in the provinces. They concede, however, that without money, little other than a possible destruction of public buildings can be accomplished in the city of Havana.

The Government troops have a small quantity of lacrimatory gas, but so far as I have been able to learn, they have no gas masks, which they would naturally require in order to make feasible the use of gas.

The Veterans now believe that there is a possibility of securing coöperation of the troops stationed in the province of Camagüey; that Colonel Qüero, commanding Government troops in that province, is more or less closely in touch with certain of the leaders of the Veteran movement; and that Lieut. Colonel Herrera, his second in command, is not unfavorable to their aims. If Colonel Quero and the officers of the District of Camagüey ~~have been~~ won over to the plan, ~~that~~ the troops under their control will simply seize control of Camagüey Province and hold it. No active operations against troops in other provinces will be attempted. The Veterans calculate that by this passive attitude, the other troops of the army will be loath to attack the troops of this district, if they themselves are not attacked.

In any event, if this plan of the Veterans succeeds, the Government will either be obliged to withdraw forces from other places in the Island and send them against Camagüey,- in which event the operations of the Veteran forces will be easier and simpler; but

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

should they leave troops in the other provinces, Camagüey will be the base to which troops in sympathy with the Veteran movement may be sent; and due to its geographic situation, would of course cut off entirely the province of Oriente, thus permitting the Veteran forces to obtain a more rapid ascendency in the latter province.

Colonel Eugenio Silva, of the retired list of the Cuban Army, has been entrusted with the execution of this plan.

3. The Veterans are further attempting to bring over to their movement Colonel Amiell, commanding officer of the Government troops in the province of Santa Clara.

This officer is closely connected with, and in a measure is said to be under the control of Colonel Aurelio Hevia, former Secretary of Interior, who is lending his aid and support to the Veteran movement.

4. The leaders of the Veterans Association fully realize that their efforts to bring over to their side various elements of the armed forces of the Government, may fail; and they say that these attempts to secure the organized support of a considerable body of troops are simply side issues, and that the revolution being prepared is not ~~tentative~~ dependent upon their success in that direction.

5. The Veterans have obtained the promise of -and in some cases the actual possession of- a considerable quantity of dynamite, from various contracting firms, sugar mills, and other persons supporting the movement. I am informed that Torrance & Portal, an engineering firm, has actually delivered to the Veterans a considerable quantity of dynamite, and has promised more. This, according to the present plan, the Veterans intend to use for the purpose of destroying railroad communication in the provinces of Camagüey, Oriente and Santa Clara, and to isolating the city of Havana so far as railroads and highways are concerned.

6. Up to the present time, all attempts to secure the active coöperation of Colonel Carlos Mendieta with the Veterans and an armed movement, have proved unsuccessful. A meeting was held on the 10th inst. which was attended by Mendieta, Colonel Silva, General Montalvo, Dr. Oscar Soto, and Captain Demetrio Castillo. At this conference Mendieta stated that while he still was in accord with the Veterans program, yet he personally did not wish to be a leader in the revolution because he had taken part in two previous revolutions and had no desire to obtain the name of a chronic revolutionist. Further, that he wanted to avoid creating the impression that he is resorting to a revolution in order to gain political advantage and power by force.

Mendieta seems to labor under the impression that when General Crowder returns to Cuba he will immediately press the moralization program of the American government, to which President Zayas agreed at the time the $50,000,000. loan was obtained, together with reforms in the Electoral Law which would make possible his election as President, and he prefers to become President by a regular election than through a revolution.

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

7. On the 10th inst. the "Diario de la Marina", one of the most important morning dailies in Cuba, with the greatest following among the better classes of Cuba, abandoned its policy of supporting the Cuban Government, and came out openly in favor of the Veterans movement. This paper is controlled by Conde del Rivero (Count Rivero), but its policy and administration is in the hands of his brother, Josée L. Rivero (familiarly known as "Pepito de Rivero") who is one of the most able writers in Cuba. I have information from most reliable sources that Pepito de Rivero has engaged to actively support the Veterans movement from now, on.

The adherence of this paper (Diario de la Marina) to the Veteran movement is due to at least four causes: First - the contract to support the Tarafa bill has been fulfilled and they have received their money. Second - The price of 'colecturias', of which the Diario de la Marina received a number from the President, has gone so low that one colecturia has been worth less than $25. per drawing. Third - Pepito de Rivero is impressed with the strength of the Veteran movement, and believes this to be a good time to join it. Fourth - Personal fear, and fear of destruction of their newspaper, - due to a large number of threatening letters he has received from various sources.

Colonel Silva is a very intimate personal friend of the Riveros and has been very active in inducing the change of policy of the Diario de la Marina.

It is Rivero's present plan to continue a gradual campaign against the Government in support of the Veterans, in a conservative manner but growing in intensity. He has also agreed to take other steps outside of the paper, in support of the Veterans movement. This last includes an attempt to bring the hierarchy of the Catholic Church to the active support of the Veterans, who already have the passive support of the Church. Father Alvarez, of the Merced Church, has agreed to coöperate with Rivero, which is likely to have some success as Government agents have just attempted to hold up the Papal Nuncio and the Jesuit Order, for $5,000., before they will permit completion of the work on the Belen College which is now being constructed at Buena Vista, near Havana.

8. The resignation of Dr. Hernandez Cartaya as Secretary of the Treasury, which he submitted to the President yesterday, has had an unfavorable effect upon the public and upon business. Although Dr. Cartaya gave as the reason of his resignation the passage of the Tarafa laws, it is known that he has disagreed with the President in other matters, chiefly with reference to the Lottery and the special appropriations passed in addition to the Budget, amounting to over $7,500,000.

All this is having a very depressing effect in financial circles, and a corresponding cheering effect so far as the Veterans are concerned.

9. It is reported from most reliable sources that President Zayas has become very timid and declines to appear among a large number of people because of fear of an attack upon his life. The guard about

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

his summer home has been gradually increased, from a small squad at the time the Veteran movement began, up to over 300 at the present time, including machine guns and cavalry.

The "El Universal", a new paper recently launched in the interests of the Mendieta candidacy and the Veteran movement, printed an article about Zayas' fears of an attack upon his life, in its edition of the 10th inst. The Secretary of the Interior immediately had the entire issue confiscated by means of a police raid upon the plant of that paper.

The military review which had been set for October 10th, was held this morning (postponed from the 10th on account of inclement weather). I was in the reviewing stand, near the President, during the parade, and he showed unmistakable signs of extreme nervousness. I judge that about one-half the entire police force of Havana, and a great majority of the commissioned personnel of the police, were in the immediate vicinity of the reviewing stand.

10. At the beginning of the Veteran movement the "Heraldo de Cuba" was practically the only Havana paper supporting it. The papers now supporting it, in addition to the "Heraldo", are:

"El Universal" :	
"Diario de la Marina" :	
"El Pais" :	All Havana dailies.
"El Imparcial" :	
"Mercurio". :	

11. General Alfredo Rego, who some ten days ago asked the Veterans and Patriots Association to hold up their attack on the Government because he had been assured by President Zayas that the demands of the Veterans would be granted,- today came out in a public statement to the effect that he had been deceived by President Zayas, who had promised to veto all obnoxious laws, which he subsequently signed. In this statement Rego asserts that there is no hope for rectification through the President or Congress, and calls upon the Veterans to go forward with their program; and announces his unconditional adherence to the Veteran movement and denounces Zayas's manoever as an attempt to divide the Veterans.

12. Within the last few days Colonel Eugenio Silva has become secretly active in favor of the Veteran movement, and the new policy of the "Diario de la Marina" is partly due to his influence with the controlling interests of that paper. Col. Silva has placed himself at the disposal of the leaders of the Veteran movement and has intimated to them that he would be willing to undertake the mission of securing the adherence of all the Government troops in

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

Camagüey Province to the Veteran movement.

Colonel Silva is the youngest officer of his grade in the Cuban Army, and was retired upon his own request about two months ago, in order to enable him to devote his entire time to the organization of a military school in Cuba modelled after Culver Military Academy of Culver, Indiana. He is one of the ablest officers in the Cuban Army, and very strongly pro-American.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLE AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS if answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished as noted:

(MWW)

CABLEGRAM.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Received at the War Department 2617-F-10
1923 2617-F-13

Washington, ~~D. C., September 22~~, 1923

WAR DEPARTMENT

6:15 P. M.

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

To The Adjutant General.

(1-CO.)

Havana Number 30. September 22, 1923. M.I. I.A.E.B. 9/24

Reference to letter 1961 of yesterday. Have direct information from Velez that he will not accept simple statement from Cuban Government that he will not be deprived of his liberty and will remain in hiding unless United States forces Cuban Government to permit peaceable meetings of Veterans and Patriots Association for the purpose of continuing demands for civic reforms or unless United States warships sent to Havana; but may decide to return when General Crowder resumes post here; that he never did and does not now desire armed revolution but expresses opinion that uprising is inevitable and that leaders of movement can not control much longer radical element in Oriente and Camaguey; that he fears they may undertake revolution against property accompanied by violence. Velez states original object of movement was not to overthrow Government but force President and Congress to adopt reforms advocated.

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLE AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS if answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

Sheet #2.
Copies furnished as noted:

(MWW)

CABLEGRAM.

Received at the War Department

Washington, D. C., September 22, 1923.

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana. ---M.

To The Adjutant General.

Havana Number 30. September 22, 1923. (Continued)

He now realizes that this cannot be accomplished by peaceful means therefore movement must dissolve or revolt. He doubts ability of leaders to dissolve movement. Colonel Despaigne has again disappeared because he fears treachery and danger to his life. Leaders have no definite plans for the present. Tarafa Bill passed the Senate last night, vote 15 to 4.

Shutan, Milattache.

9/24 Copy furnished Col. Naylor by Maj. Burleigh, ACS
" " " W.P.D.

G-2 X
A-G ✓
Sec G S ✓

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

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

WAR PLANS DIVISION

Sept 25, 1920

TO:	ROOM
A. C. of S., WPD	261
Executive, WPD	261
G-1 Section	259
G-2 Section	259
G-3 Section	263
G-4 Section	262
Chief Clerk, WPD	269
Personnel Division (G-1)	359
Mil. Int. Div. (G-2)	393
Oper. & Tr. Div. (G-3)	348
Supply Division (G-4)	337
Chief Clerk, Gen. Staff	221
Publication Clerk	373½
Property Clerk	373½
The Adjutant General	248

FOR information and return to G-2 WPD

FROM: JLC

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

G-2

(Military Intelligence Division)
General Staff

SEP 24 1923 1923

FROM: THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, G-2.

TO: THE A. C. OF S., G-2.
Chief, MI-2a.
Chief, MI-2b.
Chief, MI-2c.
Chief, MI-3.
Chief, MI-4.
Chief, MI-5.
Chief, MI-6.
Chief, MI-7.
Chief, MI-8.
Finance Officer, G-2.
Chief Clerk, G-2.

Executive Officer, G-1.
Executive Officer, G-3.
Executive Officer, G-4.
Executive Officer, WPD.
Secretary, General Staff.
Adjutant General's Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR:
Necessary Action
Investigation and report
Preparation of reply
Personal conference
Correction
Previous Correspondence
Note and return
Information and guidance
Recommendation or remark
Noted
File

CONFIDENTIAL

In case W.P.D does not desire to keep this file and other future papers that will be sent to it re the present Cuban situation it is asked that they be returned to G-2

L

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

COPY

CABLEGRAM

Confidential

AHH

Received at the War Department

Washington, September 21, 1923.

10:25 A. M.

From Milattache, Havana.

To The Adjutant General.

62 TR

Number 28 September 20th

The leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association arrested this morning have been released and cited to appear in court this afternoon to be arraigned on charge of sedition. Garcia Velez today issued proclamation dated "Somewhere in Cuba" Suspending further sessions of veterans and patriots and instructing its members to await resolution of executive committee. I doubt if Des Paigne would flee merely to avoid arrest and therefore think that he, Velez and Soto may have some plan of action.

Shutan, Milattache.

Copies furnished as noted:

G-2 *
The A G
Sec G S

* Routed for action.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

CONFIDENTIAL
O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S.

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

COPY

EHH

CABLEGRAM

Received at the War Department

Washington, September 20, 1923.

4:40 P. M.

From Milattache, Havana, CUBA.

To The ADJUTANT GENERAL.

2 CO

Number 27 September 20th

Garcia Velez, Soto, and Despaigne, President, Vice President and Treasurer respectively, of Veterans and Patriots Association disappeared from Havana last night in order to avoid arrest on warrants charging sedition alleged to have been issued for them. Their present whereabouts and plans unknown. Have just received report that 23 prominent members of same association have been arrested in Havana and are now in jail. Am investigating and will advise further.

Shutan, Milattache.

Copies furnished as noted:

G-2 (for action)
The A.G
Sec G S

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1969, from AGO to Archivist.
By [signature] 6-13-69
Date

CONFIDENTIAL

O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S.

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLE AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS if answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

(EHH)

CABLEGRAM.

Received at the War Department
Washington, September 25, 1923. 10:05A. M.

From Shutan, Milattache.

1 CO *To* The Adjutant General.

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-F-143
1923
WAR DEPARTMENT

Copies furnished as noted:

Number 31 September 24th

M. I. A. K. B. 9/25-

Charge d' Affaires transmitting important cable to State Department to-night regarding political situation.

Shutan, Milattache.

9/25/23
No reply necessary.
AGS

G-2 X
The A G
Sec G S

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

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

COPY

CABLEGRAM

(EHH)

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
SEP 26 1923
2657-G-143
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

Received at the War Department

Washington, September 25, 1923.

10:05 A. M.

From Shutan, Milattache.

To The Adjutant General.

1 CO

Number 51 September 24th

Charge d'Affaires transmitting important cable to State Department to-night regarding political situation.

Shutan, Milattache.

Sept. 27/23-
Note: Mr Lam asked for a copy or extracts, of the report mentioned, from the State Dept. If furnished us copy will be sent M.I.D.

Copies furnished as noted:

G-2 (for action)
The A G
Sec G S

CONFIDENTIAL

O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S.

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

1923 2657-G 143
NOV
22
WAR DEPARTMENT

Crowder Supported By Cuban Candidate

SEP 28

Havana, Sept. 27.—Carlos Mendieta, a candidate for the liberal party nomination for the presidency, has declared himself in favor of Ambassador Crowder's policies for Cuba, according to an announcement in El Universal. Mendieta, who is contesting with Gen. Gerardo Machado for the liberal nomination, refers to the American Ambassador as a better friend to Cuba than is President Zayas. He has declared his adhesion to the reforms sought by the Veterans and Patriots association. Those in touch with the situation, say Mendieta hopes to obtain suppression of the national lottery and to achieve other reforms.

The announcement is taken as authentic, as the paper was started a few weeks ago to support the Mendieta candidacy.

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLEGRAM AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

(EHH)

CABLEGRAM.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Norvell, General Staff, Military Attaché, American Embassy, London.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-2-143

CODE
CABLEGRAM

Received at the War Department
Washington, October 18, 1923.
2:40 P. M.

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

1 CO *To* The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished as noted:

No answer required JJR

CONFIDENTIAL

Number 35 October 18th

Machado, Presidential candidate closely allied with the President called upon Frank Steinhart last night to emphasize gravity of present situation asserting that unless United States Government immediately disavows Veterans movement in a statement similar to that made by our Minister Gonzales in 1917 or take other preventive action an early revolution is inevitable.

Shutan, Milattache.

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

1 copy. to W.P. Division
1 " to Col. Naylor's personal file.

G-2 X
The A G
Sec G S

Form No. 635-3—A. G. O.
May 15, 1922 3—5815

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

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

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS ANSWERS TO THIS CABLEGRAM AS FOLLOWS:

ADVISE WITHIN 12 HOURS answer is unnecessary.

If answer is NOT SENT WITHIN 7 DAYS, REASON MUST BE STATED.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

(EHH)

CABLEGRAM.

2657-2-143
Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff Executive Officer
WAR DEPARTMENT

Received at the War Department
Washington, October 18, 1923.
2:40 P. M.

CODE
CABLEGRAM

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

1 CO *To* The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished as noted:

No answer required

CONFIDENTIAL

Number 35 October 18th

Machado, Presidential candidate closely allied with the President called upon Frank Steinhart last night to emphasize gravity of present situation asserting that unless United States Government immediately disavows Veterans movement in a statement similar to that made by our Minister Gonzales in 1917 or take other preventive action an early revolution is inevitable.

Shutan, Milattache.

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

1 copy. to W.P. Division
1 " to Col. Naylor's personal file.

G-2 x
The A G
Sec G S

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION; √ FOR INFORMATION.

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

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

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

2657-G-343
WAR DEPARTMENT
341
G.S.M.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

CODE CABLEGRAM

RECEIVED:
October 20, 1923, 8:00 P.M.

FROM: SHUTAN, MILATTACHE, HAVANA.

1 CO TO: THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NUMBER 36. OCTOBER 20th

WARRANTS CHARGING SEDITION ISSUED TODAY AGAINST 15 MOST IMPORTANT LEADERS VETERANS MOVEMENT INCLUDING VELEZ, DESPAIGNE AND SOTO. WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATING ALLEGED COMPLICITY OF SEVERAL CUBAN ARMY OFFICERS.

SHUTAN, MILATTACHE.

No action necessary 1923

G-2 X
THE AG
SEC GS

Further Distr: 1 copy W.P.D
1 " to A.C.of S. G-2, Col. Mayborn

Oct. 22/23

CONFIDENTIAL COPIES TO:
Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. M. I. 2. Map Room O. C. of S.

P—17234

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

Action copy to MI-2A

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

1923 2654 OCT 20 1923 43

NOTED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE OFFICER M. I. D.

WAR DEPARTMENT

COPY OF TELEGRAM

CODE CABLEGRAM

RECEIVED:

October 20, 1923, 8:00 P.M.

FROM: SHUTAN, MILATTACHE, HAVANA.

1 CO TO: THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NUMBER 36. OCTOBER 20th

WARRANTS CHARGING SEDITION ISSUED TODAY AGAINST 15 MOST IMPORTANT LEADERS VETERANS MOVEMENT INCLUDING VELEZ, DESPAIGNE AND SOTO. WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATING ALLEGED COMPLICITY OF SEVERAL CUBAN ARMY OFFICERS.

SHUTAN, MILATTACHE.

G-2 X
THE AG
SEC GS

RECORD SECTION COPY

CONFIDENTIAL COPIES TO:
Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. M. I. 2. Map Room O. C. of S.

17234

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

7/w 2657-Q-142

G-2/2657-Q-135

G-2
JJB/AKB

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
OCT 30 1933
2657-Q-143
2J
WAR DEPARTMENT

October 3, 1933.

Subject: "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional".

To: Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. The apparent similarity of purpose existing between the recently initiated Veterans and Patriots' movement and the "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional," on which you reported during March and April of this year in dispatches 1853, 1864 and 1878, has led to a question of their relationship, and the present status of the "Junta Cubana de Renovacion Nacional."

2. It will be appreciated if you will report on this phase of the situation at an early date, and forward your dispatch in quadruplicate.

For the A. C. of S., G-2.

H. W. T. MILLIN,
Major, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief, M. I. 5.

VM

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

Enc 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 2657-Q-143

WAR DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE FORBIDDING FURTHER MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS AND PATRIOTS UNLESS THE SAME BE HELD IN ITS CORPORATE DOMICILE.

DECREE No. 1572.

WHEREAS: that the so-called "Association of Veterans and Patriots" has been holding meetings, in some of which acts undoubtedly take place which evidently fall within the provisions of title III of Book II of the Penal Code, wherefore in accordance with article 177 of said Code, they cease being pacific meetings within the purview of article 28 of the Constitution.

WHEREAS: that the opinion sustained in the foregoing paragraph of this Decree is strengthened by the fact that the proper Court has issued writs of indictment against the principal members of the aforementioned Association of Veterans and Patriots by virtue of acts and manifestations made at meetings of said Association.

WHEREAS: that as a consequence of these meetings great public unrest has resulted, of which on repeated occasions mention has been made in the daily press and that commercial transactions have become prejudiced by fear of possible disturbances.

WHEREAS: that due to the manner in which the meetings of the aforementioned Association of Veterans and Patriots have been held, and taking into consideration some of the purposes expressed by some of the members thereof in a public manner and which have been attributed to the aforesaid association, their meetings should be considered as not pacific in accordance with provisions of the aforesaid article 177 of the Penal Code.

WHEREAS: that article 28 of the Constitution of the Republic, in consecrating the principle of freely meeting, requires that this be done pacifically, which is not the case in that of the public meetings of the Veterans and Patriots as has been stated.

WHEREAS: that article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic, in its paragraphs 1 and 17, confers upon the President the power of issuing decrees and orders for everything that is proper for the administration of the Government and to provide for the conservation of internal order in its territory, and that article 131 of the Organic Law of the Executive Power grants power and jurisdiction to the Department of the Interior in all matters which affect the public order, among which the prevention of the disturbing of the same is understood,

I RESOLVE:

First: To not authorize the meetings which in the future are intended to be held by the Association of Veterans and Patriots unless the same be held at its corporate domicile.

Second; The Secretary of the Interior is entrusted with the fulfilment of the present Decree.

Given at Havana, Presidential Palace, October 20, 1923.

ALFREDO ZAYAS,
President.

Rafael Iturralde,
Secretary of Interior.

L.L.G.

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

2 Encs

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-G-4-3
4-1

October 23, 1923.

Lieut/Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Section

No.- 1990

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M.I. /A.K.B.

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

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 1 1923

~~SECRET~~

1. As stated in my cablegram of the 20th inst., the following leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association were on that date indicted for sedition:

General Carlos Garcia Velez
Dr. Carlos M. de Alzugaray
Dr. Oscar Soto
Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez
Miss Maria Blanca Sabas Aloma
Col. Juan M. Iznaga
Dr. Horacio Martinez Franque
Major Generoso Campos Marquetti
Sr. Alejo Agustin Carreño
Col. Manuel Despaigne
General Agustin Cebreco
Dr. Ruben Martinez Villena
General Miguel Llaneras
Sr. Federico Morales
Sr. Francisco Mendez.

All the above named, except General Garcia Velez and Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez, have appeared in court and gave bail in the sum of $1,000. each. Garcia Velez is still in hiding, and Gutierrez left for the United States on the 20th inst.

2. Upon receiving news of their indictment the Veteran leaders decided to present themselves before the court and give bond, in preference to going into hiding,- in order to be left free to continue their propaganda and organizing activities in Havana and in the provinces. Col, Despaigne, Dr. Soto, General Marquetti, and others, have planned to make various trips through the Island to centers of the Veteran agitation, for the double purpose of stimulating opposition to the Government, and giving instructions to the provincial and municipal leaders.

Despaigne and Soto made a trip to Cienfuegos Saturday the 20th inst., notwithstanding the decree of the President prohibiting further meetings of the Veterans and Patriots Association (copy of which is hereto attached), and a meeting of about two thousand

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

persons was held under the guise of a "Breakfast", at which ~~long~~ strong speeches against the Government were made.

The Veterans plan to make a test case of the President's decree by holding a meeting, probably in Havana; and in case the meeting is broken up by the police the Veterans will initiate in the Supreme Court a "recurso de inconstitucionalidad" with a view to compelling the Government to make the first use of force but with no idea that relief will be obtained through the courts.

3. The Secretary of the Interior, Iturralde, and other high officials of the Government, take this contemplated action on the part of the Veterans as a sign that the Veteran movement is weakening and that the crisis has passed. This view of the Secretary of the Interior is in my opinion over-optimistic and unsound. Statements of the Government to the contrary notwithstanding, there is ample proof that the Veteran movement is still gaining ground, and even though no concrete results have been shown, daily adhesions of the best elements are being gained by the Veterans.

Present indications are that a crisis will not be reached for several weeks, owing to the fact that several plans of the Veterans have not developed to such an extent that they care to be forced into action until they determine whether they will fail or succeed in their attempt to secure funds, as upon this depend two plans mentioned in my earlier despatches and particularly one of October 19th.

4. A great deal of activity was manifested by the police on last Sunday, particularly with reference to the covering of the roads in the vicinity of Havana. The numbers of all automobiles leaving the city at various points were taken by the police, and those returning to the city were closely examined. All incoming and outgoing trains were also closely examined.

5. Yesterday's issue of "El Universal" was again confiscated under orders of the Secretary of the Interior, because it published a fac-similie of a 'safe-conduct' to Dr. Alfredo Zayas (now President) issued May 5,1895 by the then Captain-General of Cuba, for the purpose of seeking his brother Juan Bruno Zayas in order to win him over from the cause of the Insurgents, to the Spanish Crown. This document will be made use of by the Veterans, together with other propaganda against the Secretary of Public Instruction, Dr. Gonzalo Manet, who was a captain in the Spanish Army operating against the Revolutionary forces; the Secretary of Justice, Dr. Reguiferos, who was a Fiscal under the Spanish Government and was sentenced in "absentia" to death by the Revolutionary forces; and Senator Wilfredo Fernandez, the President's righthand man, who was a sergeant in the Spanish army fighting against the Cuban revolutionary forces.

El Universal promises to publish in a few days a fac-similie of the page from the "Diary of Operations" of the

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

Commanding General of the Spanish Army in Cuba, showing what propositions Zayas had made to the Spanish Government in this connection.

6. The Veterans' efforts to secure the coöperation and adhesion of the Army are said to have met with considerable success. The leaders of the Veterans say that Colonel Emiliano Amiel, Commanding the 4th District, Matanzas, and his second in command, Lieut. Colonel Desiderio Rangel y Espinosa, have agreed to place themselves entirely at the disposal of the Veterans and Patriots Association, and, further, claim that all the officers above the grade of first lieutenant in that District, excepting three, are sympathetic with the movement, as is also the police force of Matanzas. They further claim that Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Gonzalez y Herrada, second in command of the 2nd. District, Camagüey, has placed himself at the disposal of the leaders of the movement; but that Colonel José M. Quero, Commanding Officer of that District, is still in the doubtful class.

I am also informed that while the Veterans believe that the majority of the troops in Oriente are well disposed toward them, yet from information they have received in the last few days, they are now in doubt as to whether Colonel Puyol, commanding officer of the 1st. District, Oriente, upon whom they more or less relied, can be depended upon to take sides with them.

In the 3rd District, Santa Clara, and in the 8th District, Pinar del Rio, we are informed that the Veterans' efforts in this direction have not met with any great degree of success; that while individual officers have promised their support in these two Districts, no marked disaffection from the Government may be expected.

7. We have information that the Camp Columbia garrison is proving to be more sympathetic to the Veteran movement than the Veterans looked for. We know that a meeting was held last night between Dr. Oscar Soto, Secretary General of the Veterans and Patriots Association, and several officers of the Camp Columbia garrison, at a house near the post. At this meeting Dr. Soto was informed that with few exceptions practically all the officers of that garrison are well disposed to and sympathetic with the Veteran movement, and that if Colonel Castillo, commanding officer, could be induced to join forces with the Veterans, in all probability the entire garrison would do likewise. (I doubt very strongly if this could be accomplished. In my opinion, unless something unforeseen occurs, Colonel Castillo will remain loyal to Zayas. His second in command, Lieut. Colonel Antonio Tavel y Marcano, is said to be hesitating but will be guided by Colonel Castillo's actions. The Veterans feel that appeal may be made to the patriotism of Colonel Castillo by such leaders as General Enrique José Varona and Colonel Despaigne, with some chance of success.)

If the Camp Columbia garrison can be won over, of

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

course the chances of a coup d'état in Havana are enhanced, although there is, among certain leaders of the Veterans, a disinclination to use the army, in order to avoid "Military Honors" to arise from a possible conflict.

8. The Veterans are not sanguine of the success of the mission they sent to the United States to secure funds. (This mission was undertaken by an American named Peyton Locker, a financial agent, and Lee Camp, a well known American engineer of Havana,- several weeks ago. These two men are still in the United States, but so far as I have been able to ascertain, the Veterans have received no very encouraging reports from them yet.)

Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez, one of the leaders of the Veterans Association who was indicted last Saturday and left the same day for the United States, went there for the purpose of getting into personal contact with Locker and Camp and reporting direct to General Garcia Velez whether or not there is any chance of securing these funds.

9. In my cablegram of October 20th I stated that two Cuban army officers were being investigated by the War Department for complicity in the Veteran movement.

The officers involved are Colonel Eugenio Silva, Retired, and Lieut. Colonel Antonio Luaces y Molino, Retired. The latter lives in Camagüey Province and is said to have been very active in the Veteran movement. Both these officers are greatly esteemed by the army, particularly in Camagüey, and the Government is fearful of the consequences of their being brought to trial.

1st. Lieut. Edmundo Nin y Rodriguez, on duty at the School of Application, Camp Columbia, has been acting as liason between the Veterans and the officers at Camp Columbia, and he arranged the meeting of last night between certain officers and Dr. Soto, as reported above.

10. Attached hereto is a clipping from the "El Universal" of yesterday, showing the fac-similie referred to in paragraph 5 of this despatch.

attached to copy #2 ACB

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/2/23
Copy # 4 to WPD 11/2/23
" # 3 " Col. Naylor " & State Dept. mtd by Mr Mintz 11/6/23
ACB

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

3.

1 Enc

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

41-1

October 30, 1923.

Lt. Col. G.S. Dorvell, General Staff, American Section

No.- 1999

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (No. 3020.)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

~~SECRET~~

M. I. - I.A. & B. 11/6

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 6 1923

1. The distrust of General Garcia Velez, by many leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association, as mentioned in my last despatch (No.1993, Oct.26), continues to grow. Soto, and other members of the Supreme Council, have become very discouraged with his attitude. Yesterday Colonel Despaigne threatened to publicly announce his withdrawal from the Council, but was finally disuaded from so doing by other leaders of the movement.

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, president of the "Junta Cubana de Renovación Nacional", whom I have mentioned in previous reports, while not openly affiliated with the Veteran movement, is actively and secretly supporting it. Last Saturday night Dr. Ortiz had an interview with General Velez, at which time Velez stated to him that he was opposed to a revolution in the country and pinned all his hopes upon a "coup d'état" in the city of Havana, and further emphasized his preference for the establishment of a de facto government in such a manner that the United States would be obliged to recognize it. In order to accomplish this, Velez insists on the necessity of raising four or five hundred thousand dollars in order to carry out the coup d'état.

Ortiz's visit to Velez was in the capacity of a representative of the "Corporaciones Económicas de Cuba" (Economic Corporations). After his visit he reported both to this organization and to members of the Supreme Council of the Veterans Association that he considered it a waste of time to follow Velez's ideas or to wait upon him for the preparation of a workable program either revolutionary or for the peaceable continuance of the Veteran movement.

The members of the Supreme Council of the Veterans Association expressed their agreement with Ortiz, and they have practically decided to continue the movement without regard to Velez. They fear, however, that in the event of a revolution or prior thereto, Velez will suddenly appear, publicly announce his disapproval of any uprising in the country, make his peace with Zayas, and depart for London, thereby creating dissension in the ranks of, and greatly weakening, the Veteran movement.

In spite of this contingency, a number of the Supreme Council have decided to go forward with their plans for a revolution

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

in the country if the "Economic Corporations" will furnish about $8,000. which the Veterans insist they need for the purpose of purchasing a small quantity of firearms and ammunition and to pay the travelling expenses of their couriers. The Economic Corporations have agreed to furnish this sum, but lack confidence in the efficacy of the plan of a revolution in the country as proposed by Soto. Before they will authorize the use of this money the Economic Corporations want their plan O.K.'d by some person in whose judgment they have confidence. They mention Demetrio Castillo Pockorny in particular.

2. Ortiz and a number of the leaders are of the opinion that a revolution can be carried out the latter part of the month of November or in December, with some degree of success.

I seriously doubt the soundness of this opinion, based on the fact that the public is getting restless and is beginning to ask what is to be the outcome of the Veteran movement. The members themselves are beginning to doubt the judgment and the ability of the leaders to produce results, either passive or active. With the beginning of the sugar season, about November 15th, public interest in the movement will further die away, and the movement cannot much longer survive without action.

3. President Zayas has had two talks recently with persons who have confidentially informed Captain Rock on duty at this Embassy as to what transpired.

The first was with Dr. Jacinto Pedroso, a well known private banker and lawyer in Havana. The President sent for him and asked his view of the state of the country, and why the bankers apparently were all opposed to him(Zayas). Pedroso replied that they were opposed to the present Administration because of lack of confidence therein and because of the large number of grafters who had attached themselves thereto and with or without the knowledge of the President, had carried themselves at the expense of the public Treasury. Zayas then remarked that in this his experience had been no different from that of all the other past Executives of Cuba, including Governor Magoon whom Zayas classified as the greatest grafter Cuba had ever known. Pedroso says that he called the President's attention to the fact that the chief complaint against Magoon had been the alleged sale of pardons by his satellites, and pointed out that public opinion charged Zayas with being the chief pardon attorney during Magoon's administration. Zayas thereupon made his stereotyped speech concerning the present financial and economic condition of the country, showing how he had reduced the Budget from $136,000,000. to $60,000,000., etc. etc.

Pedroso states that he then told the President that in his opinion only two things would make it possible for Zayas to serve out the remainder of his term, i.e., an announcement that he would not stand for reelection, and rectification in accordance with the Veterans' program. Pedroso says that for the first time in all his acquaintance with Zayas, extending over twenty-five years, the

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

President became excited, stating that he could not say to the country that he would not run for reëlection, without humiliating himself, because of the demands upon this point by his political enemies, and pointed out the fact that, to date, he had not announced himself for reëlection, but that he would not humiliate himself by declining to run.

As to rectification, he said he had done everything in his power to bring about these reforms and as a matter of fact had brought into existence most of those that were now in effect. Pedroso pointed out that this was not the opinion of the country nor of the United States government; and told the President that it was his sincere opinion, as a Cuban, that he must reform or the United States government would make reforms for him.

At this stage Zayas again became excited and stated that he was finished with United States interference forever; that he had forced General Crowder and the United States back across the bridge when he changed the Cabinet last April, and had burned the bridge between the United States and Cuba when he paid the American Government the seven million dollar war loan; that there is not now any excuse for interference in the internal affairs of Cuba as long as the interest and amortization of the external loan are promptly paid--and that he would make it his business to see that they were paid; and that he now has, and will retain, complete control over the situation.

Pedroso claims to have then told the President that their views differed so widely that the interview was a loss of time to them both, and left.

4. José L. Rivero, Director of the "Diario de la Marina", is the other man whom Zayas sent for and told him that he had received information from Taráfa to the effect that the American and other bankers had at last succeeded in convincing the State Department that "Crowder had outlived his usefulness in Cuba and was now 'persona non grata' "; and that he had been definitely informed that General Crowder would never return to his post as Ambassador to Cuba except to remain a short time in order that the State Department might withdraw him gracefully.

As for the rest of the conversation between Rivero and the President, it was very similar to the one between the President and Pedroso, so far as the President is concerned.

5. Rivero professes not to believe Zayas, but it is apparent that the President made a deep impression upon him, creating in Rivero's mind considerable doubt as to General Crowder's status.

The day after this interview between the President and Rivero, the Diario de la Marina completely dropped its campaign in favor of the Veteran movement, and is endeavoring to remain more or less neutral.

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

6. Last Sunday night Secretary of State Céspedes had a conference with Dr. Oscar Soto, Secretary General of the Veteran Council. This conference was arranged at Céspedes's request.

Previously, Velez had told Soto that he had received word from Céspedes to the effect that the latter was willing to resign his portfolio as Secretary of State and as Acting Secretary of the Treasury at any time the Veterans Association requested him to do so.

Céspedes is reported to have said, during this interview with Soto, that he was in sympathy with the object of the Veteran movement but that at all costs a revolution must be averted because he knew definitely that a revolution would surely be followed by an American military intervention of twenty years, and that the Cubans would be kicked about like dogs by the Americans; that he must retain his place in the Cabinet because he was the only person that stood between Cuba and an American Intervention; that upon the other hand he was the only person who could defeat Zayas for rëelection and that certain strong leaders behind him were planning to form a coalition of the Liberal and Conservative parties for the purpose of nominating him (Céspedes) for President. That if this came about, he had assurances from a very high personage (presumably General Crowder) that the United States would support his candidacy.

He suggested to Soto that the Veterans join forces in supporting his candidacy for President, and assured him that if elected he would bring about the reforms demanded by the Veterans Association.

Soto states that when he discovered Céspedes's attitude and schemes, he decided to play Céspedes's game, and, in order to deceive him, told him that the Veteran organization had practically disintegrated, that the leaders were not in accord, and that there was absolutely no chance of making a revolution. Céspedes thereupon stated that this was also his information, and again suggested the feasibility of bringing to his support all the force the leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association had. Spto promised to consult with other members of the Veterans Supreme Council and to advise Céspedes later.

Soto repeated the conversation between Céspedes and himself to the members of the Supreme Council, with the result that they have become more suspicious of Céspedes than before. While the Veterans believe that Céspedes's sympathies are with them, yet in view of his political ambition and his known weakness of character, they will have little, if anything, further to do with him.

7. There is absolutely no doubt that the conference just described and the statements set out above, are substantially what took place. We know also that Céspedes told several prominent leaders at the time of Secretary Cartaya's resignation, that he was willing to resign also but did not want to bring about a crisis of the Cabinet at this time; but intended, as Acting Secretary of the Treasury, to propose such reforms to the President as he knew the latter would not accept, and that upon his refusal Céspedes would resign, in order to create for himself a situation favorable to his political aspirations.

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

8. There are also reports from reliable sources to the effect that the return of the President's brother, Francisco Zayas, Cuban Minister to France, presages the displacement of Céspedes as Secretary of State, by the former, and the appointment of Céspedes as Secretary of the Treasury.

9. It is my opinion that during the latter part of last week the Veteran movement was actually in a state of disintegration, but has been greatly rejuvenated by the moral and active support of the Economic Corporations.

10. Assuming that a revolution were brought about, the leaders contemplate that they can maintain disturbances for one week, which time they consider will be sufficient to bring about Intervention. The representatives of the Economic Corporations do not agree with this view, which adds to their lack of confidence in the present leaders of the Veteran movement.

11. I am enclosing herewith, in the original text, copy of a questionnaire sent out by the Permanent Committee of the Economic Corporations of Cuba, which is self-explanatory.

Translation sent 11/2/28 (#2001)
copy of translation enclosed with #2001 11/2/28

12. The Heraldo de Cuba of today carries a large type article on the front page to the effect that General Garcia Velez has sent word to that paper requesting that rumors of dissension among the leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association be denied; that the movement is being consolidated and is gaining more strength daily, in every part of Cuba, and that he, and the organization, will continue to the end, the work of regeneration and rectification.

13. At this moment we have received information from a most reliable source that the Heraldo de Cuba, which has been the strongest supporter of the Veteran movement from its inception, has been today "sold to the Government". Dr. Julio de la Torre, a brother-in-law of Orestes Ferrara who owns the Heraldo, and himself actively associated with the Heraldo, was questioned by telephone as to the correctness of this rumor. He declined to confirm or deny it at this time.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/9/28

Copy #2 + encl. retained in Mil. Atta files.
" #3 sent to Col. Naylor + State - mailed
" #4 " " WPD

AKB

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, U.S. Army
American Embassy
Havana, Cuba.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT
General Staff, U.S.A.

No.- 1993

October 26, 1923.

4-1 2657-Q-1 1923 28

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

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

~~SECRET~~

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 8 1923
M.I. /A.K.B. 11/9

1. In spite of the presidential decree prohibiting assemblies, this organization is, to outward appearances, continuing its activities with greater energy and enthusiasm than ever before, but within the last twentyfour hours dissention has developed among the leaders which threatens the success of the movement and possibly the organization itself.

It appears that Dr. Oscar Soto, the secretary-general of the Association, had an interview with General Garcia Velez last night at which the latter informed Dr. Soto that he had received report from his financial mission in the United States to the effect that no funds were obtainable there; that this probably would render impracticable the plan for a coup d'état in Havana at this time or during the first days of November as originally planned. General Velez is said to have expressed himself as being opposed to a revolution "in the country" and stated that he desired to put off the commencement of disturbances until next January in order to allow him time to go to England for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the necessary funds for the organization and consummation of a coup d'état.

Soto has expressed himself as being very much discouraged at this turn of events, and states that this position of General Velez threatens the success of the movement because in the event of a split, some of the Veterans and smaller leaders will probably stand with Velez, while others will follow a new leader. He admits that he has no such new leader in mind unless it be Mendieta, whose position is still very doubtful.

Soto maintains that a revolution must occur during the first days of November or not at all, and his present intention is to withdraw from the movement if this does not take place.

Soto has recently become critical of General Velez's action in remaining in hiding, and it is probable -although he has not openly said so- that he has become suspicious of Velez's motives. He has also expressed himself that in the event of a revolution in the country taking place, General Velez will not go to the field but will remain hiding in Havana and that knowledge of this fact has caused many leaders to lose confidence in him.

Soto still thinks that a revolution in the country is pos-

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

sible,with the coöperation of the provincial leaders and that some may even precipitate matters, but is fearful that if General Velez opposes it some,as stated above, will follow his leadership and that the movement may fail. He states,however, that probably nothing will be determined until the return of Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez from the United States next week.

2. In my opinion, this situation may seriously threaten the success of the movement and unless Mendieta assumes leadership or Velez changes his position,the Association is in danger of disintegrating, unless the Supreme Council asserts itself and assumes direction of affairs, which is quite possible. Also, Mendieta's influence may be a deciding factor, as many of the most energetic and ~~confident~~ competent of the leaders are Mendieta's henchmen.

3. General Velez,since the beginning of the Veteran movement,has been in favor of a coup d'état and establishment of a de facto Government which would seek to secure recognition from the United States, as opposed to a revolution which would bring about intervention. I am informed that he is to a considerable degree under the influence of the radical,anti-American leaders such as Gustavo Gutierrez and Carbonell; these do not want intervention on the part of the United States under any circumstances, but it has been the contention of the more conservative leaders that they would accept with good grace an American intervention as the only possible alternative,for securing the reforms demanded by the Veterans Association.

4. We are informed from a source so reliable that it cannot be ignored, that General Garcia Velez told Dr. Soto during their conversation last night,that Secretary of State Céspedes has indicated his willingness to resign from the Cabinet in the event of demonstrations against the Government by the Veterans. I seriously doubt the correctness of this assertion.

5. I have very reliable information that Colonel Rafael del Castillo, commanding officer at Camp Columbia, has been approached by the Veterans and that he told them he considered their movement entirely political,and sent word to the leaders of that movement to the effect that he considered them even less scrupulous than the Zayas administration, and that he would stand by the latter.

6. On the 25th inst. I had a long conversation with Lieut. Colonel Serafin Espinosa y Ramos, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Cuban Army, at present on duty as Chief Instructor of the Military Academy at Morro. This officer is one of the outstanding figures in the Cuban Army and knows what is going on in every branch of the Cuban Government. During this conversation he confirmed my previous estimate as to what Colonel Castillo's

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

attitude might be in case of trouble, and expressed the opinion that even Castillo could under certain conditions be won over by the Veterans. As to the other high ranking officers, Colonel Espinosa confirmed my estimate of them as given in my despatch 1983 of October 16th. As to practically all other officers, Colonel Espinosa said that they were strongly in sympathy with the Veteran movement and despised the present administration, but would probably obey its orders at the outset of any trouble in order to protect their personal interests. This attitude he maintains is due to the fact that during the revolution of 1917, practically all officers who took sides with the opposition forces of José Miguel Gomez were dismissed from the army, and the officers now in the service are reluctant to run the risk of being similarly treated in case they joined the opposition and failed to overthrow the present government. This, Colonel Espinosa maintains, is practically the only reason why the greater majority of Cuban army officers would hesitate to join the Veteran movement.

He further stated that if there were the slightest indication that the United States Government was in sympathy with the Veteran movement and would support it, the entire Cuban army would join the movement, including the officers now friendly to the present administration.

7. I am enclosing herewith translated copy of the presidential decree directing the trial of certain retired Cuban army officers for complicity in the Veteran movement. I asked Espinosa why it was necessary for the President to issue this decree in view of the fact that their manual of courts martial contains sufficient authority for such action. He replied that the President had issued this decree in order to give the matter as much publicity as possible, for the purpose of deterring other officers from becoming involved in the movement. He assured me that he had seen the list of retired officers now involved, and that this list did not include Colonel Eugenio Silva. Those on the list are: General Miguel Varona; Lieut. Colonel Antonio Luaces; Major Campos Marquetti (often referred to in my previous despatches as 'General Marquetti', which rank he held in the Army of Independence, and at present a member of the supreme council of the Veterans and Patriots Association; and two other officers of junior grade.

Espinosa gave as his opinion that the President in reality does not intend that these officers be actually brought to trial, his intention being to frighten them and other officers from associating themselves with the movement.

8. The first actual trial of a member of the Veterans and Patriots Association for [redacted] seditious utterances, was held yesterday. Miss Maria Blanca Sabas Alomá, a member of the council of that Association, who was arrested with other members of the council, was tried in the Correctional Court yesterday, and fined one hundred dollars. This fine was immediately paid by a collection among the spectators in the court.

During the trial the defendant, who is a young girl,

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

launched a heated verbal tirade against the President and his administration, and dared the Judge to put her in jail. The specific charge against this defendant was for seditious utterances in a speech she made at the last public meeting of the Veterans held in Maceo Park, this city, on October 4,1923.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/9/23.
Copy #2 retained in M.I.2a files
" #3 sent to Col. Naylor + State - orders
" #4 " " WPD

CWB

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

Encl 1
4-1 2657-A-143
28

Decree directing trial of Army officers.

(Effective October 24,1923.)

Decree No. 1592

WHEREAS, Art. 54 of the Military Penal Law punishes with separation from the service, every person subject to military jurisdiction,who expresses verbally or in writing, offensive or disrespectful remarks against the President or Vice-President of the Republic, Cabinet Officers, or against the National Congress or any member of the same;

WHEREAS, retired military and naval officers and men, with the exception of those mentally incapacitated, are subject to the laws and regulations of the Land and Sea Forces, and therefore incur the penal responsibility established by the said article 54 of the Military Penal Law, when they express themselves verbally or in writing, in an offensive or disrespectful manner against the Authorities and officials mentioned in this article;

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the President of the Republic, in his capacity of Supreme Chief of the Land and Sea Forces of the Nation, to concern himself in the compliance with the laws and regulations of those Forces, and the maintenance of discipline which all its members are obliged to observe, both in active and retired service.

Exercising the powers conferred upon me by the Constitution and present Laws, at the instance of the Secretary of War and Navy,

I RESOLVE:

First: To order that the Army and Navy proceed to bring to trial, in accordance with the military laws in force, retired military and naval officers who, on political, civic, social or other occasions, violate Article 54 of the Military Penal Code.

Second: The Secretary of War and Navy is charged with the carrying out of this Decree.

Given at the Presidential Palace, Havana, October 23, 1923.

ALFREDO ZAYAS

President.

A. Montes,

Secretary of War and Navy.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3 Encs

41

No.- 1998

October 30, 1923.

2657-G-143

39

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin American Subsection
MIL. INTEL. DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Plan of the Association of Veterans and Patriots for the destruction of communications. (No. 3020.)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 8 1923

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of "Instructions" formulated by the Supreme Council of the Association of Veterans abd Patriots for the destruction of certain railway bridges, together with a list of the bridges involved, and a map showing the locations of said bridges.

2. I am reliably informed that these instructions and the list of bridges have been despatched to various members of the Veterans Association at the localities involved, and that they have been verbally instructed to be prepared for further orders actually directing the destruction of these bridges and telephone and telegraphic communication.

3. The "quantities" mentioned in the "Instructions" herewith, refer to dynamite, of which I understand an ample supply is now in the possession of those who are to be responsible for carrying out the destruction of these bridges and other communications.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Copy, with map, sent to W.D. - Return of map to MI 2/a, requested, (to be filed in MI 2/a).

Inclosures)

Map Returned 30 Nov
" and Copy of Correspondence placed in MI 2/a files.
JAB 7 Nov 23.
JAB 4 Dec 23

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

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

Encl 1

4-1 2657-Q-143

29

WAR DEPARTMENT

Translation

SECRET

Instructions.

The classification (A-L) indicates that the minimum used must be 150 lbs. of 40% applied upon the "estribo fijo" buttress or brace (fixed/~~xxxx~~) nearest the cement and directly under the track, and that at least two fuses must be used, 30 ft. long, each having a "fulminante"(explosive,or percussion cap)of 3 X.

The classification (B-L) indicates that the minimum used must be 250 lbs. of 40%, applied on the fixed buttress but preferably over a centre support if there is more than one arch. The two fuses to be used will be at least 30 ft. long, with 3X fulminantes.

It is always advisable that they be applied by men experienced in taking out rock from high banks, because they can judge when it is necessary to apply them over the bridge support.

As a precaution a double quantity should be available, so that in case the full effect is not obtained, through bad application, the second charge can then be used over the open cracks nearest the place.

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

Enc 2

4-1 2657-Q-143
29

Translation

PROVINCES	PLACE	CLASSIFICATION
Pinar del Rio	Between Consolacion del Sur and San Pablo	(A-L)
"	Entrance to Candelaria	(A-L)
Havana	Between Melena and Palenque	(A-L)
"	Between San José de las Lajas and Ganuza	(A-L)
"	Between Jaruco and San Miguel (near Jaruco)	(A-L)
"	Rio Jaruco (Hershey Line)	(A-L)
Matanzas	Between Baró and Agramonte (Over Roque Canal)	(A-L)
"	Between Quintana and Jovellanos (Over Roque Canal)	(A-L)
"	San Anton (Over Canal)	(A-L)
"	Between Macagua and San Pedro	(A-L)
Santa Clara	Rodas (Damují River)	(B-L)
"	Between Manajanabo and Falcón	(B-L)
"	Between Vega Alta(very near) and Encrucijada (over Sagua la Chica)	(B-L)
"	Between Santa Clara and Esperanza	(A-L)
Camagüey	Majagua over Rio Grande (Grande River)	(B-L)
"	Between Ignacio and Miraflores	(A-L)
Oriente	Bayamo (over same river)	(B-L)
"	Between Calixto and Las Tunas)	(A-L)
"	Between Palmarito and San Nicolas	(B-L)

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

G-2

(Military Intelligence Division)
General Staff

NOV 14 1923 1923

FROM: THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, G-2.

TO: ~~THE A. C. OF S., G-2.~~
Chief, MI-2a.
Chief, MI-2b.
Chief, MI-2c.
Chief, MI-3.
Chief, MI-4.
Chief, MI-5.
Chief, MI-6.
Chief, MI-7.
Chief, MI-8.
Chief, MI-9.
Finance Officer, G-2.
Chief Clerk, G-2.

Executive Officer, G-1.
Executive Officer, G-3.
Executive Officer, G-4.
Executive Officer, WPD.
Secretary, General Staff.
Adjutant General's Office.

FOR:

Necessary Action
Investigation and report
Preparation of reply
Personal conference
Correction
Previous Correspondence
Note and return
Information and guidance
Recommendation or remark
Noted
2 File

Sent over to State Dept

SECRET

NOV 14 1923 M. I. D. G-2
Date

Initial

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

G-2

(Military Intelligence Division)
General Staff

NOV 13 1923
_____ 1923

FROM: THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, G-2.

TO: THE A. C. OF S., G-2.
Chief, MI-2a.
Chief, MI-2b.
Chief, MI-2c.
Chief, MI-3.
Chief, MI-4.
Chief, MI-5.
Chief, MI-6.
Chief, MI-7.
Chief, MI-8.
Chief, MI-9.
Finance Officer, G-2.
Chief Clerk, G-2.
✓ MI White State Dept
Executive Officer, G-1.
Executive Officer, G-3.
Executive Officer, G-4.
Executive Officer, WPD.
Secretary, General Staff.
Adjutant General's Office.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

FOR:

Necessary Action
Investigation and report
Preparation of reply
Personal conference
Correction
Previous Correspondence
Note and return
Information and guidance
Recommendation or remark
Noted
File

Please return to
Room 393.

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

Military Intelligence Division, G-2

11/17 1923

FROM: CHIEF, LATIN AMERICAN (M. I. 2a).
ROOM: 2750, Munitions Building.
TEL.: Main 2520, Branch 1277.

TO:

✓ EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CHIEF, MI-2b,
Room 394, State,War,Navy Bldg.
CHIEF, MI-2c,
Room 397, State,War,Navy Bldg.
CHIEF, MI-5,
Room 390, State,War,Navy Bldg.
FINANCE OFFICER
CHIEF CLERK
LIBRARY
RECORD

M.I. - 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

- -

FOR:

Information and Use
Preparation of Reply
Necessary Action
Signature
File
Mail

SECRET
NOV 17 1923
M.I.D., G.S.

REMARKS: For Col. Naylor
Please show to State
Dept. and then return to
Colonel Naylor.

G. S. V.
Signature (initials)
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 1923
WAR DEPARTMENT

3 Encs

4-1

2657-Q-1703
30

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No. 2001

November 2, 1923

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (No. 3020)

M.I. /A.K.B. 11/12

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 10 1923

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 8-13-84

1. The crisis within the Veteran organization has not yet been passed. On October 31st Dr. Oscar Soto, the secretary-general of the Association, presented his resignation to the supreme council, but the council yesterday declined to accept it and tendered Dr. Soto a vote of confidence. However, conflicting views between a majority of the supreme council and General Garcia Velez have not yet been adjusted. It appears that Dr. Soto and all other members of the supreme council, except one or two, are in favor of an immediate revolution in the country for the purpose of bringing about Intervention; while Garcia Velez and the onx or two others steadfastly refuse to accept this plan and insist upon a continuation of the present "pacific revolution" until sufficient funds can be secured for a successful coup d'état. Velez is stubbornly opposed to the plan of a short revolution in the country which simply contemplates the destruction of wire and rail communication, because such a revolution could easily be put down by the Government forces before sufficient cause for Intervention could arise, and he still holds to the theory of a de facto government which would be recognized by the United States. This theory has been abandoned by all but the few anti-American radicals within the movement.

2. It now appears that instructions were sent out by the supreme council, through Dr. Soto, which would have launched the revolution on the night of next Sunday Nov. 4th, without the knowledge of General Garcia Velez. One of the couriers employed by Dr. Soto was Miss Maria Blanca Sabas Alomá, the one woman member of the Veteran supreme council, regarding whom mention has been made in my previous despatches, and she it was who informed General Velez of the instructions that had been entrusted to her for delivery to the various leaders in the Provinces. Upon receipt of this information, General Velez personally sent messengers to all the provinces countermanding the orders previously sent out by Dr. Soto, and ~~requested~~ ordered all the provincial leaders to send to him all the written instructions they had received. This was the direct cause of Dr. Soto's resignation.

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

3. We are informed that Velez had a meeting with the Supreme council last night, November 1st, at which time the members thereof endeavored to convince him that if action were not taken at once the Association would go to pieces and the opportunity for the revolution would be lost.

Velez was not convinced, but urged the council to take steps to obtain a guarantee from the United States Government as to its action before any revolution should be initiated.

Dr. Soto is to have another meeting with Velez this afternoon, and a further secret session of the supreme council is to be held tomorrow, and there is a plan to call in the provincial leaders for a further conference on Sunday or Monday, at which time some decision will probably be reached as to whether there is to be a revolution or not.

Such influential leaders as Despaigne, Soto and Alzugaray, are now of the opinion that unless the situation is cleared up and all elements brought to agree to a definite plan by monday or Tuesday next, the Veteran movement may dissolve.

4. It is apparent that a number of the leaders are strongly of the impression that the United States is eagerly waiting for an opportunity to intervene, and that even if one single bridge is blown up, the United States will consider that sufficient justification to warrant Intervention, on the ground of violence and disorder, alone.

5. The Economic Corporations, while entirely in sympathy with the Veteran movement, are not as an organization supporting it. Certain influential members thereof are counselling with the Veterans, and have succeeded in collecting about ten thousand dollars which they are willing to turn over to the Veterans provided the latter can show them a plan that is susceptible of a degree of successful execution.

7. I am enclosing herewith a printed copy of a circular addressed th the Cuban Army by the Veterans, with a translation thereof. Sufficient copies of this circular have been sent to various points in the Island for distribution to every officer and enlisted man of the armed forces of the Government.

8. The rumor regarding the sale of "El Heraldo de Cuba" "to the Government", as reported in my last despatch (No.1999 of Oct.30), has been confidentially confirmed to us by Dr. Julio de la Torre, vice president of the present Heraldo corporation. The control of the Heraldo will be transferred to a syndicate which is said to include Representative Gonzalez Beauville, Dr. Celso Cuellar (the President's son-in-law), José de la Cuesta, Mayor of Havana, and several others. Col. J. M. Tarafa is reported to be intimately associated with this deal.

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

9. I have been reliably informed that Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, recently appointed Cuban Ambassador to the United States, will come to Cuba before presenting his credentials at Washington, in order to express to the Cuban State Department his dissatisfaction with the selection of other members of his Embassy staff in Washington, as made by the Cuban State Department.

10. With reference to this afternoon's meeting of the supreme council of the Veterans, mentioned herein, I have just received information that this meeting has been held, and it was decided that if General Velez could not be persuaded to adopt the plan of the other members of the supreme council, they would act independently of him and order the revolution.

At this meeting the supreme council received reports that the provinces of Camagüey, Oriente, Santa Clara and Havana (except the city of Havana) are ready to carry out the plan of destruction of wire and rail communication, but that the province of Matanzas is still lacking a sufficient quantity of explosives, and the council is to take immediate action to supply it; but that no definite decision will be reached for several days.

11. I am enclosing herewith copy of General Garcia Velez's manifiesto of October 31st, regarding which reference was made in my last despatch.

12. "La Noche" of this evening carries the following article:

> "Even though we have not this information officially, we can guarantee that there is in possession of our Government a message from the American Government to the effect that if, by the 15th of this month the present agitation of the Veterans and Patriots has not ceased, and in order that there shall be no interference with the next sugar-grinding season, the Cuban forces are not sufficiently strong to put down the Veteran movement, the United States Government will furnish all the assistance necessary to do so. We are also informed that there is evidence in the American Chancery that Ambassador Crowder, induced by Captain Castillo Pockorney, is the intriguer responsible for the present situation, and that he will not return to Cuba."

This paper, and others supporting the Zayas administration, have been publishing articles of this nature for sometime, as a part of the propaganda against General Crowder conducted under President Zayas's personal supervision.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

(3 enc)
aab

11/17

Copy #2 retained in M.I.D. files
" #3 sent to Col. Naylor (and State Dept.)
" #4 " " WPD

AKB

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

Encl

TRANSLATION.

4-1 2657-Q-143 30

TO THE NATIONAL ARMY:

FOR THE REGENERATION OF CUBA.

We address ourselves to the Chiefs, officers, non-commissioned men and soldiers of the National Army, supporters of republican institutions and honor of the country, in our capacity of compatriots, and not with the intention of inducing you to give up your military honor, but to explain to you our earnest desires and ask you to ponder if their fulfilment would be contrary to that honor, as it cannot hinder the love which you should feel for our Patria, nor your devotion to the Republic.

The National Association of Veterans and Patriots is not a partisan political organization, nor seeking the satisfaction of personal aspirations; it is patriotic in character, and only seeks the establishment of orderly methods and morality in the Government in order to free ourselves of the embarrassment of the tutelage which the American Government finds itself obliged to exercise over us, under the Platt Amendment, and only our virtues and honesty can accomplish this.

To secure the establishment of those methods, about two months ago we addressed a reasonable and respectful petition to the Powers in authority, using tha right granted to all citizens under our Constitution. That petition was condensed into a program which we made public, and it has been met with indifference and scorn.

If that attitude continues and that Program is not carried out, the Republic will disappear, first prostituted by those who enrich themselves at the cost of the Republic, and later suppressed by a power which cannot permit in Cuba a Government inadequate to the ends for which all Governments exist.

But as we are willing to make every sacrifice to save the Republic, we are threatened with force, and that the National Army and the Police will be launched against us, as though we were offenders.

And there is where your military honor must show us the road to follow,- whether to support a corrupt Government made up of thieves and ignorant men who are killing the Republic which the liberators of the country created, and for which you would have to fire upon those liberators who ask nothing for themselves and are still ready to die for Cuba,- or to support those liberators and allow them to carry out their noble purpose and coöperate to consolidate the republican institutions and maintain the National honor, which is your honor.

We never for a moment retreat from our advance begun for the good of the country, neither before the persecutions of the Government, nor before an armed attack. The persecutions of the Government mean nothing without your aid; and only from yourselves can come the armed attack.

Our breasts will promptly be ready to receive the lead from your firearms if you believe that your honor demands that you defend a corrupt Government, scornful of History, or to receive your heartbeats if you feel them beat for the good of the country, or come to help us in this work of regeneration, whose benefits you would be the first to receive.

Patria and Liberty, October 25, 1923.

For the Association of Veterans and Patriots.

General Carlos Garcia Velez, President.

Dr. Oscar Soto Secretary.

Colonel Manuel Despaigne t Treasurer.

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

Enc 2

2657-Q-143
30

VETERANS AND PATRIOTS ASSOCIATION.

MANIFIESTO. 1f-1

FOR THE REGENERATION OF CUBA.

The desperate situation through which our country is passing and the recent events which have taken place in connection with the National Association of Veterans and Patriots among which we can mention the judicial persecution, the abuses committed with some of its members, and, above all, the insulting iniquity of the decree which violates the Constitution of the Republic, have caused a just but dangerous state of impatience in worthy hearts.

These are very trying moments and we must give all kinds of proofs. It is necessary to be inflexible, but calm, to carry to the end, without any deviation or haste, the sacrifices which may be necessary.

Nothing would be more convenient to the bastardly interests of those who are now in power, as an indignant reaction on the part of the people to cause the failure, with a boast of force of the Cause of Cuban Honesty. They may perhaps try to provoke it. Foreseeing the danger, I point it out in order that we may all get away from it. They wish to force us, or it is even possible that they may simulate that we do so. But I point out the purpose, sinceour purpose is not to create a disturbance again, nor one of our customary revolutions, which at the present time would be dangerous and detrimental to Cuba and to the Cubans.

The Government has initiated the period of judicial repression and of uncivil oppression. For the present it becomes necessary to disregard the affront. The punishment of the wicked shall be the definite victory of goodness. And that will come, not immediately, but surely and at no distant date.

Knowing as I do the responsibility which I have before history, before public opinion and before my own conscience, I will not shirk it in the least. And I know the obligation I have of conducting to victory the sacred idea which we share and the honest men who maintain it.

I have undertaken a duty and I will know how to fulfill it. Confidence has been placed in me and I will know how to merit it at all times. From the retirement which I have been compelled to maintain and from which day after day I have prepared the just victory, pondering every possibility of success or of danger, I will emerge at the proper moment to occupy the position that belongs to me and which I know perfectly well.

The rectification which we long for will soon arrive, because the events which take place will bring it. Let us not expect it spontaneously, either from Congress or from the President. But let us not believe that we will impose it immediately by means of deeds which at the present time would endanger our idependence. Let us still wait. Although not with the rapidity which the impatient desire, the hour of victory is near. Let us trust each other and let us all trust in self and unanimous effort. Let us maintain the spirit ready for the sacrifice of today and of tomorrow.

Patria and Liberty.

October 31, 1923 General Carlos Garcia Velez.

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

Enc 3

SECCIÓN CUBANA DEL ARCHIVO MILITAR DEL EJÉRCITO

1-1 2657-Q-143 30

AL EJERCITO NACIONAL

POR LA REGENERACION DE CUBA

Nos dirigimos a los jefes, oficiales, clases y soldados del Ejercito Nacional, a vuestros, sostenedores de las instituciones republicanas y del honor pátrio, en nuestra condición de compatriotas vuestros, y no con la intención de induciros a que falteis a vuestro honor de militares, sino para exponeros nuestros anhelos y pediros que penseis si el cumplimiento de ellos es contrario a ese honor vuestro, que no puede impedir el amor que de beis sentir por nuestra Patria, ni vuestra devoción a la República

La Asociación Nacional de Veteranos y Patriotas no es una organización política partidarista ni de satisfacción de aspiraciones personales; es de carácter patriótico y solo busca que se establezcan métodos de orden y moralidad en el Gobierno para vernos libres del bochorno que nos produce la tutela que sobre nosotros se ve obligado a ejercer el Gobierno americano, de acuerdo con la Enmienda Platt, solo nuestras virtudes y honradez podrá hacer nula.

Para conseguir el establecimiento de esos métodos hemos dirijido hace proximamente dos meses, una petición respetuosa y razonada a los Directores de los poderes públicos, usando del derecho que para ello concede la Constitución a todos los ciudadanos, Esa petición está condensada en un Programa que hemos hecho público, y a ella han respondido nuestros directores oficiales, con la indiferencia y con la burla tal ha sido su conducta

Si esa conducta continúa y ese Programa no se cumple, la República desaparecerá, primero prostituida por los que se enriquecen a costa de élla después suprimida por quien no puede permitir que en Cuba haya un Gobierno que no es adecuado a los fines para que todo Gobierno existe.

Más como nosotros estamos dispuestos a todos los sacrificios para salvar a la República, se nos amenaza con la fuerza y con lanzar sobre nosotros, como si fuéramos malhechores, al Ejército Nacional y la Policía.

Y he ahí donde vuestro honor militar tiene que señalaros el camino a seguir, entre el de apoyar a un Gobierno corrompido formado por ladrones e ignorantes que están matando a la República que crearon los libertadores de la patria, para lo cual tendreis que disparar vuestras armas sobre el corazón de esos libertadores, que no piden náda para sí y están dispuestos todavía a morir por Cuba, o ayudarlos a ellos dejándolos realizar su noble acción, si es que no coperais a ella, para consolidar las instituciones republicanas y mantener el honor Nacional que es vuestro propio honor.

Nosotros no retrocedemos en ningún momento, de nuestro avance emprendido por el bien de la patria, ni ante las persecusiones del Gobierno, ni ante el ataque armado Las persecuciones del Gobierno, son nulas sin vosotros, de vosotros sólo puede partir el ataque armado.

Nuestros pechos estarán prestos pronto, a recibir el plomo de vuestras armas, si creeis que vuestro honor os exige defender a un Gobierno corrompido, despreciando a la Historia, o a recibir los latidos de los corazónes nuestros, si los sentis latir por el bien de la patria, o venis a ayudarnos en esta obra de regeneración, cuyos beneficios sereis los primeros en recibir.

Patria y Libertad, Habana, Octubre 25 de 1923.

POR LA ASOCIACION DE VETERANOS Y PATRIOTAS

Gral. Carlos García Vélez
PRESIDENTE.

Dr, Oscar Soto
SECRETARIO

Coronel Manuel Despaigne.
TESORERO

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

11/

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

November 6, 1923.

2 Encls
#1 2657-Q-1 3
3 1

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
M.I.D.

No.- 2003.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (No. 3020)

M.I. /A.K.B.
11/17

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-73-69

~~SECRET~~

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 15 1923

1. The centre of the Veterans and Patriots' activities has, since my last report (No.2001, Nov.2) shifted to the Province of Camagüey, where numerous meetings are being held by their Association in defiance of Decree No. 1572.

2. Aside from the press reviews and comments hereto attached, the only item of importance that has occurred since my last report is the fact that Dr. Oscar Soto, Secretary-General of the Veterans and Patriots Association, left for the United States yesterday, via Key West, for the purpose of making an attempt to secure additional funds for a revolution, and to make an effort to obtain some sort of an understanding with the United States Government as to what action the latter would take in the event the Veterans opened armed hostilities against the present Administration. Dr. Soto carries letters to General Crowder from General Garcia Velez and Colonel Manuel Despaigne, and will no doubt make it very embarrassing for General Crowder by attempting to secure an interview with him.

3. I am informed, from a most reliable source, that Colonel Carlos Mendieta had an interview with General Garcia Velez last night, during which the former openly expressed his agreement to an American Intervention as the only means of securing the reforms demanded by the Veterans.

4. The EL UNIVERSAL of yesterday published an article to the effect that several high ranking Cuban army officers have circulated among the Cuban Army a manifiesto asking the army to take no action against the Veterans in case the latter opened hostilities against the Government. So far, I have been unable to obtain confirmation of this report, nor any information as to the origin of this alleged manifiesto.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Same as one referred to in par. 7 of report #2001? (This one was issued by Veterans & Patriots Ass'n.) ARB 11/17/23.

Copy # 3 (encl. temporarily attached) sent to M.P.D. to note & return.
Copy # 2 retained in M.I.2a ARB

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-G-1/3
4-1

November 9, 1923 32

No. 2004

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (No. 3020.)

~~SECRET~~

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 17 1923

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 8-23-89

1. There have been practically no new developments in the Veterans program since my last despatch (No.2003, Nov. 6). Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez, who returned to Havana from the United States on November 5th, reported to the Veterans Council that there was absolutely no hope of securing funds in the United States for revolutionary purposes; that it was not true -as had been reported- that President Coolidge and the American State Department were favorable at the outset, to the aims of the Veterans; that on the contrary, the American State Department, due to official reports of the Embassy at Havana, had been antagonistic thereto until his (Gutierrez's) representations began to take effect; that now there is a decidedly different atmosphere, and that, mainly due to his efforts, the attitude of the United States toward the Veterans program is now sympathetic; that the United States will not support a de facto government, but that a strong revolution would probably produce Intervention, to which he (Gutierrez) is decidedly opposed.

He further reported that it was his impression that the American Embassy in Havana had constantly fought, both in Cuba and in Washington, the Veterans and Patriots Association and that our present Chargé ad interim was its avowed enemy and had done all he could to assist the Zayas Administration, and by his action prevented the Veterans' financial mission in the United States from securing funds for revolutionary purposes.

2. It would appear that in making his verbal report to the Supreme Council, Dr. Gutierrez endeavored to magnify the effect of his visit to the United States upon the change of attitude of the American State Department in favor of the Veterans movement.

Dr. Gutierrez is reported to be greatly displeased because General Garcia Velez saw fit to send Dr. Soto to the United States for the purpose of obtaining impressions as to the attitude of the United States toward the Veterans movement. Gutierrez, as I have mentioned in previous despatches,

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

is one of the rabid anti-American radicals supporting General Velez, and is of the faction opposed to Soto and Colonel Despaigne.

It is my personal opinion that in sending Soto to the United States it was Velez's purpose to get him out of the country in order to eliminate the strong hold that he (Soto) had on the majority of the Supreme Council, and in order to prevent an early revolution in the country which Soto constantly advocated and demanded.

3. There is strong indication that Velez has probably reached an understanding with President Zayas. One underground rumor is to the effect that Velez has been granted an extension of two months' leave of absence from his post as Cuban Minister to London, and while I have no specific confirmation of this rumor, there is strong probability that it is true. The answer is obvious.

4. With reference to the item in my last despatch regarding Colonel Quero, commanding officer of the Second Military District, Province of Camagüey, I can now add that Colonel Quero was suddenly summoned to Havana for the purpose of being questioned as to his failure to take action against assemblies of the Veterans in territory under his jurisdiction. Colonel Quero is reliably reported to have answered the War Department that he deemed it imprudent for the military to interfere with the meetings in Camagüey because he did not believe that the troops under his command would obey orders against the Veterans, and decided not to give such orders to his troops, in order to avoid great embarrassment to the Government.

While the Government has publicly announced confidence in Colonel Quero, I believe that the real attitude of the War Department toward him is the contrary, and that Colonel Quero will soon be transferred from his present post and given a new assignment that will not involve active or direct command of troops.

5. Members of several American engineering and construction firms here have informed me that within the last few days representatives of the Veterans have been active in their efforts to secure explosives from these firms, and other Americans have informed me that representatives of the Veterans have solicited from them the loan of their private firearms.

6. While the activities of the Supreme Council of the Veterans and Patriots Association during this week have been confined to routine administrative matters, the Provincial assemblies, particularly in Camagüey Province, where meetings are still held in defiance of Decree No. 1572,- have not diminished in their organizing and

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

propaganda activities.

7. The Secretary of the Interior has preferred charges against the Mayor of the city of Camagüey for his failure to suppress Veterans' assemblies in that town.

8. The "Diario de Cuba" of Santiago, on November 7th published a telegram from their Havana correspondent to the effect that Colonel Eduardo Pujol, commanding officer of the 1st. Military District at Santiago, had been denounced to the Secretary of the Interior for being present with Governor Barceló of Oriente Province, at a meeting of the Veterans Association in Santiago.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/19/23.
Copy # 2 retained in M.I.2.a
" # 3 sent to Col. Naylor (+ State) 11/20 + returned 11/22
" # 4 " " WPD

4053

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

nr 5 Encs

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

4-1 2657-Q-143

33

November 13, 1923.

Lieut. C.S. Morrell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Section

No.- 2007

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

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

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 20 1923

~~SECRET~~

1. The only item of political importance that has occurred since my last despatch (No.2004, Nov.9) is the confirmation of the sale of EL HERALDO DE CUBA as already reported by me.

Upon receipt of the confirmation of the sale of this paper, the editorial staff resigned in a body, and on yesterday launched a new paper under the name of EL HERALDO, which is being printed in the plant of the DIARIO DE LA MARINA, and will continue the anti-Administration policy of EL HERALDO DE CUBA before its sale. Copies of the first and second numbers of EL HERALDO are herewith enclosed.

2. The Supreme Council of the Veterans and Patriots Association has not been very active since my last despatch. I have most reliable information that Colonel Despaigne now has in his possession between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, contributed by private individuals and various economic and social organizations, but will make no disbursements until the Supreme Council arrive at a definite plan of action.

I anticipate no new developments until Dr. Oscar Soto, Secretary General of the Veterans and Patriots Association, returns here from the United States. He is due to arrive within the next few days.

3. I understand that the article signed by Garcia Velez entitled "El Derecho del Pueblo"(The People's Right), appearing on the last page of the first number of EL HERALDO, the translation of which is hereto attached,- was written by Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez.

4. Colonel José M. Quero, regarding whom mention has been made in several of my previous despatches, has been relieved from his post as commanding officer of the Second Military District, Province of Camagüey, and placed in unlimited leave status.

5. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news

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

articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press covering the days November 9, 10, 11, 12.

Also special articles as follows:

EL HERALDO - Nov. 12: "The Right of the People"
"Unsanitary Conditions in Havana."

MERCURIO - Nov. 12 - "Economic Corporations and the President of the Republic."

There are also transmitted "Running Comments" Nos. 75 and 76, prepared by the Embassy and covering the activities of the Veterans and Patriots Association of November 9th and 10th.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/22/23
Copy # 2 (with 3 encl) retained in M.I.2a
" # 3 (3 encl temporarily attached) sent to WPD - returned 11/02
" # 4 sent to Col. Naylor (& State) - Returned 11/23

(Newspapers returned to file with original report.) A1&3

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

12 Páginas
CERRADO A LAS 11 A. M.

EL HERALDO

5 Centavos
IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS

EN FRANCIA SE OPINA QUE ES NECESARIO BUSCAR UN DESTIERRO SEGURO PARA EL EX-KAISER ALEMAN PUES RESULTA PELIGROSO PARA LA PAZ DEL MUNDO

El desterrado de Doorn se comunica diariamente con sus ex-súbditos

NO SE HARA RECEPCION OFICIAL AL EX-KRONPRINZ EN LA CIUDAD DE OELS

PARIS, nov. 13.—En esta capital continúa la agitación promovida por el retorno del ex-Kronpinz alemán a su patria y por la perspectiva de que haga lo mismo el ex-Kaiser.

Los observadores se inclinan en general a considerar necesario que se busque un lugar más seguro que Holanda donde sea recluído el ex-Kaiser Guilermo como lo fué Napoleón en la Isla de Santa Elena.

De Bruselas dicen ayer que por noticias privadas se sabe que un alemán llamado von Hoechst, procedente de Berlín, estuvo ayer en Doorn con 12 pasaportes para el ex-Kaiser.

Ayer mañana el desterrado recibió un despacho cifrado y luego celebró una larga conferencia con sus familiares e íntimos.

También habló con Guillermo el Dr. Kan, ministro del Interior holandés.

Otros despachos afirman que el desterrado de Doorn está en comunicación constante con su país por medio de un aparato de radio, y que él esperaba que los recientes movimientos anarquistas lo favorecieran.

OELS, Silesia, nov. 13.—En este pueblo silesiano no será recibido oficialmente el ex-Kronpinz alemán que retorna como ciudadano particular con permiso del gobierno de Berlín.

Pero, sin embargo los vecinos de la comarca se preparan con trajes endomingados a ver la llegada del que fué heredero del trono tudesco.

En una limusina viaja velozmente el hijo de Guillermo segundo a través de las carreteras del país y se le esperaba hoy temprano en esta vieja ciudad silesiana dominada por el antiguo Castillo de Saabor, propiedad de la Princesa Hermina, esposa del ex-Emperador.

Aunque los vecinos se preparan a un día de fiesta, no se nota en ellos entusiasmo monárquico. Solamente se disponen a ver el espectáculo del recibimiento que le harán al viajero los familiares y sirvientes del Castillo de Saabor.

En otra época recibirían a Federico Guillermo con gran pompa militar, los Húsares de la Guardia empenachados, y rindiéndole pleitesía jóvenes risueñas decoradas de flores y con vistosos trajes del país.

Unos mil obreros obedecieron al dictador, pero la inmensa mayoría de los 10 mil empleados de máquinas se negaron a volver al trabajo.

Solamente se publicaron anoche el "Vorwaerts" y el "Deutsche Zeitung".

NO ADELANTA EL SEPARATISMO EN EL PALATINADO BAVARO

BERLIN, Noviembre 13.

Dicen de Spayer que los separatistas renanos que pretenden dominar también en aquella ciudad que es capital del Palatinado Bávaro, no han podido ganar terreno.

En una intentona separatista por tomar el edificio de gobierno en Spayer, los leales de la República mataron a dos haciendo que el resto de los asaltantes se dispersaran.

Dicen también de esa zona que un núcleo separatista que iba hacia Suever, fué atacado por los campesinos. Fueron muertos 8 separatistas en ese combate.

NO SE OCUPAN YA DEL KRONPRINZ

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

El consejo de embajadores ha resuelto dejar de la mano el asunto del retorno a Alemania, del ex-Kronprinz Federico Guillermo de Alemania.

El gobierno de Berlín replicó a preguntas del Consejo que no veía el motivo de oponerse a que volviera a su patria un ciudadano alemán que ya no tiene carácter oficial alguno.

El regreso del ex-Heredero queda así como un asunto sin trascendencia por el momento.

Dicen de Oels que hasta la noche de ayer no había llegado a ese punto el viajero de Wiéringen. En Oels se hallan varios corresponsales americanos esperando tener el modo de entrevistar a Federico Guillermo tan pronto llegue.

Se sabe que el gobierno alemán ha dado también permiso al ex-Kaiser y a sus familiares para que retornen a su país cuando lo tengan por conveniente.

El gobierno alemán ha recibido la protesta de los gobiernos aliados por el retorno de la familia imperial, pero insiste en que no hay peligro de que vuelva a surgir el gobierno monárquico en Alemania, máxime después de la espectacular derrota de Ludendorff, que era uno dos.

LA CAMARA FRANCESA TRATARA ASUNTOS MUY IMPORTANTES (POR RADIO)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Entre los asuntos más importantes que tratará la Cámara en su nuevo período de sesiones, se cuentan los siguientes:

El proyecto de presupuestos extraordinarios de 1924 sobre los gastos en Siria y Marruecos, presupuesto de gastos revertibles, enmienda al impuesto de operaciones mercantiles, proyecto de reforma electoral, medidas relativas a la reorganización del ejército, y el seguro mutuo.

LA COMISION DE REPARACIONES REANUDA SUS TRABAJOS

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Hoy reanuda sus labores la comisión de reparaciones y tratará sobre la respuesta que ha de darse a la nota alemana a la de octubre 24 en que se pedía a Berlín señalara su actual posición financiera.

La comisión podrá proseguir las investigaciones, y estará en aptitud de nombrar peritos que examinen la capacidad alemana de pago hasta 1930.

LOS ARMAMENTOS ALEMANES PREOCUPAN A LOS FRANCESES (POR RADIO)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Dice "Le Matin" que aunque los aliados puedan diferir en los medios más efectivos para obtener las reparaciones alemanas, están de acuerdo en el punto de no permitir que Alemania se niegue a que sea controlado su equipo militar. El tratado de Versalles fija medidas de control.

Se sabe que en varias regiones alemanas se desarrolla una campaña de venganza y que ha aparecido en territorio alemán un personaje que se titula heredero del Kaiser.

El diario francés dice así mismo que el control de los armamentos alemanes se suspendió en enero último, y no hay razón alguna para que ahora que el Reich ha acordado que cese la resistencia pasiva, oficialmente, no se vuelva a la situación normal de antes entre Berlín y la comisión aliada de control.

REMOZO AL EXKAISER



El Dr. Burchardi, de Viena, célebre cirujano que practica las operaciones de rejuvenecimiento que han hecho famoso a Voronoff.

Se afirma que este médico operó a ex-Kaiser Guilermo y le ha proporcionado nueva vida, haciendole posible no sólo contraer nuevas nupcias sino también pensar en el retorno al trono de los Hohenzollern.

Von Kahr y los soldados Federales dominan por completo en Munich

BERLIN, Noviembre 13.

Los informes que llegan de la capital de Baviera indican que los elementos de von Kahr siguen dominando allí, a pesar de que aún persiste la inquietud promovida por los fascistas de Hitler.

Hay versiones de que von Kahr ha perdido mucha popularidad en Munich por haber desempeñado un papel secundario en el movimieno contra los hitleristas.

Por otra parte el Gral. Ludendorff ha declarado que no estaba en verdad mezclado en el golpe dado por Hitler y sus fascistas.

El líder citado fué hecho preso, según versión oficial, en el pueblo de Uffings, junto al lago Staffels.

Hitler se había refugiado en un hotelito de ese lugar.

LUDENDORFF DIO SU PALABRA

MUNICH, Noviembre 13.

El Gral. Ludendorff que fué libertado el viernes último bajo palabra de honor de no mezclarse en nuevos movimientos contra el Reich, dice ayer en artículo que publica el diario Neueste Nachrichten, que sólo ha prometido no salir de Munich ni tomar parte en actos hostiles al gobierno por ahora. Dice que él no negará su concurso a un gran movimiento popular que pueda desarrollarse en el futuro.

NO SABEN NADA DEL VIAJE DEL EX-KAISER

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

El diario Le Matin publica un despacho de Bruselas diciendo que no se confirma la versión de que el ex-Kaiser ha recibido de Berlín doce pasaportes para el retorno suyo y de su familia a la patria alemana.

Un corresponsal preguntó a Amsterdam si el gobierno holandés tenía noticia del asunto, y se le contestó que no.

LOS FRANCESES CREEN INJUSTO A MR. WILSON

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

El órgano oficioso del gobierno, LE TEMPS dice en editorial de ayer que el ex-Presidente Wilson dijo el día del armisticio que Francia había convertido el tratado de Versalles en un pedazo de papel.

Le Temps opina que la causa de las dificultades presentes se halla en que los EEUU. no han querido proceder de manera franca y resuelta en los asuntos del mundo post-bélico.

Se refiere el periódico especialmente a la cuestión de las deudas interaliadas y a las garantías territoriales que necesita esta República.

MUSSOLINI TENDRA OTRO AÑO CON SUS PODERES SUPREMOS

ROMA, Noviembre 13.

A fines de mes se abrirá de nuevo la cámara de diputados de Monte Cittorio convocada por el Premier Mussolini.

En este período que será de 20 días el gobierno presentará un proyecto a fin de que se le conceda una prórroga de un año más en que pueda desarrollar plenamente su programa de rectificación completa de la organización política y administrativa de Italia.

Se tiene entendido que el partido católico apoyará la moción del Premier quien tiene ya elementos numerosos adictos a su labor, en el parlamento.

RUPTURA ENTRE FRANCESES Y ALEMANES EN EL RUHR

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

Se han roto las negociaciones entre las autoridades francesas del Ruhr y los industriales que acaudilla Stinnes.

En los círculos oficiales se dice que los industriales proponen un plan por el que los obreros tendrían que trabajar más horas que las permitidas por la ley.

Los franceses no desean eso, según dicen, aunque reconocen que así aumentaría la producción y podría Alemania pagar muchos millones de marcos alemanes.

Se entiende que Stinnes desea aumentar la jornada de labor y echarles la culpa a los aliados.

SE HOSTIGA A LOS MAESTROS NO SOMETIDOS

Es un Grave Delito, Según el Dogma Zayista, Militar Entre los Veteranos y los Patriotas

POR VIA DE CASTIGO SE INICIAN LOS EXPEDIENTES

Como se había anunciado, ayer se iniciaron las persecuciones contra los maestros que han tomado parte en la campaña cívica de la Asociación de Veteranos y Patriotas. Por informes rendidos por las Policías Secretas y Judicial al Secretario de Gobernación, han sido acusados todos los empleados públicos que han figurado y figuran entre los veteranos y patriotas, formulando protestas contra las inmoralidades de los Poderes Públicos.

El Consejo de Secretarios tomó el acuerdo de iniciar ese procedimiento contra los empleados, funcionarios públicos y retirados de las Fuerzas Armadas, que se encontrasen en ese caso, y el Secretario de Instrucción Pública ha trasladado ese acuerdo a los Superintendentes Provinciales y éstos a los Inspectores de Distrito.

LOS ACUSADOS EN LA HABANA

En la Habana se encuentran acudos por tomar parte en las actividades de los Veteranos y Patriotas, el Dr. Ramiro Mañalich, distinguido Catedrático de la Escuela Normal de la Habana, y el señor Juan B. Guerra Núñez, maestro público.

La Junta de Educación de la Habana, sin embargo, tiene el criterio, de que ese expediente es improcedente, toda vez que significa un procedimiento coercitivo contra los derechos individuales que garantiza la Constitución.

El señor Valdés de la Paz, Presidente de la Junta, ha hecho declaraciones públicas condenando el procedimiento gubernamental que se inicia, máxime cuando el decreto 1572 está recusado por inconstitucional.

LA UNIVERSIDAD POPULAR INICIA SU LABOR EL 20

Ya han Sido Designados los Profesores que Explicarán a los Alumnos las Asignaturas

EL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD SE NOMBRARA MEDIANTE UN PLEBISCITO

La Universidad Popular creada por los estudiantes, y que fué inaugurada últimamente encuentra grandes simpatías entre el elemento obrero, que le presta todo su apoyo. Los trabajos de organización se vienen realizando con entusiasmo, a fin de que muy en breve esté funcionando el nuevo centro de cultura pública.

El día 20 del actual, a las ocho de la noche, ha sido señalado para iniciar las clases de la Universidad Popular, en el aula magna de la Nacional.

EL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO.

El propio día veinte del actual se efectuarán las elecciones para designar el Consejo Directivo de la Universidad Popular.

UN INGENIERO QUE SABE VIVIR SABROSAMENTE

Utilizaba los Materiales del Estado en las Obras que Contrataba a Precio Mezquino

NAVARRETE NO DEJABA VIVIR A NINGUN COLEGA

Hace varios días que en la Secretaría de Obras Públicas se recibió una interesante denuncia de un hecho escandaloso ocurrido en Santiago de Cuba y contra el que protestaban varios ingenieros y arquitectos

POINCARE PRESETARA LA CUESTION DE CONFIANZA

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

Hoy se reanudan las sesiones de la cámara de diputados de Francia.

Existe un gran bullicio político y se esperan grandes debates sobre asuntos exteriores e interiores. Hace cuatro meses que está cerrado el parlamento francés.

El gobierno de Poincaré está resuelto a no admitir que se discuta su gestión y en la primera sesión pedirá, según se dice, que se le otorgue un voto de confianza.

COOLIDGE, (YANKEE) APLAUDE AL GENERAL LEE, EN EL TEATRO

WASHINGTON, Noviembre 13.

Como para probar el olvido total de las rencillas entre el norte y el sur, se cita la conducta del Presidente Coolidge, en el teatro donde se representaba una obra del célebre autor John Drinkwatr, en que aparece la figura romántica y militar del General Lee, jefe insigne del ejército confederado del sur en la guerra de Secesión.

Mr. Coolidge que es hombre del Norte, un "yankee" auténtico, aplaudió a la personificación teatral del General Lee. En la guerra del 60, los del sur lanzaban como un insulto la palabra "yankee" para nombrar a los americanos del norte. Mr. Coolidge fué aplaudido al salir del teatro por muchos sureños.

TORRIENTE Y LA DOCTRINA MONROE

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

El Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Senador cubano y Embajador de Cuba en este país, se encuentra todavía en esta metrópoli.

El Dr. Torriente hablará el dos de Diciembre, en la ciudad de Richmond, acerca de la doctrina Monroe, al celebrarse allí el centenario de la misma por el Congreso Comercial del Sur.

En esta ciudad de New York, también habrá un acto de recuerdo en la antigua mansión del presidente Monroe, que ha sido restaurada. Se tiene entendido que el Presidente Coolidge vendrá el 2 de Diciembre a New York, para pronunciar un discurso relativo a la Doctrina.

MUERER UNA ILUSTRE CUBANA

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

Ha fallecido en la ciudad de New Rochelle, la señorita María Teresa Alfaya, hija del patriota cubano Francisco Alfaya.

La difunta había nacido en esta ciudad a la que vino su señor padre en los tiempos de la lucha cubana por la independencia.

DIVISION EN EL GABINETE NIPON SOBRE PRESUPUESTOS

TOKIO, Noviembre 13.

El gabinete japonés no ha podido ponerse de acuerdo tocante a los

LA FEDERAL

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

WASHINGTON, Noviembre 13.

Como para probar el olvido total de las rencillas entre el norte y el sur, se cita la conducta del Presidente Coolidge, en el teatro donde se representaba una obra del célebre autor John Drinkwatr, en que aparece la figura romántica y militar del General Lee, jefe insigne del ejército confederado del sur en la guerra de Secesión.

Mr. Coolidge que es hombre del Norte, un "yankee" auténtico, aplaudió a la personificación teatral del General Lee. En la guerra del 60, los del sur lanzaban como un insulto la palabra "yankee" para nombrar a los americanos del norte. Mr. Coolidge fué aplaudido al salir del teatro por muchos sureños.

STINNES ALARGA SU BRAZO A AMERICA

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

Se afirma en algunos círculos que el magnate industrial alemán Hugo Stinnes, no conforme con ser el primer capitalista de Europa, piensa dedicarse a la industria petrolera en América, y trata de organizar un sindicato en los EE. UU. que compite con los intereses de la Standard Oil.

El representante de Stinnes en esta ciudad niega la versión

MUERE UN EX-MINISTRO

BUENOS AIRES, Noviembre 13.

El señor Domingo Salaberry, que fué ministro de Hacienda, en la época del Dr. Irigoyen se ha matado, disparándose un tiro en la sién.

El finado tomó su fatal resolución en el lujoso muelle del Yatch Club, de ésta, y no dejó papel alguno por el que se conocieran los motivos de su decisión.

El señor Salaberry fué muy combatido en los últimos tiempos de su gestión y estuvo encausado, pero fué absuelto por los tribunales de justicia.

CROWDER PREPARA EL RETORNO

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

El Embajador americano en Cuba General Enoch H. Crowder, ha completado, según versión oficial, la labor que le mantenía en este país, y se halla en los preparativos de su retorno a la Habana, donde seguirá ejerciendo la representación diplomática de los Estados Unidos.

No se ha fijado el día de la partida del alto funcionario del gobierno de Mr. Coolidge.

a New York, para pronunciar discurso relativo a la Doctrina.

MUERER UNA ILUSTRE CUBANA

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

Ha fallecido en la ciudad de New Rochelle, la señorita María Teresa Alfaya, hija del patriota cubano Francisco Alfaya.

La difunta había nacido en esta ciudad a la que vino su señor padre en los tiempos de la lucha cubana por la independencia.

DIVISION EN EL GABINETE NIPON SOBRE PRESUPUESTOS

TOKIO, Noviembre 13.

El gabinete japonés no ha podido ponerse de acuerdo tocante a los presupuestos próximos y ha tenido que posponer la reunión de la Dieta, en que se tratará el asunto hasta el 10 del mes de Diciembre.

El ministro de Hacienda M. Onouye, proclama la necesidad de las economías y pide que el total de gastos no pase de mil doscientos millones de yens ($600.000,000). El ministro de Marina rechaza las rebajas en su departamento, y por el contrario pide consignaciones para reponer las pérdidas sufridas cuando el terremoto.

Según se dice, las demandas del ministro de Marina no se podrán complacer. Se advierte que en los astilleros son despedidos muchos empleados. La restauración de las zonas devastadas demanda también muchos gastos.

REFORMA ELECTORAL EN ITALIA

ROMA, Noviembre 13.

El Senado ha reanudado sus sesiones, siendo su primer acto el de honrar la memoria de algunos miembros fallecidos en el interregno. El alto cuerpo discutirá en seguida la nueva ley electoral aprobada ya por la cámara, de acuerdo con los deseos del Dr. Mussolini.

SIGU ELA HUELGA EN BERLIN AUN

BERLIN, Noviembre 13.

La huelga de empleados de máquinas en los periódicos de ésta continúa a pesar de las órdenes dadas por el General von Seeckt, que califica de ilegal el paro.

Von Seeckt tiene ahora poderes dictatoriales y lanzó un edicto anunciando que los empleados deberían reanudar sus labores inmediatamente.

LA CAMARA FRANCESA TRATARA ASUNTOS MUY IMPORTANTES (POR RADIO)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Entre los asuntos más importantes que tratarj la Cámara en su nuevo período de sesiones, se cuentan los siguientes:

El proyecto de presupuestos extraordinarios de 1924 sobre los gastos en Siria y Marruecos, presupuesto de gastos revertibles, enmienda

lado su equipo militar. El tratado de Versalles fija medidas de control.

Se sabe que en varias regiones alemanas se desarrolla una campaña de venganza y que ha aparecido en territorio alemán un personaje que se titula heredero del Kaiser.

El diario francés dice así mismo que el control de los armamentos alemanes se suspendió en enero último, y no hay razón alguna para que ahora que el Reich ha acordado que cese la resistencia pasiva, oficialmente, no se vuelva a la situación normal de antes entre Berlín y la comisión aliada de control.

LE TEMPS dice en editorial de ayer que el ex-Presidente Wilson dijo el día del armisticio que Francia había convertido el tratado de Versalles en un pedazo de papel.

Le Temps opina que la causa de las dificultades presentes se halla en que los EEUU. no han querido proceder de manera franca y resuelta en los asuntos del mundo post-bélico.

Se refiere el periódico especialmente a la cuestión de las deudas interaliadas y a las garantías territoriales que necesita esta República.

LA FEDERAL

SEGURO OBRERO Y FIANZAS

SAN IGNACIO 25 - HABANA - TELEF. M. 1899

AL PUBLICO EN GENERAL

NUESTRA PETICION - TIENE POR RECOMENDACION - NUESTRO SERVICIO

NO DISMINUYE NUESTRA CLIENTELA, AUMENTA,...

Estando en el período que regularmente se vencen los contratos de SEGURO OBRERO, creemos oportunamente hacer llegar esta invitación a ustedes, para que sean nuestros clienttes en el próximo período y para ello nos agrada altamente darles a conocer los siguientes detalles que ustedes sabrán apreciar:

1º NUESTRA CLIENTELA, ES SELECCIONADA.
2º FIJAMOS MAS REFERENCIAS, QUE ANUNCIOS.
3º NUESTROSERVICIO AL PATRONO Y AL OBRERO ES MAGNIFICO.
4º EN LA HABANA TENEMOS SERVICIO PERMANENTE PARA LA ATENCION DE LOS LESIONADOS EN LA REPUTADA

CLINICA FORTUN-SOUZA

5º EN CUALQUIER PARTE DEL INTERIOR ORGANIZAMOS INMEDIATAMENTE UN EFICIENTE SERVICIO

Y como dato fehaciente de nuestro buen servicio, hacemos público que no hemos concurrido a Juzgado alguno a discutir cuentas de lesionados, médicos, farmacéuticos, etc.

A su aviso, le visitará un empleado nuestro para atenderle.

Atentamente de Vds.

DAGOBERTO FUENTES.

Director General.

GANA MAS QUIEN MEJOR SIRVE... ¡NOSOTROS GANAMOS!

NUESTRO SERVICIO ES PUBLICAMENTE CONOCIDO

UNIVERSIDAD SE NOMBRARA MEDIANTE UN PLEBISCITO

La Universidad Popular creada por los estudiantes, y que fué inaugurada últimamente encuentra grandes simpatías entre el elemento obrero, que le presta tod osu apoyo. Los trabajos de organización se vienen realizando con entusiasmo, a fin de que muy en breve esté funcionando el nuevo centro de cultura pública.

El día 20 del actual, a las ocho de la noche, ha sido señalado para iniciar las clases de la Universidad Popular, en el aula magna de la Nacional.

..EL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO.

El propio día veinte del actual se efectuarán las elecciones para designar el Consejo Directivo de la Universidad Popular. Integrarán este organismo los Delegados por los grupos de los alumnos y estudiantes universitarios.

LOS PROFESORES.

Han sido ya designados los siguientes profesores:

Primera Enseñanza: Escuela de Analfabetos; Jaime Suárez Murias y Esteban A. de Varona.

Escuela Nacional: Eusebio A. Hernández.

SEGUNDA ENSEÑANZA

Geografía de Cuba y Universal; J. M. Pérez Cabrera.

Historia de Cuba y de la Humanidad: Julio A. Mella.

Gramática y Literatura: J. M. Pérez Cabrera y Sarah Pascual Canosa.

Psicología y Lógica: A. Bernal del Riesgo.

Cívica: Manuel Borbolla. Historia Natural: A. Arce.

Matemáticas, Física y Química, no tienen aún Profesor.

ESTUDIOS GENERALES:

Medicina de Urgencia e Higiene: Pérez de los Reyes.

Homicultura, Maternidad y Profiláxis Sexual: Eusebio Hernández.

Psicología Biológica: G. Aldereguía. Ciencias Naturales: Eusebio A. Hernández. Economía Política y Social: Pedro A. Entenza.

Derecho Usual: Bernardo Valdés HHernández. Legislación del Trabajo: Pérez Escudero.

Moral Antidogmática y Rudimentos de Ciencia de las Religiones; Alfonso Bernal del Riesgo.

SE DARAN CONFERENCIAS.

La Universidad Popular dará conferencias públicas de divulgación científica en varios lugares, especialmente en los principales núcleos obreros, en los Institutos, Escuelas Normales, Escuelas de Artes y Oficios, Aulas de la Universidad, Liceos, Centros Regionales, Sociedades deportivas.

Han ofrecido para este fin su cooperación los señores Emilio Roig, Luis A. Baralt, Fernández de Castro, Arturo Montori, Alfredo Aguayo, Eusebio Hernández y otros.

QUE SABE VIVIR SABROSAMENTE

Utilizaba los Materiales del Estado en las Obras que Contrataba a Precio Mezquino

NAVARRETE NO DEJABA VIVIR A NINGUN COLEGA

Hace varios días que en la Secretaría de Obras Públicas se recibió una interesante denuncia de un hecho escandaloso ocurrido en Santiago de Cuba y contra el que protestaban varios ingenieros y arquitectos de aquella ciudad.

Los hechos narrados en la denuncia son como siguen: el Ingeniero Primero del Distrito de Oriente señor Navarrete, aprovechando su influencia política y la preminencia de su cargo, ha venido contratando numerosas obras, de tal manera que llegó casi a acaparar todas las que se proyectaban en la comarca, cosa lógica teniendo en cuenta que con los precios que él ofrecía nadie podía competir.

¿Cómo podía Navarrete ofrecer esos precios tan bajos, que nadie podía igualar?

El misterio se aclaró pronto. El Ingeniero Navarrete usaba los trabajadores de la Jefatura Provincial de Oriente en sus contratas particulares y los materiales del Estado, que hacía suministrar en sus obras como si fueran propios. Así podía cobrar precios reducidísimos a sus clientes por los trabajos que le encargaban.

Naturalmente que en esa forma se desenvolvía una competencia ruinosa insostenible contra sus compañeros. Y vino la denuncia. La Secretaría ha comprobado los cargos que se le formulaban y se ha hecho venir desde Oriente al Ingeniero Jefe de aquel Distrito señor Jáuregui, para ordenarle se haga una severa reconvención al Ingeniero Navarrete por sus trabajos con hombres y materiales del Estado.

Como se ve, el castigo de la vergonzosa defraudación no es muy severo.

Si se tratase de un infeliz que por hambre hubiese robado un pan, lo meterían en la cárcel.

BONOS DE LA LIBERTAD

Libertad 3 1|2 0|0, 99 27|32.
Primero 4 0|0, sin cotizar.
Segundo 4 0|0, 98.
Primero 4 1|4 0|0, 98 9|32.
Segundo 1|4 0|0, 98 4|32.
Tercero 4 1|4 0|0, 99 5|32.
Cuarto 4 1|4 0|0, 98 6|32.
U. S. Treasury, 99 18|32.

Cerveza: ¡Deme media "Tropical"!

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

Exc 4
1-1 2657-Q-143
33

12 Páginas
CERRADO A LAS 11 A. M.

EL HERALDO

5 Centavos
IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS

DIARIO DE LA VIDA NACIONAL

Acogido a la Franquicia Postal | AÑO I | HABANA, MARTES 13 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1923 | NUMERO II | Inscripto como Correspondencia de 2da. Clase.

HELIODORO GIL, CON FRASES HIRIENTES Y CATEGORICAS, ACUSO AYER EN EL COMITE PARLAMENTARIO LIBERAL A "PINO" GUERRA DE HACER CAMPAÑA REELECCIONISTA

Los liberales saben que el político pinareño, cojo no solamente de uno de sus remos, se ha enrolado en la burlesca banda continuista

El día 20 se reunirá el Comité Ejecutivo del Partido para plantear al General "Pino" Guerra la cuestión de confianza, procurando que el Partido se desembarace de los elementos nocivos y perjudiciales que le traicionan

TODO INDICA QUE "PINO", CON SU ANODINISMO Y SU REMO INCONGRUO, TENDRA QUE DEJAR LA JEFATURA DEL PARTIDO

El General, a propósito de la documentación para la obra reorganizadora, hizo al liberalismo unas raras proposiciones que rezuman generosidad gubernamental

PASO el primer lunes de noviembre, día en el cual, con arreglo a la Constitución, debía haber comenzado la legislatura. Ha pasado otra semana, y todavía no se ha podido alzar el telón para comenzar la función legislativa.

Muchos representantes andan aún por sus provincias, dedicados a trabajos políticos. Otros permanecen, tranquilos, sosegados, acaso cubriéndose de moho en sus rincones pueblerinos.

Algunos, quizás, no sientan entusiasmo por reanudar las tareas parlamentarias, o quieren prorrogar un poco más el período de vacaciones, después de las ásperas y terribles jornadas de la última legislatura. El caso es, que los 78 representantes —las dos terceras partes requeridas como quorum especial—necesarios para iniciar la legislatura no han logrado reunirse, y lógicamente, la función congresional no ha podido comenzar.

AMBIENTE CAMERAL.—CONTRA LA REELECCION

Sin embargo, entre los representantes que acuden estos días al hemiciclo se advierte un deseo ardiente de trabajar, y de llevar a cabo grandes cosas.

Hemos hablado con muchos representantes liberales y conservadores. Todos están deseosos de que la Cámara inicie sus labores y en muchos predomina el anhelo de deslindar los campos, de comenzar la batalla.

Un espíritu de reacción antigubernamental flota en la Cámara. Estos meses de sosiego han obliterado muchas cegueras lamentables, abriéndoles los ojos a la luz, a la realidad.

Un distinguido representante conservador, nos decía ayer:

—Todo indica que Zayas está dispuesto a lanzarse por el tortuoso y peligroso camino de la reelección. ¿Esto es posible? ¿Con quiénes cuenta para esta aventura absurda?

Cierto que en esta Cámara hay muchos conservadores ciegos, que visitan Palacio y se curvan sumisos ante el Presidente y oyen sobre su [illegible] las desatentadas, desapoderadas ambiciones del zayismo.

Esta nueva legislatura será fecunda en sorpresas. Zayas que cree, equivocadamente, haber dominado la Cámara, va a encontrar súbitamente obstáculos infranqueables, escollos rocosos contra los cuales tropezarán su ambición y sus manejos.

REUNION DEL COMITE PARLAMENTARIO LIBERAL.—EN TORNO DE LA REORGANIZACION

El doctor Vázquez Bello, sugirió ayer a la representación liberal presente en la Cámara la conveniencia de reunirse en Comité Parlamentario para cambiar impresiones sobre ciertos problemas de actualidad.

Al efecto los liberales se reunieron en el salón de la Presidencia. Uno de los asuntos tratados fué el de la próxima reorganización de los partidos. Se habló de la documentación que se requiere para llevar a cabo estos trabajos.

Alguien dijo que esta documentación sería repartida por el Ejecutivo Nacional, lo cual produjo extrañeza y aguda sorpresa entre los representantes.

Un representante declaró: —¡Diserta generosidad presidencial! Protestó contra ese propósito, tras el cual se ocultan manejos equívocos y sospechosos. Esos trabajos competen sólo a los Ejecutivos Municipales de los respectivos Partidos, los cuales, por otra parte, ya se dedican a esa labor. El Presidente no tiene nada que ver con esto. Es mejor que siga en su despacho, hundido entre sus gacetas polvorientas, recitando sus estrofas frigoríficas, o bombardeando con su anecdotario de Ceuta, a los amigos que se pongan a su alcance.

(Continúa en la página 11)

UN colega publica la siguiente noticia: "El pró[illegible]

EN VEZ DE LAS DIPLOMATICAS FRASES DEL DR. KOHLY, HUBIERA ENUMERADO RAMIRO CABRERA AL DR. ZAYAS TODA UNA SERIE DE GRAVES ACUSACIONES CONTRA EL ESTADO DE COSAS ACTUAL

Le hubiera dicho: La Justicia constituye un oprobio para el país y en todas las ramas de la Administración la inmoralidad es igual a la de antes y se practica sin miedo a las leyes penales vigentes porque estas son letra muerta. Y hubiera dicho luego: Odiosa era la tiranía de Meñocal, pero casi igualmente odioso es este gobierno inactivo, teórico, inerte, confiado, ocioso, lento, vacilante...

Y, como remate, habría añadido: El comercio, las industrias, los bancos, los hombres laboriosos, se sienten llenos de recelo y ven que la inquietud aumenta por días y mantiene los ánimos como en suspenso y sobresaltados

He aquí un ciudadano más que tiene el valor de enfrentarse con el poder, y de lanzar un "Yo acuso" vibrante y documentado, en una carta que es un alegato formidable contra el estado de cosas presente.

He aquí la carta abierta que el Dr. Ramiro Cabrera le dirige al Presidente de la República:

Habana, Noviembre 10 de 1923.
Sr. Dr. Alfredo Zayas.
Presidente de la República,
Habana.

Mi respetado y distinguido amigo:

Ayer estuve cerca de Vd. en mi carácter de Delegado de la Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos entre los asistentes a la constitución de la Asamblea o Federación Nacional de Corporaciones Económicas de Cuba, que fueron a cumplimentarle.

Of las palabras del Dr. Pedro Pablo Kohly, graves y comedidas, con las que expresó el agradecimiento de los asambleístas presentes por su amable invitación de ir a estrechar su mano una vez terminadas nuestras tareas y cómo explicó el resentimiento que embargaba el ánimo de las clases económicas con relación a Vd. debido a la ineficaz acogida en que se ha [illegible] frente a las constantes [illegible]udes hechas y reiteradas por [illegible] corporaciones.

LA EXTRAÑA EXTRAÑEZA DEL DR. ZAYAS

Usted repuso que lamentaba tal resentimiento y que lo creía infundado por cuanto le había animado el deseo de secundar las aspiraciones de las clases económicas, sin que pudiera depender la adopción de una medida decisiva de la voluntad exclusiva del Poder Ejecutivo, sino más bien del Congreso, que es a quien incumbe la aprobación y la abrogació de las leyes. Después expuso Vd. su extrañeza de que no se reconozcan los méritos de su administración por el hecho de haberse rebajado los presupuestos anteriores de $136.000.000 a la cifra de solo $64.000.000, sin que esto haya traí[illegible]



ACABAMOS de recibir desde la Ciudad Eterna: Roma, la urbe gloriosa, una fotografía que por lo que representa y por el momento en que nos llega, es para nosotros un símbolo alentador.

Nos la envía Giovanni Niccolini, maestro de escultores que tiene en Cuba marmoles y bronces [illegible]

¡GRACIAS!

NO somos nosotros los llamados a hacer la crónica del día de ayer.

Los cubanos todos fueron durante veinticuatro horas, el breve lapso de tiempo en que se planeó y llevó a cabo la aparición del HERALDO, los propagandistas de la idea y con semejante ayuda el triunfo no era dudoso.

En la historia del periodismo nacional, y tal vez en la del periodismo del mundo civilizado, creemos no tiene precedentes el caso de la aparición triunfal del HERALDO.

No nos sorprendió el éxito.

Porque desde que el pueblo de Cuba hizo suya nuestra idea, y cada ciudadano cosciente se hizo heraldo espontáneo y entusiasta del HERALDO, nuestra obra pasaba en segunda línea. La aparición del nuevo periódico no era ya la cristalización de una idea editorial, sino el producto de una sentida necesidad nacional, la realización de una aspiración popular. Y con esos factores no hay empresa que fracase.

Nuestro éxito no es por lo tanto un triunfo de personas, sino el triunfo de un pueblo y de una idea.

Centenares de cartas, de mensajes, de telefonemas y millares de lectores, muchos millares, muchos más de los que esperábamos en nuestros cálculos mas optimistas, nos demuestran que no nos equivocabamos al lanzar al pueblo de Cuba y al Presidente de la Asociación de la Prensa la pregunta con que finalizábamos nuestra carta programa:—Y ahora Vd. y el pueblo de Cuba dirán.

El Dr. Rivero y el pueblo de Cuba nos han dicho que en esta tierra bendita y generosa hay opinión pública, hay protestas vibrantes, hay deseo y voluntad de rectificaciones, hay caballerosidad sin límites, hay fe en los sagrados destinos de la Patria.

No había que dudarlo.

El pueblo que por una idea quemó su fortuna en el 68, en el ara santa de la libertad; que ante las tiranías y las usurpaciones presentó siempre el pecho heróico y la frente altiva; que se aleja siempre de los triunfadores insoberbecidos y rodea y protege a los que caen en la brega de la idea; que se aleja del Palacio de Menocal y de Zayas y no deja nunca huérfanas de flores las tumbas de sus caudillos caídos; el pueblo en fin que le da en quince días una fortuna al niño que pierde las manos en horrenda desgracia, ese pueblo no podía dejarnos sólos.

Y no nos dejó.

A ese pueblo noble y generoso no podemos decirle mas que una palabra. Y es palabra que quedará grabada en nuestro corazón como se graba en el acero la palabra que recuerda los gestos de los héroes: ¡Gracias!

SORPRENDIDO EN MOMENTO DE POSE ANTE EL PINCEL DE ARGUDIN, EL CANCILLER DESCIENDE DE LAS REGIONES DEL ARTE PARA ENTRAR EN LA DE LOS NUMEROS.

Todos mis esfuerzos, nos dice, tienden a asegurar durante mi estancia en la Hacienda la eficiencia de ese organismo fundamental

El supremo ideal ha de ser el abaratamiento del costo de la vida

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

EL PINCEL DE ARGUDIN, EL CANCILLER DESCIENDE DE LAS REGIONES DEL ARTE PARA ENTRAR EN LA DE LOS NUMEROS.

Todos mis esfuerzos, nos dice, tienden a asegurar durante mi estancia en la Hacienda la eficiencia de ese organismo fundamental

El supremo ideal ha de ser el abaratamiento del costo de la vida, excesivo ahora

DESPUES de una búsqueda, infructuosa a través de varias oficinas públicas, de los pasillos de Hacienda, de los salones del Palacio Presidencial, y por varias casas del Vedado, al caer de la tarde, encontramos, en su tranquilo y apacible recibo diplomático de la Secretaría de Estado, al Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, en "pose", ante el pincel de Argudín.

Buscábamos al Secretario que lleva el peso de las dos importantes carteras del Gabinete para entrevistarlo.

El Dr. Céspedes, que tiene alma de artista, nos empezó a hablar de arte con entusiasmo y en el curso de su plática nos expuso la necesidad de formar en Cuba un medio más propicio al desarrollo de las facultades creadoras de nuestros ar-

LA PRENSA Y "EL HERALDO"

LA Prensa de la Habana y provincias, con excepciones tan contadas que no merecen tomarse en cuenta, ha acogido la aparición de EL HERALDO con marcadas pruebas de simpatía, dedicándonos frases de aliento que mucho nos obligan.

A todos los estimados colegas que nos han demostrado su buena amistad y su sincero compañerismo les estamos profundamente reconocidos y les enviamos en estas líneas que la gratitud dicta, la expresión de nuestro sentido agradecimiento, juntamente con nuestro cordial saludo que alcanza a cuantos laboran en esa gran fragua de energía y de ideas que se ha denominado el cuarto poder del Estado y es, en ocasiones, el primero, cuando los otros olvidan sus deberes y la prensa libre y honrada representa el último reducto de la soberanía popular.

Todos están deseosos de que la Cámara inicie sus labores y en muchos predomina el anhelo de deslindar los campos, de comenzar la batalla.

Un espíritu de reacción antigubernamental flota en la Cámara. Estos meses de sosiego han obliterado muchas cegueras lamentables, abriéndoles los ojos a la luz, a la realidad.

Un distinguido representante conservador, nos decía ayer:

—Todo indica que Zayas está dispuesto a lanzarse por el tortuoso y peligroso camino de la reelección. ¿Esto es posible? ¿Con quiénes cuenta para esta aventura absurda?

Cierto que en esta Cámara hay muchos conservadores ciegos, que visitan Palacio y se curvan sumisos ante el Presidente y soplan sobre su oído el triste e interesado consejo reeleccionista. Pero el grupo de "independientes", de conservadores intransigentes, está en pie. Somos 20 y unidos a los liberales—en quienes se advierte el propósito firme de combatir la reelección—estamos dispuestos a luchar tenazmente contra cual se ocultan manejos equívocos y sospechosos. Esos trabajos competen sólo a los Ejecutivos Municipales de los respectivos Partidos, los cuales, por otra parte, ya se dedican a esa labor. El Presidente no tiene nada que ver con esto. Es mejor que siga en su despacho, hundido entre sus gacetas polvorientas, recitando sus estrofas frigoríficas, o bombardeando con su anecdotario de Ceuta, a los amigos que se pongan a su alcance.

(Continúa en la página 11)

UN colega publica la siguiente noticia: "El próximo día 23 se celebrará en el Ayuntamiento una subasta de animales de tiro inútiles".

¿No se resentirá después el quorum?

PARA QUE EL PUEBLO TENGA SU HERALDO

PARA que el pueblo de Cuba tenga "su" HERALDO, su vocero inconmovible, el eco fiel de su voz, el arma que no se vende, el defensor que no se entrega por un puñado de pesos, hemos resuelto que el pueblo sea accionista de la empresa para que en ella tenga sus representantes autorizados.

De las acciones que vamos a emitir para tener casa y maquinarias que nos permitan no abusar de la nobilísima hospitalidad del "Diario de la Marina" hemos puesto 20,000 a disposición del público.

La idea ha sido acogida con entusiasmo y en toda la república se esperan talonarios que se están imprimiendo para llenarlos rápidamente y dar así una prueba palpable de que el pueblo de Cuba quiere un órgano que no sea una "empresa" una propiedad privada sujeta a todos los egoísmos y a todas las soberbias, sino una bandera que podrá ser destruída pero vendida nunca.

Una mujer, una compañera, fué la que nos trajo la primera palabra de entusiasta aprobación y compró las primeras acciones.

A Carmela Nieto de Herrera, a las otras damas que nos alentaron con su generosa actitud vayan las expresiones más sinceras de nuestro agradecimiento.

Para evitar que una sola persona pueda acaparar las acciones de este órgano del pueblo hemos fijado la cantidad de cien acciones como límite máximo de suscripción.

PRIMERA Y SEGUNDA SUSCRIPCIONES

Germán Wolter del Río	100	acciones	$500.00
Carlos Mendieta	100	"	500.00
Gerardo Machado	100	"	500.00
Bartolomé Sagaró	100	"	500.00
Juventud liberal de la Acera del Louvre	20	"	100.00
Sra. Carmela Nieto de Herrera	3	"	15.00
Sra. Obdulia Miranda	20	"	100.00
Sr. Emiliano Santaló	2	"	10.00
Sr. Alberto Earrionuevo	2	"	10.00
Sr. Jesús Couce	2	"	10.00
Sr. Manuel Ramón de Armas	1	"	5.00
Sr. Fernando López Campos	2	"	10.00
Sr. Emilio Gall	3	"	15.00
Sr. Armando Guerra	3	"	15.00
Sra. María R. de González	1	"	5.00
Un liberal	10	"	50.00
Sr. Juan Cruz	20	"	100.00
Sr. José S. Llorens	5	"	25.00
Juan Luis Pedro	20	"	100.00
Un español que siente en cubano	10	"	50.00

nes.

LA EXTRAÑA EXTRAÑEZA DEL DR. ZAYAS

Usted repuso que lamentaba tal resentimiento y que lo creía infundado por cuanto le había animado el deseo de secundar las aspiraciones de las clases económicas, sin que pudiera depender la adopción de una medida decisiva de la voluntad exclusiva del Poder Ejecutivo, sino más bien del Congreso, que es a quien incumbe la aprobación y la abrogación de las leyes. Después expuso Vd. su extrañeza de que no se reconozcan los méritos de su administración por el hecho de haberse rebajado los presupuestos anteriores de $136.000.000 a la cifra de solo $64.000.000, sin que esto haya traído la menor perturbación en el país; hizo Vd. alusión a que se están realizando constantes economías que permiten rebajar el montante de la deuda pública en proporciones considerables y encontré en el tono de sus palabras un dejo cierto de amargura porque en la administración anterior no fué blanco su predecesor de las agudas críticas que hoy se dirigen a su persona.

UNA BUENA OCASION PERDIDA

El Sr. Pedro Pablo Kholy, estuvo muy comedido, repito, a todo lo que Vd. refirió y acabó por decir que sus palabras abrían en nuestros ánimos "un nuevo horizonte de esperanzas".

El Dr. Kohly se hallaba en aquellos momentos entre elementos distintos y opuestos, muy moderados los unos y muy radicales los otros. Hizo pues perfectamente, como buen diplomático, en medir sus palabras

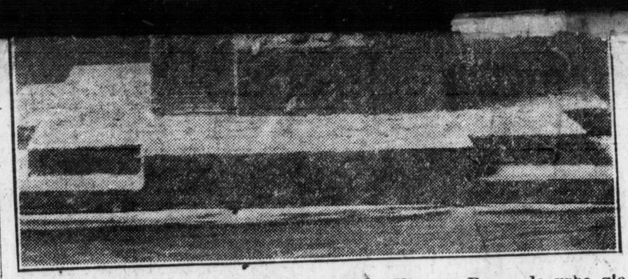
(Continúa en la página 11)

"EL HERALDO" Y LOS VETERANOS

El Consejo Directivo de la Asociación de Veteranos y Patriotas envió ayer a los señores Vicente Soler, en Santa Clara; General Lope Recio, en Camagüey; General Tomás Padró, en Santiago de Cuba; Coronel Carlos Pérez Díaz, en Matanzas y doctor Lorenzo Nieto, en Pinar del Río, el siguiente telegrama que nos ha de ayudar poderosamente en la misión que nos hemos impuesto de llevar a todos los pueblos de la República la voz plena de la verdad, sin velos ni cortapisas.

Dice el telegrama:

"Acaba publicarse primer número HERALDO por redactores antiguo "Heraldo de Cuba" vendido recientemente. HERALDO asume representación opinión pública cubana sin cohibiciones. "Heraldo de Cuba" vendido. Toda protección nuevo periódico significa servicio por la regeneración de la patria. DESPAIGNE".



ACABAMOS de recibir desde la Ciudad Eterna: Roma, la urbe gloriosa, una fotografía que por lo que representa y por el momento en que nos llega, es para nosotros un símbolo alentador.

Nos la envía Giovanni Niccolini, maestro de escultores que tiene en Cuba marmoles y bronces de gran mérito.

Representa el triunfo de la rebeldía fascista y servirá para recordar a las generaciones futuras que en un día glorioso, en el que las águilas romanas parecían volar otra vez por el cielo de Roma, un grupo de hombres patriotas, rompiendo con enérgico gesto las barreras de los torpes intereses creados, le marcó el alto a las pequeñas miserias, a los viles compromisos que tenían sumidos a Italia en la ciénaga putrefacta de la mediocridad vil.

EL "EMBAJADOR DE LOS CHIVOS," COMO DESIGNA LA SATIRA A TORRIENTE, DEBE LLEGAR HOY A LA CIUDAD DEL POTOMAC

Torriente será mirado en Washington con recelo y sus palabras no convencerán a la Cancillería

El Senador-Diplomático tiene misiones del Presidente Alfredo Zayas muy importantes que cumplir cerca de Hughes y Coolidge



El doctorrealidad uno de sus sueños dorados: Cosme de la Torriente, el nuevo embajador de Cuba en Washington, llegó el sábado, como es sabido, al puerto de Nueva York, después de haber presidido en Ginebra la asamblea de la Liga de Naciones.

Y ayer mismo salió de la isla Manhattan, con dirección a la ciudad de Potomac, y llegará hoy a la capital de los Estados Unidos. El encargado de negocios ad-interim de Cuba en Washington, doctor Arturo Padró, acudirá a recibirlo a la estación del ferrocarril, pondrá a su disposición el bello edificio, de clásica arquitectura de la Embajada, y el doctor Torriente, profundamente emocionado, se sentirá satisfecho y dichoso. ¡Ya está instalado en la Embajada, ya es Embajador y dentro de unos días será recibibdo en audiencia solemne por el Presidente Coolidge, presentando ante el primer magistrado de Norteamérica sus cartas credenciales! El doctor Torriente habrá visto convertido en realidad uno de sus sueños dorados: representar a Cuba en Washington.

EL EMBAJADOR DE LOS CHIVOS

¿Qué efecto producirá en los círculos diplomáticos de Washington la presencia del nuevo Embajador cubano? Sus colegas, embajadores y ministros, le brindarán sus respetos, los funcionarios de la Cancillería sonreirán ante él diplomáticamente y los sabuesos del departamento Latinoamericano, que no tendrán el honor de tratarlo al principio pensarán maliciosamente que está cerca de ellos, "el embajador de los chivos", como lo satirizarca, al saber por primera vez que el Gobierno de Zayas había tenido la feliz ocurrencia de nombrarlo sucesor del Ministro Céspedes en Washington con ascenso de categoría diplomática.

SUS PRIMERAS ACTUACIONES

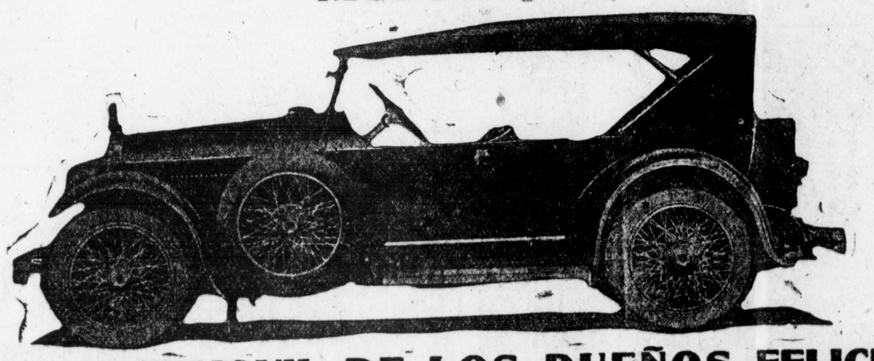
El senador-embajador comenzará a actuar enseguida que haya presentado sus cartas credenciales. Para entonces, ya estará en la plena posesión de las instrucciones dadas por el Presidente Zayas para el caso. Al Gobierno le interesa que el

(Continúa en la página 11)

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

KISSEL - TOURSTER

MODELO 55



EL AUTOMOVIL DE LOS DUEÑOS FELICES

Sus líneas de refinada elegancia y su suave y silencioso andar lo hacen la atracción del Paseo.

Su alta velocidad, producida por su potente motor de 6 cilindros provoca admiración en la carretera.

La flexibilidad de su muellage permiten la delicia de pasear sin sentir las asperezas de los malos caminos.

COMODIDAD, SUAVIDAD, ECONOMIA, VELOCIDAD.

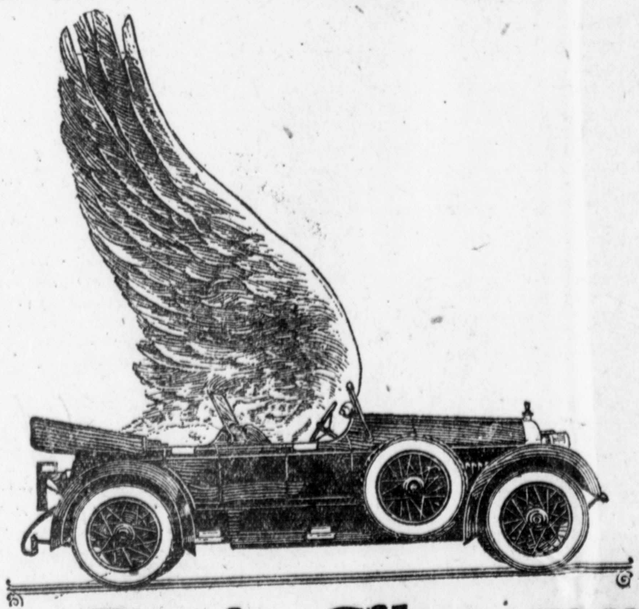
El nuevo modelo KISSEL-TOURISTA 55 rinde veinte millas por galón de combustible. Más que todos los de su categoría.

Equipado con ruedas de alambre, Gomas 32x4, enfriamiento por termosifón y bomba de agua; defensas delante y detrás y espacio para baúles.

El precio de este elegante carro era de $5.000.00. Ahora vale solamente:

2, 900 00

Nota: Para el próximo mes la fábrica los aumenta en 1 00.00 pesos más.



Prado 2a. **Dario Silva** Tf. M-2836

REPRESENTANTE PARA CUBA DE LOS AUTOMOVILES

"CUNNINGHAM Y KISSEL"

IMPORTANTES TRABAJOS DE LA OFICINA PANAMERICANA

EL GOBIERNO DE CUBA NO REALIZA NINGUNA LABOR DE PREPARACION PARA EL CONGRESO CONTINENTAL QUE SE REUNIRA EN LA HABANA.

A Oficina de las Repúblicas Ame gobiernos, también encomendadas al

Condonados catorce mil pesos por derechos aduanales

Se trata de unas joyas artísticas para el Altar Mayor de la Iglesia del Sagrado Corazón.

La

SE RECONSTRUIRA EL EXPEDIENTE PERDIDO DE UN GRAN AFFAIRE

El Abogado Barruecos Trata de Impedir que se Especule con Algunas Expropiaciones

La Ave. de Santa Catalina va a Costar un Dineral al Estado

Célebre por sus escándalos, por sus combinaciones, por sus subastas y por su ejército de botelleros, la Secretaría de Obras Públicas brinda pasto abundante a la crítica. Un "affaire" marginal revivido en el pogeo faraónico ha sido comentadísimo en estos días.

Se trata de la prolongación de la Avenida de Santa Catalina, para unir la Víbora con el Cerro. En este proyecto, basado en el propósito excelente de mejorar las comunicaciones interurbanas, el negocio no podía dejar de hacer su aparición bajo la forma del barbudo caprino que simboliza la inmoralidad administrativa. Iniciada la gestión en el año 19, pocos meses antes de la toma de posesión del actual Presidente, se habían hecho valuaciones de los terrenos, con arreglo a los precios que regían en aquella época y conforme a esas tasaciones realizadas por peritos competentes, a los precios prefijados debían pagarse los terrenos. Nadie podía sospechar entonces ni en los primeros meses del año veinte, que tendríamos en las cajas nacionales veintitres millones de dólares contra qué girar y los precios que entonces se formularon, aunque ofrecían un margen apreciable de utilidad, podían pasar por moderados.

Pero un buen día, desapareció misteriosamente el expediente de las expropiaciones de la Avenida de Santa Catalina. Hubo estupor general. Nadie pudo concretar el sitio en que se hallaba el famoso expediente, que después de tres meses de acuciosas pesquisas apareció polvoriento y raido en la gaveta de uno de los bureaus de un negociado. Pero el expediente no estaba cintado. Manos rapaces lo habían hojeado llevándose los documentos más interesantes: copias de las escrituras de las fincas que tenían que expropiarse; originales de los informes rendidos por los peritos en las tasaciones, planos de los arquitectos de la Secretaría que habían proyectado el trazado de la nueva arteria capitalina, etc., etc. Lo habían destripado impiemente.

Los viejos empleados que tantas cosas misteriosas han visto, tuvieron en los labios sonrisas y en los ojos un centelleo de malicia. Era visible en aquel expediente destripado el plan de hacer pagar al tesoro el doble de lo que los terrenos valían. Faltaban también, las cartas apremiantes del deuño de una de las fincas que urgía a la Secretaría para que acabara de comprarle las fincas si se quería expropiar, o que lo dejaran en libertad de acción para venderla o fabricar su emplazamiento. Esa finca está en la Calzada de Jesús del Monte y da acceso a la continuación de Santa Catalina.

Aquellas sustraciones de documentos provocaron formidables escándalos, y ahora el doctor Barruecos, Jefe de la Consultoría de O. P. ha solicitado que el expediente se reconstruya con las copias autenticadas de los documentos que primitivamente tenía, por lo que se ha pedido el duplicado o l aconstancia de los particulares que interesan a los registros de la propiedad de la Habana, notarías, y archivos de los arquitectos que intervinieron en la operación.

¿Podrá esto impedir que el "chivo" de Santa Catalina siga brincan-

EN LOS AUTOMOVILES OFICIALES PASEARAN LAS CALLES HABANERAS EN MANIFESTACION NIÑOS Y MADRES

EL JURADO NACIONAL DE MATERNIDAD ACORDO ESTE ORIGINAL DESFILE PUBLICO DE LAS MADRES Y NIÑOS QUE OBTENGAN PREMIO EN EL CONCURSO DEL 6 DE ENERO

Asistirán al Magno y Simpático Desfile dos mil Niños. La Marcha la Abrirán los Automóviles del Presidente, del Gobernador Provincial y del Alcalde de la Habana

DESPUES DE LA MANIFESTACION SE REPARTIRAN JUGUETES

La organización del Concurso Nacional de Maternidad este año alcanza una extraordinaria importancia, por las originales iniciativas que se pondrán en práctica. La fiesta de la Maternidad y entrega de premios oficiales y particulares que tendrá efecto el 6 de Enero, será algo grandioso, según los acuerdos adoptados en la sesión que celebró ayer el Jurado Nacional.

Esta sesión fué presidida por el Dr. López del Valle, con asistencia de los vocales, señoras: Mina Pérez Chaumont de Truffin, Mercedes Marty de Baguer, Antonia Prieto de Calvo, Carmela Nieto, y Martina Guevara, y señores Clemente Inclán, Gonzalo Aróstegui, Cándido Hoyos, Ernesto R. Aragón, Félix Callejas, Francisco Hernández, Dr. Portela.

Actuó como secretario el Dr. Barrera y como Tesorero, el Dr. José Miguel Peña.

LAS MADRINAS DE LA MATERNIDAD.

La sesión del Jurado fué muy laboriosa.

La iniciativa del Dr López del Valle creando las "madrinas de la maternidad", fué acogida por el Jurado con gran entusiasmo. Se dió cuenta de la adhesión de la señora María Jaén de Zayas, esposa del Jefe del Estado, suscribiéndose como la primera madrina de la maternidad, y donando quinientos pesos para un premio.

Además se leyeron los nombres de una larga lista de damas que se han suscrito como madrinas y se proponen enviar sus regalos a las madres que les corresponden como protegidas.

UNA MANIFESTACION DE NIÑOS Y MADRES

El Dr. Barrera, Jefe del Departamento de Higiene Infantil de la Secretaría de Sanidad, propuso al Jurado y se acordó, un interesante proyecto para la fiesta de la Maternidad el día 6 de Enero.

De las 9 a las once de la mañana de ese día se hará la congregación de madres y niños para la adjudicación de todos los premios de Maternidad.

A las cuatro de la tarde, se llevará a efecto una gran manifestación de niños y madres, que irán en automóviles artísticamente decorados, recorriendo en manifestación todas las calles de la ciudad. Se trata de un gran paseo cívico.

Más de dos mil niños tomarán parte en esta manifestación, junto con las autoridades sanitarias.

El primer automóvil que abrirá la manifestación será el del señor Presidente de la República, donde irá el niño que obtenga el premio nacional de maternidad, junto con su madre. En el automóvil del Gobernador de la provincia, irá el niño que obtenga el premio provincial, y en el automóvil del Alcalde Municipal, irá el niño que obtenga el premio local de la Habana.

Los demás niños, por el orden de los premios que obtengan, irán en los automóviles que sean cedidos al efecto, empleándose especialmente todos los autos oficiales.

EL REPARTO DE JUGUETES

La manifestación de niños y madres se disolverá en un amplio lugar de los alrededores de la ciudad, donde estará preparado el reparto de juguetes a los niños pobres.

Hay el propósito de hacer un reparto de muchos miles de juguetes, especialmente a los niños de las escuelas públicas.

Todas las madres serán obsequiadas con un bufete.

EL ADORNO DE LOS AUTOS

El Jurado Nacional de Maternidad invitará para que hagan el decorado de lo automóviles que concurrirán a la manifestación, a todos los industriales y comerciantes que quieran prestar ese concurso.

Cada uno se encargará del adorno de un automóvil de acuerdo con la finalidad de la fiesta y su interés de propaganda.

UN CONCURSO ENTRE MEDICOS Y ENFERMERAS

También acordó ayer el Jurado Nacional de Maternidad celebrar un concurso entre médicos y enfermeras, sobre los problemas de Maternidad e Infancia. Los premios de este concurso especial serán menciones honoríficas.

El propósito es que cada médico o enfermera exponga por escrito sus experiencias o ideas sobre Maternidad e Infancia, a fin de concretar en una cartilla lo que consideren más útil para la enseñanza de las madres.

LOS JUECES VERAN OTRA VEZ LA CAUSA DE RAUL MEDIAVILLA

EL FISCAL DEL SUPREMO HA DISPUESTO QUE SE CELEBRE NUEVAMENTE JUICIO ORAL

LOS RECURSOS ANULADOS TIENEN MUCHA IMPORTANCIA

Dictó ayer su esperada sentencia la Sala de lo Criminal del Tribunal Supremo, resolviendo los recursos de casación que, por quebrantamiento de forma e infracción de ley, se admitieran de oficio en favor de los señores Victoriano Bengochea, Julián Lantarón y Antonio González Novo, condenados, como saben nuestros lectores, a la última pena en concepto de inductores del asesinato del señor Raul Mediavilla, Presidente que en vida fuera de la Compañía de Pesca y Navegación.

Consigna el Supremo que tanto la intervención del doctor Bordenave en el juicio oral, después de haber dejado de ser magistrado de la Sala ante la que se estaba celebrando, como la falta relativa de la convocatoria, constituyen un evidente quebrantamiento de forma, pero sólo acuerda la casación por el primero de los referidos motivos, por cuanto lleva en sí la nulidad de todo lo actuado en el juicio.

Así, pues, la Sala accediendo a lo solicitado anula el fallo de la Audiencia y ordena, consiguientemente, la celebración de nuevo juicio oral.

Suscriben esta sentencia el Presidente de la Sala doctor Juan Gutiérrez Quirós y los Magistrados doctores José Ignacio Travieso, Eduardo Azcárate, Adriano Avendaño, Pedro C. Salcedo, Pedro Pablo Rabell y José Clemente Vivanco.

Estos dos últimos Magistrados, señores Rabell y Vivanco, son los que formulan voto particular.

Entienden que la sentencia únicamente debió ser casada por el motivo alegado de la convocatoria, pues a juicio de ambos Magistrados el doctor Bordenave cumplió con su deber asistiendo a las sesiones finales del juicio oral de tan ruidosa causa, por cuanto no existe precepto legal que permita declarar, que es indebida la intervención de un Magistrado ascendido, durante las sesiones del juicio oral de que se hallaba conociendo cuando ocurrió el ascenso.

Un nuevo juicio oral se celebrará, por consiguiente, contra los procesados en esta causa. El primero, como es sabido, ha durado dos años. ¿Cuánto durará el que ahora se inicia?

Y mientras tanto esos hombres continuarán presos "preventivamente". La Justicia, indudablemente, tienen a veces tremendas injusticias.

UN NUEVO SISTEMA PARA HACER DINERO CON FACIL RAPIDEZ

El Dueño de un Café y re

UNA INTERMINABLE HILERA DE PINOS ADORNARA PRONTO LA AVE. DEL GOLF

EL INGENIERO SR. BEATO ESPERA LOGRAR EFECTOS ATLASINOS CON EL PINAR

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

REPRESENTANTE PARA CUBA DE LOS AUTOMOVILES

"CUNNINGHAM Y KISSEL"

IMPORTANTES TRABAJOS DE LA OFICINA PANAMERICANA

EL GOBIERNO DE CUBA NO REALIZA NINGUNA LABOR DE PREPARACION PARA EL CONGRESO CONTINENTAL QUE SE REUNIRA EN LA HABANA.

LA Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, en Washington; ha dado en estos momentos actividad extraordinaria, y poderoso impulso, a sus importantes labores. Conviene observar, para la justa apreciación de este hecho, que la Oficina se desenvuelve ahora dentro del marco, tan acaloradamente discutido en Chile, de la nueva organización de su Consejo Directivo; y que tal como lo predijeron los iniciadores de aquella reforma, el Consejo y la Oficina han adquirido, bajo las nuevas normas de su Estatuto, una fuerza y una extensión de que hasta hoy habían carecido. Además, la reparación que para México fué la reforma, ha evitado la ruptura del panamericanismo con el apartamiento, que se temía, de nuestra vecina en el Golfo; y fuerza es confesar que de haber acontecido tal ruptura, la obra panamericana hubiese entrado en un período de crisis realmente grave.

El Director General, hombre sapientísimo, Mr. Leo S. Rowe, que se opuso tenazmente a la reforma, y en alguno de sus documentos posteriores lo deja traslucir, como cenizas no apagadas, ha procedido muy cuerdamente acatando sin reservas la nueva organización, y llevándola a la práctica sin aplazamientos peligrosos. En una de las reuniones celebradas en estos días por el Consejo se cumplió la disposición, dictada en la Conferencia de Chile, sobre Comisiones Permanentes; y estas Comisiones, perfectamente constituídas, comienzan ya a producir sus frutos dentro de las facultades que la Conferencia les atribuyó: la primera, para el desarrollo de las relaciones económicas y comerciales entre las Repúblicas Americanas; la segunda para la organización del trabajo en América, la tercera para las cuestiones relativas a Higiene, y la cuarta para provocar la cooperación intelectual, especialmente universitaria. El representante de Cuba pertenece a la tercera comisión; y es evidente que en ella puede ser factor considerable si nuestro Gobierno, contra su costumbre, le presta todo el apoyo que requiere.

El Congreso Continental transfirió a la Oficina de Washington varios de los proyectos presentados a su dictamen por diversos gobiernos, entre los cuales merecen recordarse las iniciativas del Uruguay, que el Consejo Directivo estudiará, y ya está estudiándolos, a fin de que, sobre su tendencia y alcance, se pronuncie la Sexta Conferencia. Los proyectos del Uruguay, a que aludimos, refiérense a convertir la Unión Panamericana en una Sociedad de Naciones cuya base natural sea la igualdad de todas las Repúblicas de América. Otras iniciativas, de diferentes gobiernos, también encomendadas al Consejo y transferidas a la Sexta Conferencia, tratan de trascendentalísimos problemas de Derecho Internacional, o de los derechos políticos de la mujer en América, o de la inclusión de los problemas sociales en la próxima Conferencia. Bien respaldado por el Consejo Directivo, el señor Rowe lleva adelantados sus trabajos, y, por lo que a su "jurisdicción" toca, va en marcha hacia el Congreso Continental que, gracias a un verdadero y honroso triunfo de nuestros delegados en Chile, se reunirá en la Habana.

En donde nada se hace, en el sentido de preparar la Sexta Conferencia, es precisamente en Cuba. Para que sea un éxito de organización y de cooperación, todo nos falta: el personal, los archivos, el edificio, las negociaciones, los acuerdos previos internacionales, que demandan tiempo y sobre todo el gran deseo, el anhelo sincerísimo de no comprometer a Cuba en un fracaso estrepitoso que redunde en desprestigio de la capacidad cubana para este género de empresas y que, en definitiva, podría debilitar nuestra posición y nuestra personalidad internacional. Un Congreso de la naturaleza del que ha de reunirse en la Habana, no se prepara en tres meses, de prisa y corriendo, por mucho que sea el dinero que se gaste en ello, por mucha que sea la habilidad, por mucho que sea el talento, por mucha que sea la experiencia de los elementos que tomen a su cargo la preparación.

INFORMACION DE SOCIEDADES ESPAÑOLAS DE "EL HERALDO"

Conscientes del interés que reviste la información de las actividades de la colonia española, cuyos grandes centros regionales y pequeñas asociaciones forman un todo lleno de vigor, hemos encomendado la misión de tener al tanto a nuestros lectores de esa intensa vida española, a un antiguo y competente compañero, al señor Ricardo Marín, en la seguridad de que él atenderá esa sección con verdadero empeño, estando en contacto con las diferentes asociaciones y entrevistándose con los elementos directores de ellas cada vez que sea necesaria.

EL HERALDO se propone conseguir de ese modo que su información de las sociedades españolas, sea como el resto del periódico: veraz, interesante y desapasionada.

Condonados catorce mil pesos por derechos aduanales

Se trata de unas joyas artísticas para el Altar Mayor de la Iglesia del Sagrado Corazón.

La Compañía de Jesús, propietaria del hermosísimo templo del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, alzado en la hermosa Avenida de Simón Bolivar, importó hace algún tiempo unas magníficas obras de arte: el conjunto de figuras que forman su altar mayor y otras figuras que ornamentan el resto de las naves.

Cuando llegaron de Europa esas joyas artísticas, los sacerdotes solicitaron del Presidente de la República que se les eximiera del pago de los derechos de Aduana correspondientes e hicieron análogas gestiones en el Congreso.

Ayer, según nuestras noticias, el Presidente de la República firmó la resolución eximiendo a la Compañía de Jesús del pago de esa tributación, para responder del pago de la cual se había depositado una cantidad ascendente a diez y seis mil pesos que será devuelta.

El montante delos derechos de Aduana que se condonan por ese acto, ascienden a catorce mil pesos, moneda nacional.

LA ISLA PARADISIACA

EN LAISLA DE PINOS NO HAY UN SOLO ENFERMO NI UN SOLO PRESO

En la Jefatura de Sanidad y en la Cárcel se han izado banderas blancas.

Las noticias recibidas ayer de Camagüey informan que la epidemia de paludismo, aunque está siendo combatida muy eficazmente en la zona de Vertientes, continúa haciendo estragos.

En el hospital civil de Camagüey se han agotado las camas para alojar a los enfermos, habiéndose solicitado recursos extraordinarios de la Dirección de Sanidad para preparar nuevas camas.

NO HAY UN SOLO ENFERMO EN ISLA DE PINOS

El Jefe Local de Sanidad de Isla de Pinos comunicó ayer al Director de Sanidad, que en toda la Isla no existía un solo enfermo, siendo por tanto el estado de salubridad, perfecto.

La bandera blanca se ha podido izar en la Jefatura de Sanidad y en la Cárcel, pues tampoco existe ningún preso

Esa finca está en la Calzada de Jesús del Monte y da acceso a la continuación de Santa Catalina.

Aquellas sustraciones de documentos provocaron formidables escándalos, y ahora el doctor Barruecos, Jefe de la Consultoría de O. P. ha solicitado que el expediente se reconstruya con las copias autenticadas de los documentos que primitivamente tenía, por lo que se ha pedido el duplicado o l aconstancia de los particulares que interesan a los registros de la propiedad de la Habana, notarías, y archivos de los arquitectos que intervinieron en la operación.

¿Podrá esto impedir que el "chivo" de Santa Catalina siga brincando retozón y bullicioso?

Sería realmente estupendo que a pesar de todo y por encima de todo el plan jugoso lo redondearía y el Estado tuviera que pagar por el terreno expropiado el doble de su valor.

Sesión extraordinaria para tratar del Mercado de Colón

La Cámara Municipal celebrará hoy a las tres de la tarde sesión extraordinaria. En la orden del día se incluye un solo asunto: un escrito de la Compañía de Abastos, propietaria del Mercado Unico, solicitando que, de acuerdo con las cláusulas doce y trece del contrato entre el Mercado y el Municipio, se proceda a la inmediata clausura del Mercado de Colón o Polvorín, por haberse vencido el término de la concesión a Tabernilla y Sobrinos, y estar esa plaza comprendida dentro del radio prohibitivo señalado en la concesión al Mercado Unico.

Comenzará a construirse el Parque de Maceo

Cuando se efectuó la subasta para la construcción del parque en torno de la estatua ecuestre del Titán Maceo, proyectado por el arquitecto señor Centurión, se formularon algunas protestas, que al tramitarse en la Secretaría de Obras Públicas primero en forma de recursos de reforma y más tarde en recursos de alzada, han demorado la iniciación de esas obras.

Ayer el Presidente de la República declaró sin lugar esas alzadas, ratificando la adjudicación que se había hecho por la Jefatura de la Ciudad, lo que permite asegurar que dentro de pocos días comenzarán los primeros trabajos.

UNA CARRETERA DE JUCARO A MORON

El Secretario de Obras Públicas, dispuso ayer la reconstrucción de la carretera de Júcaro a Morón, en la Provincia de Camagüey, en la que han de invertirse setenta mil pesos.

Esta obra se construirá con cargo a los seis millones que para obras provinciales se han tomado del empréstito

A las cuatro de la tarde, se llevará a efecto una gran manifestación de niños y madres, que irán en automóviles artísticamente decorados, recorriendo en manifestación

conferencias é ideas sobre Maternidad e Infancia, a fin de concretar en una cartilla lo que consideren más útil para la enseñanza de las madres.

UN NUEVO SISTEMA PARA HACER DINERO CON FACIL RAPIDEZ

El Dueño de un Café y un Dependiente Saqueaban con Método un Depósito de Vino

Se Aprovechaba el Ladrón Dependiente de la Confianza Que Tenían en él los Dueños

En la Jefatura de la Policía Judicial denunció ayer el señor Antonio González Gómez, natural de España, de 30 años de edad, del comercio y vecino de Cuba, número 67, que es encargado del almacén de vinos y licores de los señores Sánchez Romate y Hnos., cuya oficina y almacén está situado en la calle de Oficios, número 42, que desde hace tiempo tiene allí como dependiente a Generoso Subisaga y Bengochea, natural de España y de 22 años de edad, el cual queda al cuidado del almacén durante la noche, siendo el encargado de sacar la basura a la hora reglamentaria, y que Subisaga, aprovechándose de la confianza que en él tenía depositada, ha venido cometiendo distintos hurtos de bebidas y licores, lo que ha efectuado en combinación con el dueño del café "Benavente", situado en Acosta y San Ignacio, nombrado Alejandro Villada.

Agregó el denunciante que con el fin de comprobar a cuanto ascendía lo hurtado, practicó un registro en el citado almacén, notando la falta de 20 cajas de vino dulce y 5 cuartos de vino Rioja, que importan la suma de 400 pesos.

Supone el señor Gómez que lo sustraído ascienda a más, pero por el momento no lo puede asegurar.

En vista de dicha denuncia, el subinspector de guardia en la Judicial, Francisco Suárez, comisionó al agente de su grupo, Manuel Pino, para que procediera a la detención del acusado.

El agente Pino cumplió dicha orden, sin que el detenido opusiera resistencia.

También fué arrestado por el propio detective el señor Alejandro Villada, dueño del referido café "Benavente".

Refirió el dependiente Subisaga que la acusación que se le hacía la estimaba como una venganza del encargado de la fonda situada en Acos-



UNA INTERMINABLE HILERA DE PINOS ADORNARA PRONTO LA AVE. DEL GOLFO

EL INGENIERO SR. BEATO ESPERA LOGRAR EFECTOS BELLISIMOS CON EL PINAR

En la Playa de Marianao Crecen Esos Arboles con Pujante y Hermosa Lozanía

Ante la proximidad de la conmemoración del aniversario del fusilamiento de los estudiantes de Medicina el próximo día 27, la Jefatura de la Ciudad ha activado los trabajos que se estaban haciendo en derredor del templete que guarda el histórico muro. Ayer el contratista de mármoles señor Pennino, colocó en la explanada de la punta los artísticos bancos comprados para la ornamentación y embellecimiento de aquel lugar, que rememora la horrible tragedia.

El culto ingeniero señor Beato, que es el que dirige esta obra, pone su mayor empeño en que el monumento presente el aspcto más interesante, y con su xeperiencia de hay nada que lo impida, y si por el plantas que han de ornamentarlo.

También se propone dotarlo de pinos corpulentos y bien podados, análogos a los que bajo su dirección fueron plantados en la playa de Marianao.

—Por cierto, nos dijo ayer el señor Beato, que espero poder probar que los pinos sembrados en el Prado, han de adquirir el mismo aspecto de esos que ahora se celebran. No hay nidaa que lo impida, y si por el momento aparecen raquíticos y endebles, muy pronto han de robustecerse y hermosearán notablemente aquella parte de la Habana.

"Siguiendo esa experiencia mía, siguió diciéndonos el señor Beato, vamos en estos días a plantar de pinos todo el Malecón. La avenida del Golfo tendrá hermosos pinos en la acera de las casas y comenzará a plantarse comenzando por la calle de Cuba, desde la Puerta de la Punta de Educación, siguiendo la Cortina de Valdés, hasta la esquina de Padre Varela y Malecón.

"Esto costará poco. Es una obra barata, de pesetas. Pero la dificultad estriba en que tenemos que hacer los hoyos para las plantaciones utilizando la dinamita en pequeñas porciones, cavar en la roca de los arrecifes y llenarlas después de tierra que aprisionen el árbol. Dentro de un par de años, ese decorado verdi-negro, copioso y transparente, será uno de los más bellos ornamentos de la Avenida del Golfo, frente al mar...

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

EL HERALDO
DIARIO DE LA VIDA NACIONAL
Propiedad de: EL HERALDO, S. A.
Director Político: BARTOLOME SAGARO
Administrador: ALDO BARONI
Redacción y Administración provisional: Edificio del DIARIO DE LA MARINA.
Cable y Telégrafo: ALERAL
Apartado de Correos, Provisional 1010



LA VOZ DE MENDIETA

EN estos momentos actúan sobre el pueblo de Cuba dos fuerzas antagónicas: una quiere arrastrarlo a la caída irremediable, otra aspira a sacarlo de la situación peligrosa en que se halla, poniéndolo en franca vía de regeneración. Es la lucha eterna entre el bien y el mal y, como siempre, éste pretende encubrir con flores y lisonjas lo pernicioso de la senda y aquél ha de mostrar honradamente las asperezas del camino que sólo pueden vencerse teniendo por guía el ideal.

Dentro del pueblo cubano ninguna agrupación política tiene raíces tan hondas—están regadas con sangre—como el Partido Liberal, en cuyas compactas filas figuran fraternalmente unidas las clases populares y las clases ilustradas, nuestros guajiros, heroicos luchadores en la guerra y en la paz, siendo el machete en sus manos instrumento de trabajo y símbolo de redención, y los hombres más cultos, que a fuer de tales aman la libertad y abominan del despotismo.

Sobre ese partido—el partido mártir—actúan también las dos fuerzas a que aludimos y la aliada al mal, a la concupiscencia, encubierta con el manto "nacionalista" pretende solidarizarse con los que están hundiendo la patria en el abismo, a título de cubanos, como si no fueran cubanos también los que combaten con toda energía las inmoralidades, y ha empezado ya astutamente su labor de insidia y de protervia.

Para contrarrestar esa labor pérfida e insana hacían falta voces viriles y autorizadas que hablasen el lenguaje de la austeridad y el deber, el lenguaje de la verdad. Esto es lo que ha hecho el coronel Mendieta en sus gallardas y patrióticas declaraciones a EL HERALDO planteando ante los liberales con toda exactitud el problema. El Partido Liberal, ha dicho el gran cubano que por derecho propio figura entre los intelectuales y los que contribuyen a sacar del suelo cubano riqueza para que sea utilizada noblemente y no convertida en botín de bandoleros, tiene que levantar en alto la bandera de las rectificaciones y abogar por el saneamiento de nuestras costumbres públicas y, para ello, lo primero que ha de hacer es cerrar el paso a la reelección presidencial.

¿Quién que sea liberal de vergüenza no habrá acogido, con aprobación, las nobles y enérgicas palabras del Bayardo del liberalismo? Y no sólo los liberales, todos los cubanos que comulgan en la religión del honor han de aplaudir su actitud decidida y resuelta, que no admite transacciones con un gobierno corrompido que en vez de prepararse a bien morir, a fin de que se le perdonen sus pecados, aspira a aferrarse al poder, y para lograrlo piensa apelar, primero al oro y después a la violencia.

El abismo llama al abismo y una vez dado el paso en falso de aspirar a la reelección desde el poder se llega siempre a los excesos más reprobables, de lo que Cuba y toda la América latina tinen tristísima experiencia.

Carlos Mendieta como todas las personalidades sanas y fuertes es fundamentalmente optimista, con optimismo consciente. El no niega el peligro pero cree en la bondad y la energía del pueblo para vencer a la hidra que le acecha.

Si el Gobierno ante nada se detiene para hacer triunfar la reelección, símbolo de corrupción y de violencia, y nuncio de agravación de los vicios que nos afligen y deshonran, el pueblo cubano sabrá recoger el guante y defender virilmente sus derechos soberanos y el honor de la República.

Esto ha dicho el coronel Mendieta, quien por su limpia historia de patriota y de político puede hablar con tanta claridad y su voz robusta, que el pueblo liberal acoge con entusiasmo, debe servir de suprema advertencia a los gobernantes obcecados para hacerlos retroceder en la senda que bordean las flores del falso nacionalismo y de la adulación pa[illegible] ocultando el trágico escotillón en que ellos mismos pueden hundirse [illegible] horrores de la guerra civil y las maldiciones de la historia.

EL DERECHO DE REVOLUCION

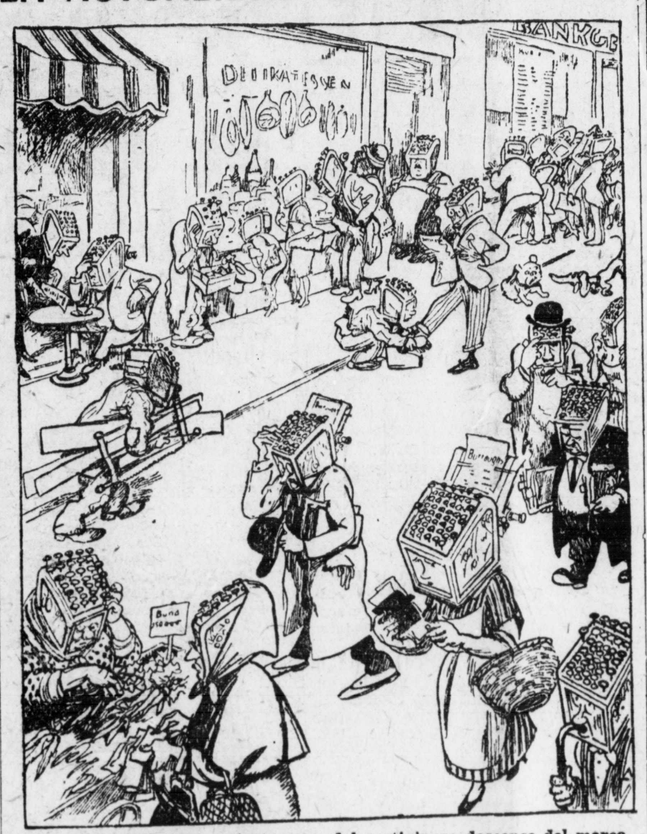
HONDA impresión ha causado en el pueblo la vibrante proclama del general Carlos García Vélez, publicada en nuestro número de ayer, defendiendo el santo derecho de insurrección. Algunos espíritus pusilánimes han visto en esas líneas viriles un peligro para su autor y para nosotros. "Zayas—dicen—puede montar a caballo y reducir a todos al silencio." Tranquilícense esas buenas gentes. No pasará nada. Las palabras del general García Vélez no son nuevas. Mucho antes que él, había proclamado en 4 de julio de 1776 al Congreso de Filadelfia: "Tenemos por incontestables las verdades siguientes: que todos los hombres han sido creados iguales y han sido dotados por el Creador de ciertos derechos inalienables; que entre esos derechos se cuentan la vida, la libertad y el deseo del bienestar; que con el fin de asegurar esos derechos, los hombres han establecido los gobiernos, cuya justa autoridad dimana de los gobernados; que cuando un gobierno no atiende a esos fines, el pueblo tiene derecho para cambiarle, abolirle y poner otro nuevo fundado en [illegible]

AL MARGEN DE LA VIDA Y DE LA HISTORIA

He aquí un curiosísimo caso relatado por Flammarión en el libro nombrado: "El 26 de abril de... "Una monja que pertenecía a la orden de las Damas de la Santa Unión, había sido enviada al convento principal para que ayudase a la hermana encargada de la cocina, que entonces estaba abrumada por el trabajo. Antes de regresar, la Madre Superiora, que estaba muy enferma de cáncer, pidió a dicha monja que rezase por ella. La Madre Superiora murió en uno de los primeros días de mayo. Cinco o seis semanas después, la misma monja, que estaba ayudando al lavado y tenía las mangas arremangadas hasta los codos, fué enviada a la cueva para que trajera cierta cantidad de cerveza. En la cueva vió de pronto, sentada allí, a una monja en quien reconoció a la Madre Superiora, que había muerto pocas semanas antes. El fantasma dió a la monja un fuerte pellizco en el brazo desnudo, y le dijo: "¡Reza, porque sufro!" Todo esto había sucedido en menos que se cuenta. La pobre hermana, aterrorizada, subió precipitadamente la escalera de la cueva, y se dejó caer más muerta que viva en un banco. Viendo que la monja no llegaba, las que lavaban fueron a buscarla. La encontraron tan agitada que no podía emitir palabra. Apenas pudo expresar que había sido pellizcada cruelmente. Les mostró el brazo y todas vieron en él, con estupefacción, cinco huellas parecidas a las de otras tantas quemaduras. Cuatro huellas correspondían a un lado y otra al otro. Esta última era la más ancha y profunda. Era el lugar donde el pulgar del fantasma se había clavado. Era como si una mano de hierro puesta al fuego primero, hubiese oprimido después el brazo de la monja. No tardaron mucho en levantarse las ampollas correspondientes. Llamaron al doctor Toison, que era el médico de la Orden, a fin de que atendiese a la mujer herida. Después de haber tomado una fotografía de las heridas, el Doctor dió las instrucciones del caso para la cura. Las quemaduras sanaron, pero dejaron otras tantas cicatrices que dieron testimonio del curioso sucedido. El doctor Toison es un distinguido médico de la Clínica de Lille Charity. La veracidad de las personas que fueron testigos de este asunto no puede ser puesta en duda. ¿Fué la visión algo puramente subjetivo?... Pero la quemadura fué algo completamente objetivo. (Firma el comunicado, Charles Naudin, miembro del Instituto).

Sabido es que cuando se transmiten a la vez mensajes radiotelefónicos, se forma una confusión de sonidos. Esto, cuando se trata de oir un concierto, tiene poca importancia, pero cuando se trata de oir una urgente llamada de socorro de un buque que se hunde, es cosa muy grave. Los reglamentos de los Estados Unidos para la transmisión de mensajes por medio del teléfono sin hilos, exigen, tenido en cuenta lo anterior, que, en el servicio de la costa, las estaciones transmisoras dediquen dos minutos de cada quince, a oir detenidamente, de manera de poder determinar cualquier solicitud de socorro que llegue de las naves que se hallan de travesía en el océano. Una petición de esta naturaleza, dice el Boletín de la Unión Americana correspondiente a junio de 1923, se recibió recientemente del vapor de carga "Winnebago" desde un punto situado a 800 millas de la costa de Francia, en la noche del 6 de febrero del año en curso, y en vista de esto, la Marina de los Estados Unidos dió la orden de silencio, con lo cual se callaron todas las estaciones de la Costa Atlántica. De esta manera se evitó la interrupción de los mensajes inalámbricos que transmitieron órdenes a los buques cercanos para ir en ayuda del "Winnebago". El Secretario de Co[illegible] Mr. Hoo-

LA ACTUALIDAD EN CARICATURA



He aquí un efecto caricaturesco del vertiginoso descenso del marco. La cabeza de todo ciudadano alemán se ha transformado en una máquina contadora.

El imperio del Kaiser se ha transformado en el imperio del cálculo trascendental. (Lustige Blatter, Berlín.)

Cartas de New York

CAMBIO DE POLITICA

DE algo sirven las alarmas, después de todo. No es raro encontrar personas que, ante las denuncias lanzadas en todas partes de América contra la diplomacia del dólar y sus desafueros y peligros, se encojan de hombros y despreciativamente pregunten:

—¿De qué valen, para qué sirven los gritos de alerta, las voces de alarma? Esos pueblos están manifiestamente destinados a entrar en la esfera de influencia de la gran civilización industrial de los Estados Unidos. Tanto vale predicarles ahora prudencia y sensatez como habría valido predicárselas a los incas o a los aztecas en tiempos de la conquista. La nueva conquista es tan lógica y tan fatal como la antigua...

El otro día, el primero de noviembre, el doctor L. S. Rowe, bien conocido en la América latina como director general de la Unión Panamericana de Washington, pronunció un discurso cuasi dramático en la convención de banqueros reunida en la capital, discurso por el cual puede barruntarse que, a lo menos por ahora, el departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, renuncia a manejar, o a dejar que se maneje, el empréstito como arma del imperialismo.

Rowe no habla sin autoridad ni sin especial e incuestionable autorización del departamento aludido. El actual director de la Unión Panamericana conoce bien los propósitos de Washington con respecto a la América latina. Fué durante algún tiempo director de la sección latinoamericana del departamento de Estado, y bien sabido es que la Unión Panamericana depende directamente [illegible]

Wall Street "más de lo que ahora debe". Los procedimientos actuales de los banqueros le parecen a Mr. Rowe perjudiciales para la buena reputación de los Estados Unidos.

¿Qué quiere decir esto? Las palabras de Mr. Rowe pueden interpretarse, y se interpretan, de varios modos. Unos creen ver en ellas indicios de que al fin el departamento de Estado ha caído en la cuenta del peligro que aparejan la política de "empréstitos e infantería de marina" que tan agudos recelos ha suscitado en ciertos círculos hispanoamericanos. Otros recuerdan el fracaso de Mr. Fletcher en la conferencia de Santiago y el descontento sordo; pero significativo expresado allí en distintas formas, y atribuyen esta nueva línea de conducta al deseo de desvanecer las desconfianzas del sur. Otros, por último, suponen que lo que ha influído más en el ánimo de Mr. Hughes ha sido la denuncia ruidosa de su autorización confidencial, prestada como garantía, a los términos del empréstito de El Salvador; y que los consejos de Rowe equivalen a una declaración del departamento de Estado de que no se meterá más en berengenales de esa índole, por lo menos hasta las elecciones del año venidero. Lo más lógcio es suponer que todos esos factores han contribuído, unos más y otros menos, a determinar la nueva política de Washington en la cuestión de los empréstitos de Wall Street a la América española.

La prensa liberal de los Estados Unidos opina que las declaraciones de Mr. Rowe constituyen un triunfo para la América española. Por lo menos, de implantarse efectivamente la [illegible]

CARTAS DE JOSE RAFAEL POCATERRA

EL ALMA DE LAS TIERRAS LEJANAS

LOS "RAIDS" TERRESTRES.—CHISTES DEL DECAMERON.—UNA PERPLEJIDAD JUDICIAL.—SALOMON EN LA PROVINCIA DE ALBERTA.—LA ENANA DE LA CALLE CADIEUX.—LOS DESPOJOS DE LA CIUDAD.—EN LAS REDES DE LA PESCA DE HOMBRES.—UNA HISTORIA TRIVIAL Y CORRIENTE.

MONTREAL, OCTUBRE 24.

ASAN cosas muy graciosas en Montreal, con motivo de los últimos "raids" que la policía viene efectuando en las casas sospechosas.

No teniendo demarcación fija, propiamente, ni barrio ni localidad precisa, la prostitución se desborda por toda la ciudad, y ocupa las mejores casas de "appartments" o esas coquetas y reservadas "chambres a louer" de los barrios franceses. Adivináis los huéspedes por la portera, —que en estas porterías os recibirán con rudeza, afectando la brusquedad de la gente honrada—y por consiguiente, en la conserjería de las mansiones honestas se os acogerá con una amabilidad desconcertante. Estos contrastes son sumamente curiosos... Pero, en síntesis, tenemos que en toda la ciudad, y aun con mayor frecuencia que en Nueva York o en París o en Madrid—dada la relativa cifra de población—se peca contra el sexto de una manera encarnizada y constante... Esta provincia de Quebec es muy católica; desde que llegáis solicitará vuestra atención un espectáculo a que ya vuestros ojos no estaban habituados: el cura. Ese cura que no distinguís con su alzacuello o su manteo en el tráfago de las grandes ciudades modernas... Con frecuencia desfila aquí, por las ruas más céntricas, todo un colegio de seminaristas de teja verdosa y grandes pies calzados con borceguíes de becerro que exhalan un vaho a sacristía, a cera, a humedad...

Pero ¿habéis visto mayor desacato de mi estilo epistolar? Comencé hablando de la prostitución y he venido a parar al sacerdocio...!

Decíamos, pues, que se ha generalizado de tal manera la mala vida, acorralada y perseguida en sus cuarteles, que su difusión por entre los ciudadanos de hogar honorable va causando alarmas y disgustos. El Estado "ignora" la prostitución, si bien la percibe y la persigue con ahinco. No os metáis nunca a vivir en ninguna habitación sin averiguar antes qué casta de pájaras habitaban allí antes. De lo contrario, a cada instante, detectives o borrachos o caballeros apremiantes irán a llamar a vuestra puerta una y otra noche con una constancia ejemplar.

La única posibilidad de evitarlo sería que los "janitors" estuviesen al tanto de sus responsabilidades para con los inquilinos, y eso no lo habéis de lograr de tal clase de gentes. El portero, como el cochero, el conductor de tranvía, la "nurse" y el panadero, tienen su concepto del deber, limitado y neto. Es un absurdo que tratéis de sacarles de él. Os dirán, secamente, británicamente: —"Esto es así." Y dejarán la escalera franca a cualquiera; os cobrarán con la mano izquierda; pararán quince metros más allá, precisamente, de donde deben; el "baby" bien puede desgañitarse que la doctora se compadece tanto de él como del gato; y el de la tahona, si le dejáis la cesta en la puerta, tenderá suavemente el bollo de pan francés, largo y tibio, sobre el tonel de las basuras.

Con todo, los servicios públicos son relativamente eficientes, y bastará que sumeis cuidadosamente las pequeñas partidas de los proveedores por la frecuencia con que equivocan siempre las operaciones en contra del cliente. Lo hacen por distracción, es claro; y luego la linda cajerita os sonreirá con un rubor auténtico: —"Oh, mai! esquius mi!"

Debéis también ruborizaros, pero retirad vuestros quince o veinte centavos con una sonrisa exquisita, porque la frecuencia de tales equivocaciones parece ser una costumbre nacional.

El "Morality Esquad" (¿Verdad que eso del "Escuadrón de la Moralidad" tiene un delicioso sabor puritano?) sufre uno que otro chasco grave y frecuentes burlas. Se le delatan por teléfono casas de Pecado. Ya irrumpe de pronto en cierto alojamiento creyendo coger infraganti a la propietaria "improper", y lo que le sale al encuentro es un italiano de bata a cuadros, con la cuchilla de cortar pan en la mano, enfurecido, llenando el "building" con la gama de los ternos de su repertorio, pasando por la "Madona" hasta alcanzar a Su Santidad; o bien se topan con una "miss" aterrada, en dormilona, esquelética, con el perrito arrancado de súbito a la cuna acolchada, honestísima e indignadísima—mientras los bonachones "constables" bajan decepcionados la escalera silbando "we have no bananas to-day".

Otra noche abren los polizontes la puerta de una residencia misteriosa. Penetran de improviso. Advierten que hacia el fondo huyen personas en camiseta, con las pantorrillas rozagantes: —"Atta, boy!", exclaman gozosos los excelentes defensores de la moralidad pública: —Al fin ¡mujeres malas!

Pero son unos reverendos frailes que están en el Canadá, de paso para Tierra-Santa, y que creyéndose asaltados por los apaches corrieron desaforados, en paños menores.

Se han dado casos de tomar a un viejo militar retirado, reumático, envuelto en su "plaid" escocés, por una Margarita Gautier, y tener que recibir los sufridos apóstoles de las Buenas Costumbres un chaparrón de los peores vocablos del idioma materno.

Vosotros no tenéis una idea de la virulencia de un "high-lander", en invierno y con whisky; insulta como un héroe de Ossian, con su deliciosa confusión del "shall" y del "will", y agrega vocablos gaélicos. A intervalos advertís—y esto debió adquirirlo en la heroica tierra de Francia—un "cochon" formidable.

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

...la guerra civil y las maldiciones de la historia.

EL DERECHO DE REVOLUCIÓN

HONDA impresión ha causado en el pueblo la vibrante proclama del general Carlos García Vélez, publicada en nuestro número de ayer, defendiendo el santo derecho de insurrección. Algunos espíritus pusilánimes han visto en esas líneas viriles un peligro para su autor y para nosotros. "Zayas—dicen—puede montar a caballo y reducir a todos al silencio." Tranquilícense esas buenas gentes. No pasará nada. Las palabras del general García Vélez no son nuevas. Mucho antes que él, había proclamado en 4 de julio de 1776 al Congreso de Filadelfia: "Tenemos por incontestables las verdades siguientes: que todos los hombres han sido creados iguales y han sido dotados por el Creador de ciertos derechos inalienables; que entre esos derechos se cuentan la vida, la libertad y el deseo del bienestar; que con el fin de asegurar esos derechos, los hombres han establecido los gobiernos, cuya justa autoridad dimana de los gobernados; que cuando un gobierno no atiende a esos fines, el pueblo tiene derecho para cambiarle, abolirle y poner otro nuevo fundado en los principios que le parezcan más convenientes para su seguridad y ventura."

El derecho de revolución tan elocuentemente expresado por los americanos en su firme decisión de adquirir la independencia, fué luego puesto en obra en Francia durante aquellos memorables días que precedieron a la destitución de Luis XVI. Funcionando el trono todavía, ocupado el palacio real por los monarcas, Marat escribía con su estilo violento: "Ciudadanos, velad en torno de ese palacio, asilo inviolable de todas las tramas contra la nación: una reina perversa fanatiza en él a un rey imbécil y cría los lobeznos de la tiranía."

En una democracia, donde todos los poderes salen del pueblo, la revolución es el complemento de la libertad y, aunque parezca paradógico, del orden. Y eso lo sabe perfectamente el doctor Alfredo Zayas que es hombre versado en la historia y en el derecho. Lo sabe no sólo en teoría, sino también por la práctica, pues la vida del actual Presidente de la República se ha desenvuelto de revolución en revolución. Sucesivamente ha participado en la guerra de independencia, en la revolución de agosto de 1906 y en la de febrero de 1917. Hombre de pluma y de fácil palabra, escritor y orador, ha hecho en todas esas épocas derroche de elocuencia para justificar el derecho que tienen los pueblos para rebelarse contra sus mandatarios infieles. Es, pues, don Alfredo Zayas, un colaborador autorizadísimo de la proclama del general Carlos García Vélez publicada en nuestro número de ayer. Nada puede hacer, ni siquiera impugnarla.

NUESTRO PRIMER SUSCRIPTOR
LA SEÑORA
EVA ADAN VDA. DE RODRIGUEZ

La señora Eva Adán, viuda de Rodríguez—dama del más alto y más puro patriciado cubano; noble blasón de ese Camagüey heroico; grande por su cubanismo que le llevó a sufrir persecuciones y prisiones durante la colonia, grande también por su cultura prodigiosa, por su talento, por su "sprit" encantador—la señora viuda del general Alejandro Rodríguez, primer jefe de la Guardia Rural, bella figura de nuestra epopeya libertaria, nos llamó ayer por teléfono para decirnos, con sencillez, estas palabras:

—Quiero ser la primera suscriptora de EL HERALDO. Vuestra cruzada es tan bella, que quiero salir del retraimiento en que vivo para expresar este deseo.

Ahí quedan las nobles y hermosas palabras de la ilustre dama, en cuya figura parecen simbolizarse los heroísmos y las gracias de la mujer cubana.

Y para nosotros es motivo de júbilo y de orgullo, que al abrir nuestro libro de suscriptores, sea el nombre prestigioso y reverenciado de esa ilustre cubana, el primero que figure en esa lista, como un noble estímulo y como el más bello blasón.

NUEVAS AGRESIONES MORAS

MELILLA, noviembre 12.

Por noticias llegadas a esta Comandancia militar, se sabe que en el día de hoy fueron atacadas las posiciones de Beniter y Tifaruin, sin causar baja alguna a las respectivas guarniciones.

Dichas agresiones de los moros fueron rechazadas fácilmente.

SE ACABARAN LOS ATENTADOS

BILBAO, noviembre 12.

Dos individuos de filiación sindicalista, han sido hoy condenados a cuatro años de prisión por el delito de atentado a la autoridad.

Tiénese por seguro que con tan saludable medida terminará la serie de atentados que se venían sucediendo en esta región.

ta, las estaciones transmisoras dediquen dos minutos de cada quince, a oír detenidamente, de manera de poder determinar cualquier solicitud de socorro que llegue de las naves que se hallan de travesía en el océano. Una petición de esta naturaleza, dice el Boletín de la Unión Americana correspondiente a junio de 1923, se recibió recientemente del vapor de carga "Winnebago" desde un punto situado a 800 millas de la costa de Francia, en la noche del 6 de febrero del año en curso, y en vista de esto, la Marina de los Estados Unidos dió la orden de silencio, con lo cual se callaron todas las estaciones de la Costa Atlántica. De esta manera se evitó la interrupción de los mensajes inalámbricos que transmitieron órdenes a los buques cercanos para ir en ayuda del "Winnebago". El Secretario de Comercio Mr. Hoover, convocó el pasado marzo un congreso radiotelegráfico, para discutir en él todas las cuestiones referentes a la congestión que ha resultado del aumento tan rápido de aparatos transmisores, desde que se promulgó la actual legislación. Muchos científicos e inventores estuvieron presentes. Varios de los faros se están reemplazando por estaciones radio-telegráficas en la costa, a fin de poder enviar las señales puntualmente, evitando las construcciones costosas y eliminando las luces, sirenas y boyas de campana, cuyo funcionamiento se interrumpe muchas veces por la neblina.

Los Estados Unidos, tanto en su costa oriental como en su costa occidental, son grandes productores de ostras. En esto como en todo lo americano, a la Naturaleza ya generosa, ha ayudado considerablemente el esfuerzo del hombre. Las pesquerías de ostras de los Estados Unidos producen anualmente 25 millones de bushels (cada bushel equivale a 35 litros o algo más) de ostras en su concha, con un valor para los percadores de 15.000,000 de dólares, según dice el Boletín de la Unión Pan-Americana en su número de junio de 1923. Debido al extraordinario desarrollo de la ostricultura en Estados Unidos, el plato de ostras, que en Europa es el regalo de una minoría pudiente, en los Estados Unidos es un comestible casi vulgar, al alcance de todas las fortunas. La ostra, mientras dura en estado larval, flota y es llevada por las corrientes a distancias muy grandes. Pero llega un momento en que necesita fijarse en algo sólido y limpio. Si no lo hay, perece. Los ostricultores americanos, de tiempo en tiempo, arrojan en los ostrales, grandes cantidades de material adecuado que se llama "cultch"; es decir, piedras, arena gruesa, y valvas limpias de ostras, a fin de que en ellas puedan fijarse las larvas de las cosechas futuras. Si el lecho es de lodo muy blando, no conviene arrojar allí el "cultch", porque las valvas y las piedras acabarían por hundirse inutilizando el esfuerzo. Cuando llega el momento de recoger las ostras nuevas, se utilizan barcos-dragas que pasan por el fondo del ostral una especie de gran rastrillo que levanta las otras y las deposita en una red. Cada barco-draga puede extraer hasta 8 mil bushels diarios de ostras. Los enemigos más destructores de las ostras son las estrellas de mar, unos caracoles que se llaman "taladros", porque hacen un taladro en la concha de la ostra para devorarla, varios peces, entre los que hay que señalar el "pez-tambor" y varias "rayas". Sobre los ostrales se arrastran escobas o pedazos de cuerdas, y de vez en cuando, junto con las estrellas de mar que hayan recogido, se les sumerge en agua caliente. Es más difícil limpiar al ostral del caracol "taladro", pero ya que se recogieron las ostras y las deposita en una red, "taladro", pero luego de recoger para extraer los "taladros" y de esta manera se mantiene limitado el número de tales destructores.

conocido en la América latina como director general de la Unión Panamericana de Washington, pronunció un discurso cuasi dramático en la convención de banqueros reunida en la capital, discurso por el cual puede barruntarse que, a lo menos por ahora, el departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, renuncia a manejar, o a dejar que se maneje, el empréstito como arma del imperialismo.

Rowe no habla sin autoridad ni sin especial e incuestionable autorización del departamento aludido. El actual director de la Unión Panamericana conoce bien los propósitos de Washington con respecto a la América latina. Fué durante algún tiempo director de la sección latinoamericana del departamento de Estado, y bien sabido es que la Unión Panamericana depende directamente de la secretaría que desempeña Mr. Hughes. Por supuesto que Mr. Rowe no compareció ante los banqueros ostensivamente revestido de su condición de funcionario del gobierno, sino "como particular", despojado de toda investidura oficial, y así tuvo buen cuidado de explicarlo; pero bien sabido es que si sus opiniones no fueran las del Departamento se las habría callado como hombre discreto que es.

Mr. Rowe declaró que acababa de regresar de un viaje por la América del Sur y que deseaba referirse a un asunto "sumamente delicado". El asunto sumamente delicado es la necesidad imperiosa en que están los banqueros norteamericanos de establecer y cumplir una especie de reglamentación para los empréstitos colocados en la América latina, a fin de disipar y destruir "los contrastes notorios" que existen entre las condiciones que piden e imponen los banqueros norteamericanos y las que otorgan los prestamistas europeos. Declaró que la condición, que va haciéndose usual, de "hipotecar" la recaudación de los impuestos de las aduanas y otras funciones de los gobiernos de las repúblicas latinoamericanas a los banqueros de Nueva York podría acarrear graves desavenencias, no solamente entre prestamistas y prestatarios, sino también entre los gobiernos del sur y el de Washington, y podría influir a la postre de una manera desastrosa en la situación de los banqueros. En otras palabras, los empréstitos podrían resultar, al fin y al cabo, malos negocios. Recomendó con instancia a los banqueros que adoptaran un código o reglamento adecuado por el cual se sigan esos empréstitos, a fin de "conservar durante veinticinco años la buena voluntad" de la América latina, pues ésta, al término de aquel plazo, se encontrará en condiciones dep edir prestado en

---

que lo que ha influído más en el ánimo de Mr. Hughes ha sido la denuncia ruidosa de la autorización confidencial, prestada como garantía, a los términos del empréstito de El Salvador; y que los consejos de Rowe equivalen a una declaración del departamento de Estado de que no se meterá más en berengenales de esa índole, por lo menos hasta las elecciones del año venidero. Lo más lógcio es suponer que todos esos factores han contribuído, unos más y otros menos, a determinar la nueva política de Washington en la cuestión de los empréstitos de Wall Street a la América española.

La prensa liberal de los Estados Unidos opina que las declaraciones de Mr. Rowe constituyen un triunfo para la América española. Por lo menos, de implantarse efectivamente la nueva política anunciada, los países intertropicales tendrían un respiro de un cuarto de siglo, lapso harto breve en la vida de las naciones, pero que, con todo eso, les permitiría a las del sur apercibirse con cautela contra futuros peligros de esa u otra laya y acercarse más las unas a las otras en busca del apoyo y amparo mutuos.

Por otra parte, el departamento de Estado, por boca de Mr. Rowe, les da la razón a los que han venido clamando que el empréstito—tal como lo maneja Wall Street—es una arma imperialista, un instrumento que sólo se propone destruir nacionalidades y esclavizar pueblos. El empréstito se ha identificado ya en América con la intervención económica, militar y política. Detrás de los bonos del empréstito aparece irremediablemente la fatídica visión de los barcos de guerra y de las bayonetas de la infantería de marina. Ante las palabras "empréstito de Wall Street" las personas sensatas de los trópicos experimentan desconfianza, aversión y miedo.

Pero no hay que forjarse tampoco ilusiones exageradas acerca de las declaraciones de Mr. Rowe. Los sacrificadores no han renunciado al sacrificio. Piensan ahora que es mejor prolongar, endulzar y suavizar los ritos que lo componen. Pero la demora de la inmolación se ilumina con asomos de esperanza para las víctimas.

Jesús SEMPRUM.

Nueva York, 5 de noviembre de 1923.

EL SUCESO DEL REPARTO DE MIRAMAR

Ante la Sala Primera de lo Criminal de esta Audiencia está señalado para hoy el juicio oral de la causa seguida contra el procesado José Ignacio Navarrete, Guardia Jurada del Reparto "Miramar" se le acusa de haber dado muerte en la noche del 11 de Diciembre último, al también Guardia Jurado Victorio Ramos en la Oficina del mencionado Reparto, en una riña sostenida entre ambos.

El Ministerio Fiscal en escrito de conclusiones provisionales interesa para el procesado la imposición de la pena de 14 años, 8 meses y 1 día de reclusión temporal, como autor de un delito de homicidio sin circunstancias modificativas.

los bonachones "constables" bajan decepcionados la escalera silbando "we have no bananas to-day".

Otra noche abren los polizontes la puerta de una residencia misteriosa. Penetran de improviso. Advierten que hacia el fondo huyen personas en camiseta, con las pantorrillas rozagantes: —"Atta, boy!", exclaman gozosos los excelentes defensores de la moralidad pública: —Al fin ¡mujeres malas!

Pero son unos reverendos frailes que están en el Canadá, de paso para Tierra-Santa, y que creyéndose asaltados por los apaches corrieron desaforados, en paños menores.

Se han dado casos de tomar a un viejo militar retirado, reumático, envuelto en su "plaid" escocés, por una Margarita Gautier, y tener que recibir los sufridos apóstoles de las Buenas Costumbres un chaparrón de los peores vocablos del idioma materno.

Vosotros no tenéis una idea de la virulencia de un "high-lander", en invierno y con whisky; insulta como un héroe de Ossian, con su deliciosa confusión del "shall" y del "will", y agrega vocablos gaélicos. A intervalos advertís—y esto debió adquirirlo en la heroica tierra de Francia—un "cochon" formidable.

Ante el funcionario Geoffrion se llevó a cabo un juicio sumario que sabe a Bocaccio. La "Morality Squad" echó el guante en cierta casa de mala reputación de la calle Cadieux a una niña o cosa por el estilo que alcanzaría a unos cuatro pies escasos de estatura. El juez quedóse perplejo. La pequeña afirmó que ella cuenta 24 primaveras, pero el magistrado no lo cree y la obliga a presentar la partida de nacimiento para no incurrir en una invasión de atribuciones respecto al Tribunal Correccional de Jóvenes. La chica insiste que no, que no hay "trouble" posible, que ella tiene 24 años, "enjau", y que los cumplió el día último de mayo; y que de acuerdo con las capacidades de esa edad está en condiciones de afrontar como a bien tenga sus "business".

Pero lo más digno del Decameron es la defensa que el "maitre" Rene Theberge hace de la diminuta hetera. Puesto que fué aprehendida después de hallarse la policía en visita domiciliaria y ya instalada en la casa de la calle Cadieux, cree el abogado que ya esta mansión, al hallarse ocupada por los agentes del Orden no puede ser una morada de desorden, y así su defendida no incurrió en ninguna falta por encontrarse allí con el "Morality Squad".

Ignoro la solución final y lo que ha de resolver respecto de la mínima señorita de la "maison Cadieux". ¿No os parece estar leyendo "L' Ami Patience" de Maupassant?

De todo punto admirable y salomónico—al lado de tales miserias—debemos considerar la sentencia dictada por un magistrado canadiense en una de las provincias del Oeste.

Un matrimonio de labradores hizo cesión de la casa a su hijo, como regalo de boda. Poco después la nuera y el hijo echaron a la calle a los ancianos, en virtud de que estando en regla la documentación, ya no poseían derecho alguno sobre el inmueble.

Los infelices viejos ocurrieron al "Justicia" de la localidad y éste sentenció así: "Por cuanto la ley escrita de mano de los hombres obliga a mantener en vigor la cesión legal, doy la razón en derecho al acusado y a su esposa y confirmo el desalojo de los cesionarios; pero en nombre de la Ley de Piedra escrita por Dios mismo en el Monte Sinaí, cuyo artículo cuarto ordena "honrar padre y madre", restituyo la propiedad a sus primitivos dueños y remito esta sentencia al tribunal del alzada competente que debe conocer de ella aquí en la tierra."

Es de los campos, de las praderas distantes donde ladran los enormes mastines y pacen sosegadas las vacas y vive una humanidad feliz bajo los grandes árboles, que nos llegan estas ráfagas de la justicia patriarcal vestida con el vellón de los corderos.

La ciudad sólo nos suscita "perplejidades" como esa de la mujercita al uno por mil de la calle Cadicux, Temas de Aretino; o mejor aún, de Jean Lorraine.

¿Hay, en verdad, un derecho que permita aplicar "nuestra moral" a la moral de los otros? Claro que sí, os responderán los que creen que lo único que existe es lo que salta a nuestra vista en la calle o en los periódicos. Y sin embargo, nada hay menos exacto. Toda suerte de delitos contra la vida, contra la propiedad, contra la seguridad, contra la libertad, en fin, se cometen a nuestros ojos de transeuntes atrafagados o de lectores distraídos. La casa del ciudadano inglés es inviolable, excepto para la higiene, dijo el gran Pitt; ¿pero hasta dónde llega eso de la higiene en las costumbres? Y conste que si algún país de la tierra posee una legislación práctica, liberal y aplicada con relativa mesura, es éste.

(Pasa a la página cuatro).

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

ESPECTACULOS Y CONCIERTOS

EL CIRCO

He oído mil veces censurar la decidida afición de los cubanos al circo. El circo, que entre nosotros se suele llamar "los caballitos", aunque en él no se exhiba ningún solípedo, ni grande ni pequeño, es espectáculo destinado siempre a producir pingües ganancias. La gente acude en alud a todas las fiestas circenses. Creen los adversarios del circo que los juegos malabares e icarios; las volteretas en el trapecio, las argollas o la barra fija; los saltos mortales, los equilibrios sobre el alambre tenso o la cuerda floja; las piruetas de las "écuyeres" sobre corceles mansos de anchos lomos; las gracias de los payasos y de los excéntricos musicales, son cosas aburridas, monótonas, siempre iguales, a todas las que puede ponerse este denominador común: no hieren lo más noble del hombre, la inteligencia.

No me parece sólido y consistente el razonamiento y la conclusión se me antoja sencillamente absurda. Líbreme Dios de negar que los goces intelectuales son muy grandes; pero líbreme también de repudiar los placeres que no tienen su radical en la inteligencia. Una de las fuentes más puras del gusto—aparte las sensaciones corporales que nos transmiten a menudo impresiones gratísimas—es el sentimiento. Y lo es en tal manera que muchos placeres que suponemos intelectuales, no son sino vibraciones de la "sensibilidad interna" de que habla Balmes.

Asistimos a una representación dramática. Ponen en escena, por ejemplo, el "Hamlet", de Shakespeare. A todos los espectadores les emociona la obra; siguen con interés las peripecias; muchos ojos lloran con la muerte de Ofelia, muchos corazones se estremecen al oir el monólogo del desventurado príncipe danés. ¿Ha habido en esa emoción algo de intelectual? Absolutamente nada. El espectador ha oído y ha visto. Su inteligencia no ha tenido que hacer otro esfuerzo que el de la atención. Las únicas inteligencias activas en ese momento, han sido la de Shakespeare, prolongándose al través de su sepulcro, y la de los actores, escenógrafos y tramoyistas. El placer paladeado por el público no ha sido intelectual, sino meramente afectivo.

Desde luego el hecho de comulgar con el dramaturgo inglés, de estar pendiente de sus palabras es mucho más elevado que presenciar una función de circo; pero aquí no se trata de los grados de elevación moral de un espectáculo. Aun dentro del mismo género, no es igual el placer fino, derivado de una audición de "Las alegres comadres de Windsor", que el placer tosco y chabacano que produce la representación de "Lluvia de hijos". Lo que interesa a mi propósito es que se reconozca que la emoción estética no es intelectual. Y suponiendo que todo el mundo asiente a ello, ¿cómo negar que el circo suscita en alto grado y muchísimas veces esa emoción?

Muéstrase en el circo la figura humana en su mayor belleza. El gimnasta, hombre o mujer, por el cultivo de su cuerpo ha adquirido desarrollo, que le convierte en verdadera escultura, proporcionada y eurítmica. Sus ejercicios dan flexibilidad y elegancia a movimientos y posiciones que se nos antojarían imposibles si no asistiéramos a su realización. Por otra parte, nada más interesante para el hombre, débil y parvo como es, que cerciorarse de la grandeza a que puede llegar la especie mediante un ejercicio dirigido por la voluntad inteligente. El atleta que levanta un peso que aplastaría a cualquiera que no fuera él, da la medida a que puede llegar la fortaleza. Como la da el diestro tirador que pone la bala donde se le antoja. Como la da el equilibrista que hace ejercicios sin red, a cincuenta pies de altura.

Pero no es sólo la belleza corporal ni la fuerza física lo que en el circo cautiva y subyuga; es, sobre todo, el espectáculo del valor, de la energía espiritual. Cuanto más temerario sea el acto, mayor será la emoción del público y por tanto, mayor su placer. Blondín, atravesando las cataratas del Niágara de una a otra orilla en la cuerda floja, atrajo una concurrencia de innumerables espectadores. Su habilidad equilibrista, en aquel lugar, no era mayor que la que había tenido que desplegar en el circo. Sin embargo, el espectáculo era mucho más imponente sobre los rugientes rápidos del río. Porque la caída allí era la muerte segura entre las espumas fragorosas, sin rescate posible. Por ir a ver a Blondín arrostrar la muerte, acudieron, en su época, a los Estados Unidos y al Canadá, millones de seres humanos, padres de familia y señoritas incapaces de presenciar la degoliación de un pollo. Es que el espectáculo del valor fascina y atrae.

Con el factor material de la fuerza, la destreza y la elegancia corporales y el factor espiritual del valor, se obtiene como producto el circo. Aceptemos que el cubano da muestra de buen gusto con su predilección por ese linaje de fiestas.

Este invierno que comienza ahora, ofrece a la afición tres circos: el Argentino, que se cerrará en esta semana; el de Pubillones, que actúa con éxito inmenso en el Nacional, donde permanecerá un mes; y el de Santos y Artigas, que empezará a funcionar en Payret dentro de pocos días.

Isidoro CORZO.

FUNCION DE HOY

PRINCIPAL.— Comedia. A las 9 "La infiel" (estreno por Mimí Aguglia. Luneta, $2.00.

MARTI.— Zarzuela. A las 8.15 "Lysistrata". Luneta, 60 centavos. A las 9.30 "Es mucho Madrid" y "La liga de naciones" Luneta. 1.20.

CUBANO.— Zarzuela. A las 8 "Son de la loma". Luneta, 40 centavos. A las 9 30 "Texana o amor de india". Luneta, 60 centavos.

ACTUALIDADES.— Comedia. A las 8.45 "El hombre del cinematográfo" (estreno). Luneta, 80 centavos.

ALHAMBRA.— Zarzuela. A las 7.45 "En pos de los placeres". 2a. tanda "El empréstito". 3a. "La bien querida". Luneta, 50 centavos cada tanda.

CIRCOS

PUBILLONES.— (Teatro Nacional). A las 9 La trupe Nakakawa, Acru Yamamoto, las hermanas Werber y otros actos de destreza y fuerza. Luneta, $1.56.

ARGENTINO.— (Prado y San José). Ultima semana a precios populares. Los Riego, los Fedriani y "La familia Brown de viaje". Luneta de 1a. fila, 80 centavos.

CINES

CAMPOAMOR.— A las 5.15 y a las 9.30 "Bodas de odio". A las 8 "Su rostro de piedra". De 11 a 5.15 matinée.

CAPITOLIO.— A las 5.15 y a las 9.30 "Por qué pecan las mujeres". A las 8.30 "Esposas frívolas". De 1.30 a 5 matinée.

FAUSTO.— A las 5.15 y a las 9.45 "Juventud florida". A las 8.30 "Catorce novios."

IMPERIO.— A las 8 "Allá en la aldea". A las 9.15 "La suicida". A las 10.15 "Amor pagano".

MAXIM.— A las 7.45 cintas cómicas. A las 8.45 "Al borde de la ley". A las 9.45 "Más aprisa".

NEPTUNO.— A las 5.15 y a las 9.30 "Millonaria por una hora". A las 8.30 "Los amores de un boxer".

RIALTO.— A las 5.15 y a las 9.45 "El amor supremo". A las 8.30 "Inocencia".

WILSON.— A las 7.45 "Las ingenuas". A las 9.30 "Mujer, cuida tu hogar."

INGLATERRA.— A las 5.15 y a las 9 "La chica de París". A las 10.15 "El instante supremo"

VERDUN.— A las 5.15 "Esposas desdeñadas". A las 9.15 "Catorce novios". A las 10.30 "La verdad desnuda".

OLYMPIC.— No se ha recibido el programa.

TRIANON.— No se ha recibido el programa.

GRIS.— No se ha recibido el programa.

NOTAS VARIAS

PRINCIPAL DE LA COMEDIA

Está fija la atención teatral en el estreno de esta noche en el Principal de la Comedia, Mimí Aguglia dará a conocer hoy, en función de moda, la obra en tres actos de Roberto Bracco "La infiel", Bracco es, sin disputa, no solo uno de los primeros autores italianos, sino del mundo entero. Especialmente, en el estudio y conocimiento del corazón femenino hay muy pocos que le igualan. En "La infiel", por ejemplo ha producido un tipo de mujer interesantísimo, realizando un fino y

La obra se estrenó en el "Cómico" de Madrid, y fué uno de los mayores éxitos del coliseo de la calle Capellanes.

Aquí en el "Martí" la obra lleva un gran reparto, en el que figuran los nombres de los artistas mas aplaudidos de Santacruz, hecho que de antemano garantiza el éxito de "El Rey de la Martingala".

Para esta noche, en primera sección "Lysistrata", la opereta bufa de Lincke y en segunda doble: "Es mucho Madrid" y "La Liga de Naciones".

tará próximamente esta Capital, contratado por la Empresa Telón para actuar en el Teatro "Nacional".

"Il Secolo" dice lo siguiente, refiriéndose a la Signorina Salori:

"El Trovador" de anoche tuvo una característica interesante: la presentación de la joven contralto María Salori, que llegaba a nosotros procedida de excelente fama.

El público turinés ha escuchado tantas Azucenas famosas que parecía imposible sorprenderle en la interpretación de ese papel. Sin embargo, la Salori parece haber logrado eso imposible. Su versión del personaje verdiano fué tan cálida, tan apasionada, tan valiente y, al mismo tiempo, tan justa que el público, sorprendido y encantado, le tributó calurosas ovaciones."

CAMPOAMOR
5¼ Jueves 15 9½
SOBERBIO ESTRENO EN CUBA
Carl Laemmle presenta la Super Joya Universal titulado
EL CARROUSEL DE LA VIDA
(MERRY GO ROUND)
Destacándose en la magistral interpretación de los papeles principales la arrogante figura de
NORMAN KERRY
notable y talentoso actor
y la sugestiva belleza de la delicada estrella
MARY PHILBIN



Cinedrama de espectacular grandeza, de soberbio argumento, que relata los amores de un Príncipe Austriaco por una linda joven de la clase baja q' las conveniencias sociales hicieron desgraciados, obteniendo al fin la suprema dicha de unirse por las consecuencias de la guerra que destruyó el poderío de aquella Nación.
Revive detalles de la horrenda guerra Europea en sensacionales escenas.
Una espléndida producción que hará latir su corazón por las más intensas emociones.
ARTE LUJO
EMOTIVIDAD
AMERICA ARGENTINA A-9936
MUSICA ESPECIAL
Super Joya de THE UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORP - Sn. Lazaro 136

EL ALMA DE LAS TIERRAS LEJANAS

(VIENE DE LA PAG. TRES)

Figuraos algunos otros, más cohibidos por los enormes intereses o menos honestos a causa de un viejo morbo de decadencia...

Existen dos sitios que deben visitarse y observarse cuando se desea penetrar lo que por acá denominan el "in-side", y nosotros, con más propiedad, "el medio-ambiente". Los "depósitos" de Policía y los remates públicos de muebles.

En la Avenida del Colegio Mac-Gill están los dos grandes almacenes de mobiliarios y cachivaches que se sacan a licitación para cubrir las deudas de la gente fallida. Veréis allí el sillón dorado, la butaca de brocado rojo, la jaula del loro, un cacharro de loza holandesa, amarilleento, con un horrible floripondio azul, la redoma que exhibe desde principios del siglo pasado unas frutas de cera que parecen carne mortecina, el reloj de cuco, un canapé desfondado y lamentable al que se le salen las cerdas por las rendijas como a los viejos por las orejas, una "marquesita" en trípode, un costurero monísimo, regalo de un amor santo o dádiva de alguna caída dorada...

Los días de remate los dos locales ostentan su escandalosa bandera roja: una multitud de "brokers" y de viejas "ladies" se precipita e invade por entre las consolas vetustas, los cuadros arrinconados, las poltronas cojas... El hombre del martillo comienza su desoladora labor... Lentamente van saliendo trastes, alfombras viejas, bargueños, una espada antigua, un aguamanil de peltre, un bastón de estoque, puño de hueso—la cabeza de Bismark o la de Juana de Arco—un paraguas de forro verde, una trampa de coger ratas y un teodolito...

Los despojos de la ciudad, las riquezas de un día, la comodidad feliz. ¡Quizás cuántas de esas tristezas mísseras que leímos en "El Alma-

EL TEATRO DEL SILENCIO

"El Tema del Día"

"BODAS DE ODIO" SE ESTRENO AYER EN CAMPOAMOR Y CON GRAN EXITO

Lo que esperabamos nosotros ya que la cinta había gustado mucho en los Estados Unidos, donde se cobraron altos precios por las localidades debido al público que en cantidad excesiva se colocó en las afueras de los espectáculos donde la cinta se exhibió.

Mirian Cooper, no nos sorprendió con el trabajo exquisito por ella desarrollado en la magnífica película que hacemos objeto de estos comentarios.

Recordamos infinidad de producciones en que ella ha demostrado todo lo que vale.

Por el lado del reparto "Bodas de Odio" es excelente

Mirian Cooper, Forrest Stanley y Mitchell Lewis, han dejado sus nombres bien sentados en trabajos anteriores,

"Bodas de Odio" tiene un tema original.

El odio como génesis del matrimonio es un bonito tema, el atrevimiento de su exposición es tal en esta película, que el público se interesó extraordinariamente por el desenlace, a tal extremo, que cosa rara, nadie se retiró de las lunetas hasta el final de la exhibición

René Gorin es una encantadora muchacha, que se dedica con su padre a las tareas de la pesca por tradición que viene de tiempos inmemoriables.

En un naufragio, el padre de Rene muere por tratar de salvar a Gordom Gray, al que por esta causa cobra René un odio mortal. Gordom de madera excelente, se enamora perdidamente de René, la que se casa odiándolo y tal vez buscando en esta forma, la satisfacción de sus deseos de vengaza. Pero René es buena en el fondo y adivina en su esposo una belleza de alma exquisita. Este desengañado de su esposa busca en otros amores la satisfacción de las ansias de su corazón y entonces es cuando René se da cuenta de que quiere a su marido y trata de recobrarle por todos los medios.

Las diversas peripecias de este fotodrama son realmente muy interesantes y nuca nos atrajo tanto el deseiance de una obra como en "Bodas de Odio".

Mirian Cooper tiene en parte la culpa de nuestra admiración.

Borda su papel irreprochablemente.

Le da una fuerza extraordinaria el personaje principal de la obra que es la chiquilla René.

La Cía. cinematografica de Cuba, tiene ya dos estrenos en el bolsillo que han contribuido a fomentar su reputación.

"Tentación y Bodas de Odio" son cintas realmente especiales.

No nos extrañaría que Campoamor se colmara de espectadores nuevamente en el día de hoy.

Cuando no se engaña al público este siempre responde con efectividad.

"Piratas Perfumadas" es el nuevo estreno que para Diciembre, preparan los afortunados dueños de la citada compañía.

Pronto informaremos al público sobre "Piratas Perfumadas."

"Detrás de las Rocas"

Publicamos dos fotografías de Gloria Swanson luciendo "robes" de exquisita elegancia.

La interpretación de "Detrás de las rocas" tienen hecha su reputación como mujer elegante y bella.



Se va al cine en los Estados Unidos muchas veces para admirar



ce en esta obra después de una ausencia prolongada.

Su milagrosa figura ha hecho aquí como en todas partes.

¿Que ties Valentino?

¡Dichosa suerte la tuya!

Si todos los hombres fueran así, iba a escasear el elemento femenino en estado de cesantía o de soltería, como mejor querais.

El eterno problema del amor se debate en "Detrás de las rocas".

La oposición de los padres lleva a los muchachos a cometer locuras.

Es el peor sistema de nuestros ascendientes.

"Detrás de las rocas" tiene una trama muy interesante.

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

NOTAS VARIAS

PRINCIPAL DE LA COMEDIA

Está fija la atención teatral en el estreno de esta noche en el Principal de la Comedia, Mimí Aguglia dará a conocer hoy, en función de moda, la obra en tres actos de Roberto Bracco "La infiel", Bracco es, sin disputa, no solo uno de los primeros autores italianos, sino del mundo entero. Especialmente, en el estudio y conocimiento del corazón femenino hay muy pocos que le igualan. En "La infiel", por ejemplo ha producido un tipo de mujer interesantísimo, realizando un fino y profundo estudio psicológico.

La heroína, por lo mismo que tiene definido carácter, hondo sentido de humanidad, requiere una interpretación sobresaliente, una actriz ilustre, para poder manifestarse en la plenitud de su concepción. Mimí Aguglia ha estudiado este personaje con entusiasmo y cariño, poniendo en el todo su talento. Seguros estamos que ha de hacer de este tipo singular una creación de primer orden, a la altura de su fama. La famosa protagonista de "Malía", "Marianela" y "Una americana en París", ha de dar, asimismo, en "La Infiel" la plenitud de su arte y su gracia.

Y ya que hemos nombrado a "Una americana en París" informemos a nuestros lectores que Estrada, en vista de las reiteradas solicitudes del público, anuncia para las dos funciones del próximo sábado esta deliciosa comedia de Decourcelle El éxito alcanzado por Mimí Aguglia el domingo interpretándola, un éxito sin procedentes ni imitaciones posibles, obligan a la empresa a mantener en el cartel esta obra, que ya en la temporada anterior mereció los honores de ser la que mayor número de representaciones consiguió. Es una delicia que no cansa nunca ver representar esta obra a la ilustre actriz. Por otra parte, en la gran capital aun quedan algunos miles de personas sin disfrutar de este bello espectáculo. Nadie debe decir en la Habana que no ha visto a Mimí Aguglia representar "Una americana en París".

Mañana miércoles vuelve a la escena del Principal la graciosa comedia francesa "Un aviso telefónico".

MARTI

Para mañana miércoles anuncia "Martí" una función especial, una velada en honor del "tenor de las jotas", Salvador Gregori en el programa no podía faltar su gran triunfo personal: "La Alegría de la Huerta" en la que canta con singular acierto.

Con "La Alegría de la Huerta", forman el programa de la función de Gregori, "Bohemios" la deliciosa opereta del maestro Amadeo Vives, y la hermosa zarzuela de Serrano "Moros y Cristianos"

Para el viernes se prepara el estreno de "El Rey de la Martingala", divertida zarzuela de Antoñito Asenjo y Angel Torres del Alamo.

Asenjo y Torres del Alamo, son autores madrileñísimos; nadie como ellos hijos de Madrid, conocen los tipos y manejan los modismos de la villa del oso.

La obra se estrenó en el "Cómico" de Madrid, y fué uno de los mayores éxitos del coliseo de la calle Capellanes.

Aquí en el "Martí" la obra lleva un gran reparto, en el que figuran los nombres de los artistas mas aplaudidos de Santacruz, hecho que de antemano garantiza el éxito de "El Rey de la Martingala".

Para esta noche, en primera sección "Lysistrata", la opereta bufa de Lincke y en segunda doble: "Es mucho Madrid" y "La Liga de Naciones".

ACTUALIDADES

Hoy se estrena en Actualidades una graciosísima comedia alemana, que en todos los teatros de Europa alcanzó éxito extraordinario. Se titula: "El hombre del cinematógrafo" y está lleno de situaciones de gran fuerza cómica.

En "El hombre del cinematógrafo" trabajan las señoras y señoritas Orozco, Medel, García y los señores Serrá Salvó, Marquez, Velasco, Zapata y Gutiérrez.

Para la función de esta noche vale ochenta centavos la luneta.

A partir del jueves próximo el espectáculo se dividirá en dos tandas, una sencilla y otra doble. Los precios serán treinta centavos la luneta para la sencilla y de cincuenta para la doble.

Próximamente debut de Elisa Cavalcanti como tonadillera.

El jueves en función sencilla se estrenará "Fórmula 3 K 3" gran, éxito de risa. Para el jueves, en función doble, se anuncia el estreno de "La reina de laopereta". Y para el sábado, "Después del baile" tambien estreno.

La empresa de Actualidades está dispuesta a dar gran movimiento al cartel a fin de corresponder al constante favor que recibe del público que acude a aquel teatro.

TEATRO CUBANO

Pous, llevará a escena pronto en el "Teatro Cubano" su obra más popular, "Las Mulatas de Bam-bay".

Obra ligera, agradable, de travieso diálogo, de trama ingeniosa, de continuo desfilar de tipos, de música grata, canciones y bailes que invariablemente hacen las delicias del público, positivamente "Las Mulatas de Bam-bay" es en su género, un modelo.

"Las Mulatas de Bam-bay" triunfarán en el cartel del "Cubano" en breve.

En tanto que se dan los últimos "toques" a "Oh, Mister Pous" revista de gran espectáculo en la que tanto fían Pous y Gomis.

Para esta noche se anuncia en la primera tanda el divertido sainete "Son de la Loma" y en la segunda "Texana o Amor de India".

MARIA SALORI

Los periódicos llegados ultimamente de Italia traen ecos de los grandes triunfos que está obteniendo el en "Reggio" de Turín, la joven y notable mezzo-soprano María Salori valiosa artista romana que visi- contratado por la Empresa Telón para actuar en el Teatro "Nacional". "Il Secolo" dice lo siguiente, refiriendose a la Signorina Salori:

"El Trovador" de anoche tuvo una característica interesante: la presentación de la joven contralto María Salori, que llegaba a nosotros procedida de excelente fama.

El público turinés ha escuchado tantas Azucenas famosas que parecía imposible sorprenderle en la interpretación de ese papel. Sin embargo, la Salori parece haber logrado eso imposible. Su versión del personaje verdiano fué tan cálida, tan apasionada, tan valiente y, al mismo tiempo, tan justa que el público, sorprendido y encantado, la tributó calurosas ovaciones."

CIRCOS

Siguiendo la tradicional costumbre de la empresa del Circo Pubillones, los miércoles serán los días sociales para el espectáculo y mañana como primero, será el teatro "Nacional" el lugar de reunión de las distinguidas familias habaneras.

Para este primer miércoles de moda, se ha seleccionando un programa interesantísimo en el que figurarán los mejores actos contratados para la presente temporada.

En la función de la noche de hoy martes toman parte la bella japonesita Tzruco de Yamamcto. Acru Yamamoto, Flyin Yungs Tamaco, Renie and Carcass y el artista japonés Terutaro Koma.

Comenzará como de costumbre a las nueve.

El público se dispone a presenciar la gran cabalgata que llevará a efecto el jueves próximo, el gran Circo "Santos y Artigas", que recorrerá las principales calles de la Habana. Todos los artista que integran el mas completo y original elenco que ha venido a Cuba, se reunirán en el Malecón, San Lázaro, Belascoain, Concordia, Infanta, San Miguel, Galiano, San Joaquín, Cuatro Caminos, Calzada del Monte, Cienfuegos, Arenal, Calzada del Monte, Egido Monserrate, Prado, Zulueta y se disolverá frente al teatro "Payret".

La mejor señal de la animación que ha despertado este año el Gran Circo Santos y Artigas. está en la considerable y constante demanda de localidades que se recibe a diario en la Contaduría del teatro "Payret".

CINES

Nuevamente será exhibida en el teatro Campoamor, en sus tandas elegantes de las 5.15 y 9½ de hoy, el cinedrama titulada "Bodas de Odio" original creación de interesante argumento en cuya interpretación rivalizan Mirriam Cooper linda estrella y Forrest Stanley celebrado y notable dramatico.

Interesante programa ofrece hoy Fausto, repitiendo en sus tandas especiales de cinco y quince y nueve y cuarenta y cinco, el melodrama en seis actos "Juventud Florida" estrenado anoche con buen éxito.

FFigura como principal intérprete la encantadora estrella Helaine Hammerstein.

---

cado rojo, la jaula del loro, un cacharro de loza holandesa, amarillento, con un horrible floripondio azul, la redoma que exhibe desde principios del siglo pasado unas frutas de cera que parecen carne mortecina, el reloj de cuco, un canapé desfondado y lamentable al que se le salen las cerdas por las rendijas como a los viejos por las orejas, una "marquesita" en trípode, un costurero monísimo, regalo de un amor santo o dádiva de alguna caída dorada...

Los días de remate los dos locales ostentan su escandalosa bandera roja: una multitud de "brokers" y de viejas "ladies" se precipita e invade por entre las consolas vetustas, los cuadros arrinconados, las poltronas cojas... El hombre del martillo comienza su desoladora labor... Lentamente van saliendo trastes, alfombras viejas, bargueños, una espada antigua, un aguamanil de peltre, un bastón de estoque, puño de hueso—la cabeza de Bismark o la de Juana de Arco—un paraguas de forro verde, una trampa de coger ratas y un teodolito...

Los despojos de la ciudad, las riquezas de un día, la comodidad feliz. ¡Quizás cuántas de esas tristezas míseras que leímos en "El Almacén de Antigüedades" cuando Carlos Dickens fué la lectura predilecta de nuestra juventud!

Y en los depósitos de Outremont, de Notre Dame de Grace, de Westmount ¡qué colección humana más sórdida y astrosa! Rostros vulgares y achatados, brutalidad, alcohol, bajos instintos, ojillos feroces, uñas amarillentas, estriadas como las que sorprendiera Eugenio Sué en sus hampones... La chica llorosa y linda de traje raído—mitad grisetta mitad costurera—la apache insolente, la comadre rubicunda, de nariz atomatada que sabe "regir", como un sargento alemán su escuadra, quince o veinte esclavas blancas y dóciles, el jovenzuelo vicioso con manos exangües de santo o de ladrón, los de gorra chafada y ojos turbios de droga.

Estos "remates" de cosas humanas no pasan por ante el hombre del martillo. Desfilan delante del juez correccional, llorosos o desvergonzados, cínicos o taciturnos; y van saliendo en diversas direcciones y para diversos destinos: el penal, la labor forzada, otro juzgado... A veces queda suelto uno o una. Y cuando le echan a la calle lluviosa y fría, mira a todas partes como un animal abandonado a su suerte. La pobre gente delictuosa, al fin y al cabo, ve en la cárcel un hogar, como lo ve en el hospital la gente infeliz y honrada, o en la casa de lenocinio tarifado la niña con belleza y sin pan.

Hace algunas semanas una muchacha que fué llevada al "depósito" por vez primera en su vida y a quien el juez dejó en libertad tras varios días de arresto y luego de amonestarla en tono duro e insultante, fué a arrojarse entre las ruedas de un automóvil... Llevada a la casa de emergencias apenas pudo declarar, ya en la agonía, con los fémures destrozados: —Yo no soy una mujer mala; pero de ahora en adelante lo hubiera sido porque así lo declara el señor Juez. Después de haber estado un mes en ese lugar, yo no quiero vivir. ¡Dejadme tranquila!

Los médicos que reconocieron el cadáver declaran que estaba perfectamente virgen. Trabajaba para su madre anciana. Cayó en una redada general, en un "raid" terrestre que se hizo a la mansión de lenocinio adonde momentos antes se la había hecho llamar con el pretexto de darle algún trabajo de costura. Uno de los clientes quiso aprovechar el lance. Gritó, arañó. Vino el "patrol" del barrio, ella no supo explicarse; la casa era sospechosa; el bergante supo ensartar su historieta y... ¡ya sabéis cómo son de torpes y de incomprensivas estas gentes de la policía!

He aquí la pasión y muerte de Jane cualquier cosa.

Pasan cosas muy regocijadas en las ciudades con motivo de los "raids". Y de tanto reir hasta se nos saltan las lágrimas.

José Rafael POCATERRA.

Una producción cinematográfica interesantísima y notable, es la estrenada ayer, en el teatro Capitolio. Se titula "¿Por qué pecan las Mujeres?" y en ella desempeña el papel central la encantadora y talentosa actriz Alice Lake, la trama, brinda una sucesión de primorosos cuadros, manteniendo al publico pendiente del desenlace que resulta pleno de sorpresas. Capitolio, en vista del éxito alcanzado, exhibirá hoy, nuevamente, en las secciones elegantes de las cinco y cuarto y de las nueve y media, esta preciosa cinta.

EL "ANTONIO LOPEZ"

(POR RADIO)

Anoche a la una y cuarenta se recibió un despacho de este barco que dice:

"El vapor español "Antonio López", navega a esta hora sin novedad.

Su situación es la siguiente:

26,33 longitud Norte y 60,37 Oeste.

Se encuentra a 600 millas de la Habana".



Se va al cine en los Estados Unidos muchas veces, para contemplar los modelos preciosos que Paquín lanza por mediación de Gloria Swanson, cuyo cuerpo precioso se presta admirablemente para estas cosas.

"Detrás de las rocas" es la última película de Gloria Swanson y esta ha gustado tanto a los críticos newyorkinos que no hubo una sola voz discorde en cuanto a la afirmación de que la trama es admirable por la acción continuada.

RODOLFO VALENTINO, reaparece



El día quince se estrena en Fausto.

El concurrido espectáculo de Prado y Colón se colmará de espectadores.

"La Mujer y el Misterio"



Publicamos una fotografía de la mujer mas original del Cine.

Elena Maskowska.

Artista admirable ha hecho últimamente una película que viene admirablemente a su exótica personalidad.

Se llama "La Mujer y el misterio".

Película misteriosa y de intrigas, interesa grandemente desde los primeros instantes.

Se estrena en el cine Rialto prontamente.

Elena Maskowska, trabaja también en "Riqueza y Perdición".

Estas dos cintas son de la Internacional

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

SOCIALES

EL CONCURSO NACIONAL DE MATERNIDAD

En los amplios salones de la Secretaría de Sanidad se ha celebrado en la tarde de ayer una importante reunión del Jurado del Concurso Nacional de Maternidad.

La figura simpática, risueña, intensamente optimista del doctor José Antonio López del Valle presidió el acto, asistiendo los siguientes miembros del jurado: Ofelia Rodríguez de Herrera, Mina Pérez Chaumont de Truffin, Carmela Nieto de Herrera y Mercedes Marty de Baguer; los doctores Hernández, Plazaola, Aróstegui, Peña, Portela...

Entre los diversos acuerdos tomados figura principalmente el de nombrar madrinas de pascuas, que se comprometerán a donar a sus ahijados—por una sola vez—en las fiestas tradicionales de diciembre, regalos útiles: ropas, calzados, sombreros, mantas...

También se organizará—patrocinado por las principales damas de la alta sociedad habanera—una hermosa procesión de pascuas a la que asistirán todas las madres junto con sus hijos, robustos, plenos de vida. Al frente dedicha procesión irán el jurado, el elemento oficial, autoridades y prestigiosas damas que gentilmente donarán sus lujosos y relucientes automóviles en los que surgirán —como en estuches primorosos— las santas y nobles mujeres cubanas llevando en sus brazos a sus hijos.

Lo señora María Jaén de Zayas, esposa del señor Presidente de la República, ha sido nombrada primera madrina.

Las damas que deseen prestar valiosa cooperación a esta magna obra —en la que se rinde fervoroso culto a la maternidad—en calidad de madrinas pueden solicitar informes de las siguientes señoras: Mina Pérez Chaumont de Truffin: "Villa Mina", teléfono I-2228. Ofelia Rodríguez de Herrera: Batería de Santa Clara. teléfono F-1824. Carmela Nieto de Herrera: Calzada número 120, Vedado, teléfono F-2274. Mercedes Marty de Baguer: Quinta número 19 Vedado, teléfono F-5819.

BODA ELEGANTE

Luis Sánchez de Fuentes, joven simpático, distinguido hijo del notable músico cubano Eduardo Sánchez de Fuentes, se desposará en la noche del próximo 28, con la señorita Emma Betancourt y Arteaga, belleza delicada, serena, perteneciente a la alta sociedad camagüeyana.

ON DIT.....

Ayer publicamos esbozadamente el compromiso amoroso de una distinguida señorita de sugestiva belleza, que triunfa en nuestros salones con el prestigio de su elegancia y su hermosura y un joven político de grandes simpatías en el Partido Liberal. La petición anunciada para la tarde de ayer ha sido transferida para mañana.

He aquí una noticia que ha sido el tema palpitante de estos últimos días en la sociedad habanera.

LA CONDESA DEL RIVERO

La joven Condesa del Rivero, la bella e interesante dama Estela Machado de Rivero, esposa del distinguido Presidente de la Empresa "Diario de la Marina", celebró ayer sus días.

A su residencia de "Villa Azul", situada en lo más pintoresco del reparto "Alturas de Almendares", acudieron sus incontables amigas a testimoniar la simpatía y el afecto que profesan a una de las principales damas del gran mundo habanero donde brilla por su impecable elegancia y su magnífica belleza.

Reiteramos a la gentil Condesa del Rivero nuestros deseos por su ventura.

NOTA DE DOLOR

La señora María Sardiñas viuda de Guedes—dama respetable, distinguida—ha fallecido.

El sepelio de la noble matrona—verificado en la tarde de ayer—resultó una imponente manifestación de duelo, prueba evidente de las simpatías que gozaba en los círculos sociales.

A su hijo Salvador Guedes—opulento hacendado y caballero muy cumplido y cortés —enviamos nuestro mensaje de dolor en estos instantes de supremo quebrantamiento.

(Pasa a la pág. SEIS).

El Encanto
Habana

Ropa de cama

El otro día dijimos que la mantelería era una de nuestras especialidades más importantes.

Nuestra línea de manteles y de juegos llega, por su amplitud, a lo inconcebible.

Pues bien: lo mismo podemos decir de la ropa de cama.

Es imposible ver en parte alguna un conjunto tan escogido, tan extenso, tan original y multiforme como el que de ropa de cama presenta **El Encanto.**

Desde lo fácilmente asequible a los bolsillos más humildes, pasando por una interminable escala de calidades intermedias y siguiendo hasta lo que llamaremos suprafino, nada se puede pedir que no ofrezca, en asombrosa variedad, nuestra planta baja de Galiano y San Miguel.

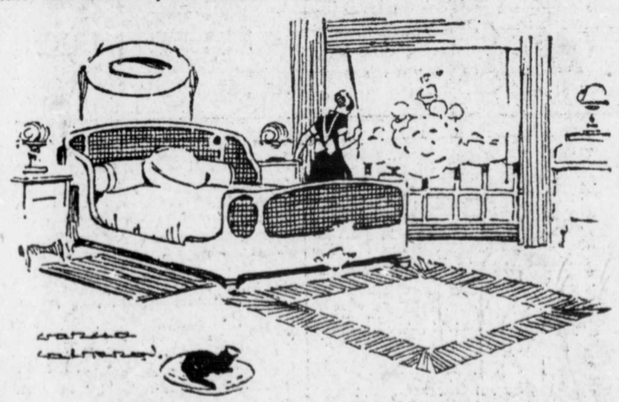
* * *

Con la ropa de cama nos sucede como con todo lo que vendemos.

Merced a la inmensa cuantía de nuestras ventas, todos los artículos que recibimos se agotan en seguida, y la necesidad de tener que reponerlos constantemente nos coloca en la más ventajosa de las situaciones: la de poder presentar siempre lo más flamante, lo más nuevo y selecto que se produce en los grandes centros manufactureros del mundo.

He aquí la conveniencia de comprar en **El Encanto:** porque en él se halla en todo momento cuanto se puede necesitar, y porque sus mercaderías, deliciosamente estilizadas, además de tener ese sello inexpresable que las hace inconfundibles, ofrecen la garantía de su exquisita novedad y su rigurosa flamancia.

Decir de un artículo que fué adquirido en **El Encanto** es la mejor ponderación que de su refinamiento y su **sprit** puede hacerse.



¿Detallar ahora nuestro surtido de ropa de cama?

No.

Preferimos suplicar a ustedes que nos hagan el favor de venir a verlo.

Está, como saben, en la planta baja de San Miguel y Galiano.

Allí podrán escoger entre una fabulosa variedad de sábanas de unión, caladas a mano, y sábanas de lino, finísimas, cameras y para camas de una persona, y sábanas de clase inferior para el personal doméstico; sobrecamas de ciqué, blancas y de color, entr. las que hay unas cameras que hemos marcado al precio especial de $3.25; juegos de cama muy finos, hechos a mano, con bordados al pasado y calados, a precios muy módicos.

De juegos de cama hemos preparado diversas series para facilitar la elección.

Series interesantísimas.

A los más bajos precios.

Y con ellas los juegos de alta calidad, de fantasía suprema. Juegos de cama bordados en riquísimas telas de lino. Con guarniciones de **cluny,** con aplicaciones de **filet,** con bordados al pasado, y calados, y al relieve, y con calados **fil-filet,** un trabajo primoroso que es la última novedad en esta clase de labores.

* * *

De frazadas también llegaron nuevos estilos, calidades y colores.

Como los demás artículos de cama, hemos marcado las frazadas a base de la mayor economía.

Este es el espíritu de los precios actuales de **El Encanto.**

Consecuencia lógica de "precio fijo".

EL DOCTOR ZAYAS HA SIDO VENCIDO EN SU PROPIO TERRENO, COMO LEGULEYO, SIN QUE LE VALIERAN SUS ARDIDES POLITICOS

AL MAESTRO, CUCHILLADA

Los Subterfugios del Presidente, Para Evitar la Interpretación del Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad Contra el Célebre Decreto 1572, han Sido Burlados por el Procurador Hernández Vilomara, que en el día de hoy ha Interpuesto el Recurso.

Sabido es que contra el Decreto del Presidente prohibiendo las reuniones de Veteranos y Patriotas, se preparaban varios recursos de inconstitucionalidad y el doctor Zayas, con distintas triquiñuelas puestas en juego, había burlado a los ciudadanos que acudieron a anunciarle su propósito de combatir en ese sentido al mismo tiempo del Alcalde Municipal el escrito que demuestra el haber sido aplicado al representado del procurador Hernández Vilomara el Decreto 1,572.

Ante esta autoridad hizo el anuncio el señor Hernández Vilomara y el Alcalde se dió por notificado y

EL DR. ZAYAS HA CAMBIADO SU LEMA. YA NO DICE "FE Y ADELANTE," SINO "SIN MALICIA PARA NADIE; CON CARIDAD PARA TODOS..."

En su último mensaje alude a la agitación de Veteranos y Patriotas

Con la misma falta de sinceridad con que vetó la ley de Lotería, exhorta ahora a que no se vote la no reorganiación

A las once de la noche se entregó ayer en Palacio a los repórters la copia del mensaje dirigido por el jefe del Gobierno al Congreso, al abrirse la nueva legislatura.

Se trata de cuarenta páginas impresas de **La Gaceta,** y no creemos, que nuestros lectores se hallen dispuestos a enfrentarse con tal cantidad de prosa presidencial. Por consiguiente, nos limitamos a transcribir algunos de los asuntos más interesantes que en el mensaje se tratan, con referencia a las más importantes cuestiones de actualidad.

LA PROTESTA DE LOS VETERANOS Y PATRIOTAS

Sobre "el estado político de la nación"—léase la protesta patriótico-veteranista—dice el mensaje del Presidente:

"El estado político de la Nación es satisfactorio, por cuanto la paz más absoluta impera en su territorio, sin que exista motivo fundado para temer su alteración, y, en desgraciado caso contrario, el Gobierno cuenta con medios suficientes a su inmediata restauración, y con la cooperación de la casi totalidad del pueblo, que sensatamente repudiará todo intento de turbarla y aislará de todo auxilio y simpatía a los pocos ilusos a malévolos que trastornen el orden de la República.

"Sin embargo, se ha procurado, por un grupo de ciudadanos y por alguno que otro órgano de la prensa periódica, producir alarma e infundir inquietud, con amenazas de revolución, airadas prédicas de moralización, y violentas exigencias de regeneración. El Gobierno, sin dejar de aplaudir todo deseo de moralizar, venga de quien venga, y de alabar todo propósito de mejoramiento de la Administración Pública, ha adoptado alguna medida de represión de la propaganda llevada a cabo por la llamada "Asociación de Veteranos y Patriotas", por medio de "meetings" o reuniones públicas, después que un Juez de Instrucción calificó esas reuniones de no pacíficas, de acuerdo con el artículo 177 del Código Penal. Salvo esa medida, el Gobierno ha querido mantener una ecuánime conducta, permitiendo todos los desahogos, a menudo incultos y descorteses, y carentes del freno de la buena educación, que oradores y escritores han tenido a bien ofrecer a la consideración de propios y extraños.

"En efecto, el Gobierno, por Decreto 1572, de 20 de octubre último, ha prohibido la celebración de nuevas reuniones de dicha Asociación, fuera de su local o domicilio social, y, al hacerlo, ha creído proceder de conformidad con el Código Penal, en su relación con las Leyes vigentes de Asociación y de Reunión, y sin infringir el artículo 28 de la Carta Constitucional.

"El Presidente de la República, en algunos casos, ha creído conveniente ejercitar su derecho de denunciar a los Tribunales actos o palabras que ha estimado delictuosos, y el Poder Judicial conoce de esos casos como de su competencia.

"En ningún momento el Ejecutivo ha estado impulsado por la cólera, y no ha tenido, ni tiene, propósito de contestar a injustificados ataques de que es objeto, en otra forma que procediendo como hasta ahora, "sin malicia para nadie, con caridad para todos".

Como se ve, el doctor Zayas ...

generosas actividades, he resuelto mantener aquellas disposiciones y seguir coadyuvando a la feliz resolución del problema. A ello cooperan, sin duda alguna, las recientes Leyes sobre reorganización de la Facultad de Medicina y creación del Stadium, siendo muy conveniente que el Congreso de la República adopte otras medidas legislativas, ya recomendadas, acerca de la Universidad y su organización y enseñanza."

UN ASUNTO CANDENTE. — LA PRORROGA DE PODERES

Sobre esta cuestión, en el Mensaje se dice con tono del más profundo respeto a los derechos ciudadanos:

"La proximidad del período señalado por el Código Electoral para la organización de los Partidos Políticos existentes y la constitución de cualesquiera otros de carácter nacional, provincial o municipal, ha puesto sobre el tapete, y es objeto de discusiones frecuentes, la conveniencia o inconveniencia de declarar en suspenso, nuevamente, esa parte del Código Electoral, como ya se verificó por la Ley de 2 de enero de 1922.

"El Ejecutivo sancionó la expresada Ley, porque fué acordada por una inmensa mayoría de los señores Congresistas de todos los Partidos representados ante los Cuerpos Colegisladores; pero no estuvo, en su fuero interno, conforme con la referida suspensión de los preceptos del Código Electoral en el sentido expuesto, y así lo hubo de manifestar, aplaudiendo cierta iniciativa del Partido Popular Cubano en pró de su reorganización. Ahora, por consiguiente, el Ejecutivo llama la atención del Poder Legislativo, recomendándole no suspenda el cumplimiento de aquellos preceptos, permitiendo así que se verifique una conveniente renovación de los organismos directores de los Partidos constituídos."

El Presidente recomienda al Congreso no intente de nuevo en su favor el inicuo despojo de los derechos políticos del pueblo, por medio de la no reorganización de los partidos.

No un simple consejo, un veto opuso el Ejecutivo a la ley de reforma de la Lotería, por el Congreso aprobada. Y todos recuerdan las conferencias subsiguientes en aquel veto, en las que el Ejecutivo aconsejaba a los congresistas que lo rechazasen, reconsiderando la jugosa ley.

El nuevo "camouflage" ya no pudo engañar a la opinión.

LOS DEPARTAMENTOS

Después de estos asuntos generales, el mensaje trata de los que se refieren a los distintos departamentos: peticiones de créditos, autoelogios, relaciones soporíferas y largas y áridas columnas de cifras.

Ni en esas cuarenta páginas ni en otras tantas podría el doctor Zayas convencer al país que está haciendo su felicidad.

LOS CIEGOS CLAMAN POR QUE SE LES OTORGUE EL DERECHO CONSTITUCIONAL DE INSTRUIRSE

DON PABLO BAGGIATO HA VENIDO DE ORIENTE PARA PEDIR QUE SE ORGANICE LA ESCUELA PARA LOS CIEGOS

BAGGIATO, PERDIDA LA VISTA EN LA NIÑEZ, SE HA HECHO DE UNA SOLIDA, AMPLIA CULTURA

Se Propone dar Conferencias en la Habana en Favor de la Escuela para los Pobres Ciegos

HEMOS recibido la visita de un ciego ilustre: Don Pablo Beggiato. Privado de la vista desde los primeros años de su vida, ha llegado a ser sin embargo un notable músico, y hombre de cultura general. Ante nosotros están sus pupilas, inmóviles, su rostro sin expresión. Pero se mueven sus labios y fluye su palabra sonora, docta, que desmenuza los temas, explaya ideas exquisitas. Este hombre ha adquirido una preparación completa, lo mismo que la hubiera podido obtener uno que vea perfectamente.

Este hombre, a pesar de su inmensa desgracia, sabe ocuparse de sus semejantes, y viene a la Habana procedente de Santiago de Cuba, con el fin de mover la piedad y el interés de los gobernantes, a fin de que se organice en la Habana una escuela para ciegos...



Dn. Pablo Beggiato

¿Por qué han de convertirse en limosneros? Los ciegos no tienen otro impedimento, pueden educarse como los otros hombres y ser útiles para sí mismos y para la Sociedad en que viven.

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

AL MAESTRO, CUCHILLADA

Los Subterfugios del Presidente, Para Evitar la Interpretación del Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad Contra el Célebre Decreto 1572, han Sido Burlados por el Procurador Hernández Vilomara, que en el día de hoy ha Interpuesto el Recurso.

Sabido es que contra el Decreto del Presidente prohibiendo las reuniones de Veteranos y Patriotas, se preparaban varios recursos de inconstitucionalidad y el doctor Zayas, con distintas triquiñuelas puestas en juego, había burlado a los ciudadanos que acudieron a anunciarle su propósito de combatir en ese sentido su decreto ante los tribunales de Justicia.

A las siete de la noche de ayer le fué notificada por la Policía Secreta al procurador señor Hernández Vilomara que también había anunciado la presentación de un nuevo recurso—la resolución del Presidente de la República en la que declara que no habiendo sido él el que aplicó el citado Decreto, no procedía darse por anunciado en la interposición del recurso anunciado.

Por esta resolución ha sido dictada fuera de término, pues procedía fuera resuelta dentro del tercer día de hecho, según dispone la Ley.

Efectivamente, el anuncio lo hizo el Procurador Hernández el día 9 y la resolución se dicta con fecha 12, pero se comunica por la noche, esto es, con tres días de transcurrido el término.

Ante la negativa del señor Presidente en resolver, el citado procurador había interpuesto ante el Presidente del Supremo, recurso de queja, para de esta manera hacerle creer al doctor Zayas que esperaba por su resolución para interponer el recurso.

Pero con habilidad había obtenido al mismo tiempo del Alcalde Municipal el escrito que demuestra el haber sido aplicado al representado del procurador Hernández Vilomara el Decreto 1,572.

Ante esta autoridad hizo el anuncio el señor Hernández Vilomara y el Alcalde se dió por notificado y emplazó en forma al procurador para ante el Supremo, con fecha 7 del mes actual y antes que el doctor Zayas resolviera el escrito presentado con la propia fecha que al Alcalde, en el día de hoy con las formalidades del caso, presentó el procurador Hernández ante el Tribunal Supremo el recurso de inconstitucionalidad contra el célebre Decreto según dice el doctor Zayas en su resolución ha sido interpuesto de acuerdo con ella, pues el Alcalde fué el que aplicó el Decreto, ante él hizo el anuncio el procurador, e interpuso el recurso.

Ahora se encuentra el Supremo en una situación difícil. Según los comentarios de la Ley hechos por el hoy Presidente de ese Tribunal, procede el anuncio ante el que dicta la resolución y no ante el que la aplica; y la Ley dice que ante este último procede el anuncio.

El diligente procurador ha hecho el anuncio ante el que la dictó y ante el que la aplicó, y se da por emplazado por el Alcalde e interpone el recurso y aguarda la resolución del Presidente. El recurso no podrá, pues, dejar de ser admitido.

Por esta vez, el doctor Zayas, será cogido en sus propias redes y su leguleyismo habrá fracasado.

HOMENAJE EN NEW YORK A LA MEMORIA DE GONZALO DE QUESADA

Un homenaje cariñoso y cálido fué tributado hace unos unos días en la Ciudad de Nueva York a la memoria de nuestro primer Ministro en Washington, Gonzalo de Quesada, que murió hace unos años ostentando la representación de nuestro país en Alemania. En la cena para conmemorar el 76 aniversario de la fundación de la Fraternidad Universitaria "Theta Delta Chi" fué anunciado por el Sr. Edward Stetson Griffling, buen amigo de Quesada y compañero suyo en los estudios universitarios, que su viuda le había donado a la casa club un hermoso cuadro del Parque Gonzalo de Quesada en la Habana. En frases cariñosas y de admiración sincera el Sr. Stetson Griffling recordó a nuestro ilustre diplomático, su labor como representante de Cuba en Washington y su entusisamo y lealtad a la asociación "Theda Delta Chi", aún a través de los años. Las palabras de Stetson Griffling fueron recibidas con una salva de aplausos y un voto de gracias por el donativo enviado a la señora Angelina M. de Quesada y sus hijos, por conducto del presidente de la fraternidad Sr. Norman Hackett, que en su carta conteniendo merecidos elogios al Sr. Quesada, dice "colgaremos en nuestra casa el cuadro como recuerdo de aquel que no solo significaba tanto para nosotros por sus éxitos en el terreno diplomático y literario, sino en su calidad de buen y fiel amigo que nunca le fué ingrato u olvidadizo de esta asociación".

SENADO

Celebró sesión ayer la Alta Cámara. Sesión breve. Duró el tiempo preciso para leer el mensaje presidencial y dar por reproducidos todos los proyectos de Ley pendientes de la anterior legislatura.

A las cinco y veinte finalizó una sesión que había comenzado después de las cinco de la tarde.

sado y calados, a precios muy módicos.

De juegos de cama hemos preparado

tuales de El Encanto.

Consecuencia lógica de "precio fijo".



y, al hacerlo, ha creído proceder de conformidad con el Código Penal, en su relación con las Leyes vigentes de Asociación y de Reunión, y sin infringir el artículo 28 de la Carta Constitucional.

"El Presidente de la República, en algunos casos, ha creído conveniente ejercitar su derecho de denunciar a los Tribunales actos o palabras que ha estimado delictuosos, y el Poder Judicial conoce de esos casos como de su competencia.

"En ningún momento el Ejecutivo ha estado impulsado por la cólera, y no ha tenido, ni tiene, propósito de contestar a injustificados ataques de que es objeto, en otra forma que procediendo como hasta ahora, "sin malicia para nadie, con caridad para todos".

Como se ve, el doctor Zayas, que tan caritativo se siente para todos, cuando da tanta caridad, aunque comprendimos que no material, necesita tal vez, afirma que el desdichado decreto 1,572, que prohibe las reuniones de los Veteranos y Patriotas, se funda en que un juez declaró esas reuniones "no pacíficas".

¿Pero las reuniones futuras? Entonces se trata de un juez-sibila.

El fundamento, según puede apreciarse, no puede ser más serio.

LA SITUACION ECONOMICA

Sobre la situación económica en el Mensaje se reproducen las cuentas galanas que el yerno Celso llevó a Washington.

Las palabras prosperidad, riqueza, opulencia, se usan frecuentemente en esta parte del lato documento.

LOS PROBLEMAS ESTUDIANTILES

Sobre los problemas estudiantiles, el doctor Zayas habla con delectación. Procura captarse las simpatías de los estudiantes, electores posibles para futuras reelecciones, y dice:

"Los problemas creados en la Universidad de la Habana, por las reclamaciones formuladas y las aspiraciones manifestadas, así por alumnos como por Profesores, tienden a su definitiva resolución, con evidente beneficio de la enseñanza y de la buena organización de ese Superior Cuerpo docente. A consecuencia del Decreto Presidencial Nº 1225, del mes de Agosto del año corriente, se encuentra en vías de constitución la Asamblea Universitaria, de la que se esperan ventajosos resultados.

"No debo ocultar que, en más de una ocasión, he titubeado en mantener la vigencia de los varios Decretos que he dictado, procurando supplir la falta de legislación, por una parte, y la confesada carencia de medio de acción de las autoridades y organismos universitarios, por otra, en vista de cierta tendencia de los estudiantes, cuya organización he tomado en cuenta, a mezclarse, como colectividad, en movimientos y propagandas ajenos por completo a los objetos o fines de su organización; así como en vista, también, de esporádicas manifestaciones de faltas de respeto y corrección, aparentemente apoyadas por la colectividad. Pero, considerando que los años juveniles, siendo propicios a esas desviaciones de la conducta adecuada, son, también, favorables a la rectificación y al definitivo encauzamiento de sus



Dn. Pablo Beggiato

desde los primeros años de su vida, ha llegado a ser sin embargo un notable músico, y hombre de cultura general. Ante nosotros están sus pupilas, inmóviles, su rostro sin expresión. Pero se mueven sus labios y fluye su palabra sonora, docta, que desmenuza los temas, explaya ideas exquisitas. Este hombre ha adquirido una preparación completa, lo mismo que la hubiera podido obtener uno que vea perfectamente.

Este hombre, a pesar de su inmensa desgracia, sabe ocuparse de sus semejantes, y viene a la Habana procedente de Santiago de Cuba, con el fin de mover la piedad y el interés de los gobernantes, a fin de que se organice en la Habana una escuela para ciegos. Nos habla de su proyecto con entusiasmo, con devoción. Dará conferencias, acudirá al Gobierno, pedirá la protección de las damas cubanas y de la Prensa. Tras las gafas negras que usa, vemos sus pupilas muertas, sus párpados contraídos. Este hombre posee un espíritu sublime. Piensa en sus hermanos también ciegos, y quiere luchar para que tengan la protección del Gobierno, de la Sociedad.

—Los ciegos—afirma Beggiato—también son ciudadanos. La ley les impone todos los deberes y le reconoce por tanto todos los derechos. El derecho a la instrucción oficial no puede negárseles. Y es lo que vamos a pedir.

LA VIDA DE BEGGIATO

Don Pablo Beggiato nació en Vicenza (Italia) siendo hijo de una distinguida familia. Cuando había cumplido un año, un accidente desgraciado lo dejó ciego. Seis años después ingresaba en el Instituto Confliglachic de Padua, comenzando su educación. Su instrucción fué general, pero llamó pronto la atención por sus excepcionales aptitudes para la música. A los diez y seis años la comisión Paduana de Santa Cecilia le confirió el título de Maestro en órgano. Su carrera artística ha sido larga y gloriosa, habiendo desfilado por los más eminentes conservatorios de Europa, como un privilegiado. Cuando la gran guerra mundial, se vió obligado a salir de Europa, trasladándose a Santiago de Cuba donde fué llamado para ejercer como organista de la Catedral.

UNA ESCUELA PARA CIEGOS EN CUBA.

En Santiago de Cuba el Maestro Beggiato luchó con denuedo para fundar la primera Escuela de Ciegos de Cuba, lo que logró en 1921, constituyéndose la Asociación Protectora de los Ciegos denominada "Valentín Hauy". Las generosas damas orientales cooperaron con todo entusiasmo en esta obra.

Esa Sociedad, sin apoyo oficial, ha podido hacer poco hasta ahora. Don Pablo Beggiato, que la preside, ha venido hasta esta capital para lograr que el Gobierno preste su apoyo, a fin de que en esta capital se instale una Escuela, con recursos y capacidad, que sea de utilidad para los desventurados que no ven.

LOS CIEGOS PUEDEN SER UTILES.

El señor Beggiato nos expresa su visión del asunto con estas palabras:

—El ciego merece ser atendido. ¿Por qué han de convertirse en limosneros? Los ciegos no tienen otro impedimento, pueden educarse como los otros hombres y ser útiles para sí mismos y para la Sociedad en que viven.

—Yo he de exponer este asunto en todas partes, llamar a todas las puertas, clamar en todos los centros oficiales. En Cuba hay muchos ciegos que merecen amparo. Por el artículo 31 de la Constitución deben recibir instrucción.

—Pero aparte de ésto, un supremo sentimiento de piedad, debe mover a todos para que esa Escuela de Ciegos sea creada, quitándose a la Sociedad futura la carga de esos ciegos limosneros, inútiles, ignorantes... ¿Cómo es posible que en medio de las ideas que hoy predominan en la Civilización queden los ciegos abandonados a su suerte?

LAS CONFERENCIAS QUE SE DARAN.

El señor Beggiato, según nos informa, organizará una serie de conferencias en esta capital, que se anunciarán muy pronto, a fin de exponer ante el pueblo los ideales que persigue y recabar de todos apoyo a sus planes.

Los temas que tratará en esas conferencias, son los siguientes:

—Del ciego y de la reivindicación de su derecho a la instrucción en la Sociedad.

—La instrucción obligatoria y gratuita para niños ciegos de Cuba.

—La redención moral e intelectual del ciego mediante la instrucción.

—Valentín Hauy y su obra, como primer iniciador de las Escuelas de Ciegos en Francia.

—Luis Braille y la escritura para ciegos.

UN LLAMAMIENTO A LAS DAMAS DE CUBA.

El señor Beggiato hará un llamamiento a las damas de Cuba para que lo auxilien en esta obra. Llamará a todos los corazones femeninos, para que, más sensibles, más piadosos, cooperen a levantar la escuela de los infelices privados de la luz.

Beggiato se propone organizar la "Unión Nacional de Damas Cubanas Pro-Ciegos".

Don Pablo Beggiato nos habla de estos empeños con calor, con entusiasmo. Ha venido de Santiago de Cuba para emprender esta labor ardua, esta jornada formidable contra la indiferencia oficial. Pero se le sumarán sin duda pronto muchos corazones. Su empeño es tan digno de cooperación, de aliento, que pronto serán muchos sus cooperadores.

Es de esperarse que la labor de este hombre que lucha por sus hermanos en desgracia, tenga un eco fecundo en todas partes.

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

SOCIALES

LA COMPAÑIA DE OPERA

La empresa Tolón ha anunciado definitivamente las tres primeras óperas que se han de cantar en la primera semana del abono a la gran Compañía de Opera que actuará en Diciembre en el teatro "Nacional". Estas operas—elegidas por dicha empresa de acuerdo con el amplio criterio artístico del maestro Bracale son: "Aida", "Rigoletto" y "Manón".

Con la primera de estas óperas se inaugurará la temporada lírica y debutará el admirable y admirado tenor Hipólito Lázaro. Con la segunda ópera se presentará ante el público habanero el Comm. Carlo Galeffi; y la tercera servirá para que Genoveva Vix, la exquisita cantante francesa, demuestre la justicia de los altos elogios que le ha tributado la crítica mundial....

La "Aida" inaugural tendrá como característica su presentación deslumbrante, fastuosa. Las decoraciones pintadas especialmente para esta temporada son verdaderamente notables.

El "Rigoletto" de la segunda función de abono contará con un reparto magnífico; Carlo Galeffi, el genial barítono debutará con el "role" de protagonista; Lázaro interpretará el Duque de Mantua; Tina Paggi, la notabilísima soprano ligera será una Gilda sorprendente, y Vincenzo Bettoni, el bajo tan aplaudido por nuestro público será un Sparafucile insuperable.

"Manón"—en la tercera de abono—será la nota más intensa de exquisitez y feminidad que pueda proporcionar el espectáculo lírico. Genoveva Vix, embajadora del arte y de la elegancia parisina, dueña de todos los encantos del canto y de la escena llevará hasta su límite extremo el arte de la interpretación, dando al sugestivo perssonaje massenetiano todo el primor, toda la gracia y el poder subyugador de la mujer.

Las personas que deseen abonarse pueden asistir a la Contaduría del "Nacional" o a la oficina de Edwin T. Tolón, Manzana de Gómez No. 314.

En la doble herradura de los palcos y en el elegante "parterre" de nuestro primer coliseo surgirán las mujeres cubanas, bellezas magníficas, incomparables, deslumbrantes de joyas, bajo las sedas y las vaporosas gasas de sus regias "toilettes".

El Dr. Armando Villaverde.

Repentinamente acometido de un fulminante y grave ataque de apendicitis, ayer fué operado por el ilustre facultativo doctor Presno, en la quinta "La Covadonga", nuestro particular y querido amigo el joven y eminente doctor Villaverde, facultativo también de la gran casa de Salud del Centro "Asturiano", cuyo gabinete es uno de los más concurridos por nuestra mejor sociedad.

La operación practicada al doctor Armando Villaverde fué muy delicada, y su estado era ayer de bastante gravedad, aunque los médicos que lo asisten confían en que su joven y vigorosa naturaleza logre triunfar de la dura prueba a que está sometida.

Constantemente ha sido visitada "La Covadonga" por las numerosas amistades del distinguido enfermo, que ha ido a enterarse de su estado.

Hago fervientes votos por el pronto restablecimiento del querido y buen amigo.

Fiancailles.

Rosita Mendive-flor de gracia y belleza adorable- ha formalizado sus relaciones amorosas con el joven ingeniero Juan Gonzalo Salina.

El señor José A. Simpson, director de la Escuela Azucarera, formuló la petición oficial ante el padre de la linda "fiancée".

Y Abelardo Portela, director de la Granja Agrícola de la Habana, ha pedido la mano de la encantadora señorita María Ramírez Meneses, gentil vecinita del "quartier" de la Víbora.

Enhorabuena.

Regreso.

Ha regresado de los Estados Unidos la bella señorita Mimí Lombard a la que enviamos nuestro cordial saludo de bienvenida.

Viajero.

El doctor Justín Franco, letrado de vasta cultura y amigo de nuestro mejor afecto embarca mañana con dirección a los Estados Unidos.

Lleve un feliz viaje.

Del gran mundo.

La señorita "Cusita" González Tabernilla—blonda belleza—contraerá matrimonio en la noche del 21 del actual.

La ceremonia nupcia se verificará en la casa de los padres de la novia y en la mayor intimidad.

Traslado.

Los esposos Carmela Acebal—secretaria diligente de la Primera Dama de la República—y Emilio Mediavilla, han trasladado su residencia para la casa calle de Trocadero número 115, esquina a San Nicolás.

Prosperidades.

Ayer....

Ayer celebró sus días René B. Lluberes, Cónsul de la República Dominicana en la Habana, joven de amplia cultura a quien nos unen lazos de afecto.

Reiteramos nuestra sincera felicitación al dilecto amigo.

M. B.

Ultimo día



Hoy es la tercera y última de las jornadas de nuestra exposición de modelos y novedades; seguirá la misma decoración en los salones, pero vestiranse de nuevo los muñecos.

Más llanamente: hoy vestirán los maniquíes nuevos modelos.

Exhibiremos nuevos vestidos, nuevos trajes y, nuevos sombreros también; artículos que no hemos presentado antes queriendo garantizar un buen final a lo que tuvo un esplendente comienzo.

Porque el primer día —el sábado— a pesar del estado inclemente del tiempo, colmáronse los salones de una concurrencia numerosa, entusiasta, distinguidísima; como hace mucho tiempo que no vimos congregada en lugar alguno.

Hecho de que puede dar fe la mencionada concurrencia; algunos centenares de testigos presenciales.

Esta nuestra segunda exposición de la temporada ha patentizado— de una manera clara, positiva, concluvente— que nuestros almacenes conquistaron un nuevo galardón.

El Hogar de las Modas, frase feliz que se les aplicó un día, es hoy cumplido vaticinio.

Con honores de título bien ganado.

Muchas gracias a nuestra clientela que respondió a la invitación que hicimos superando los más halagüeños cálculos.

Ahora preparamos la exposición de Diciembre que coincidirá con la inauguración oficial de nuestro edificio.

Tenemos empeño, verdadero empeño de superar con ella el éxito de esta y de la exposición anterior.

Para entonces habrá llegado el resto de las novedades de invierno que tenemos adquiridas en los principales centros de la Moda: nuevos modelos de vestidos, de trajes, de abrigos, de capas y de salidas de teatro.

Y muchas telas de fantasía; géneros de novísima factura cuyo envío ya nos han anunciado.

Amén de valiosas pieles que vienen a enriquecer la hermosa colección que hoy presentamos.

ASTRAKANES

Llegó un surtido esplendido. Muchas calidades, varios anchos (medio, uno, y uno y medio metros) y diversos colores.

Blancos con manchas negras; de colores enteros (blanco, negro, carmelita, topo, gris plata...); e imitando las pieles de la chinchilla, el topo, el castor...

SEDAS

Tafetán, de clase extra, en surtido de colores, a $1.85 la vara.

Charmeuse de metro y medio de ancho, en todos los colores, a $1.75.

Charmeuse francés, clase extra, de vara y media de ancho, en todos los colores de moda, a $3.40.

Crepé Cantón liso, surtido de colores, a $2.45.

Radium, en todos los colores, a $2.45.

Crepé Cantón de vara y media de ancho, en veinte dibujos muy originales, a $2.45 la vara.

ALMACENES FIN DE SIGLO

ESTACION TERMINAL

MOVIMIENTO GENERAL DE VIAJEROS. LOS TRENES REGULARES.

LOS RESTOS DE LA SEÑORA VIUDA DE GUEDES, TRASLADADOS A ESTA CAPITAL.

Ayer, en el tren Directo de Cienfuegos, fueron trasladados, de Manguito a esta capital, con el objeto de darles sepultura en la Necrópolis de Colón, los restos de la señora María Sardiña viuda de Guedes, fallecida anteayer, en dicho lugar.

Familiares y amigos de la extinta, llegaron en el referido tren, acompañando el cadáver.

La señora Sardiña viuda de Guedes, era madre del señor Salvador Guedes, propietario del central "Araujo" y Presidente de la Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos, a quien, por tan sensible pérdida, enviamos nuestra condolencia, que hacemos extensiva a todos sus familiares.

EL VICEPRESIDENTE DEL FERROCARRIL DE CUBA

Ayer, en el coche-salón "Yariguá", agregado al tren de la tarde, regresó a Camagüey, el señor John Sesser, Vicepresidente del Ferrocarril de Cuba.

EL GOBERNADOR DE CAMAGÜEY

Ayer, en el tren de la tarde, llegó a la Terminal, el comandante Rogerio Zayas Bazán, Gobernador de Camagüey.

EL CLUB "ALMENDARES"

Ayer, en el tren de la tarde, regresó a esta capital, procedente de Santa Clara, el club de Base Ball "Almendares".

TREN DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Por este tren llegaron ayer de.

Guantánamo: Rafael Díaz Suárez y familiares.

Santiago de Cuba: Carlos Dominici, su esposa, su hija, la señora Mercedes Dominici de Silva y sus niños: los Representantes a la Cámara Luis Felipe Salazar y Ramón de León; Ernesto Molinet. El Cobre: el prebístero Ontónori, párroco de aquel lugar. Central "Stewart": José Saavedra y familiares. Camagüey: la señora Josefa de Lara y la señorita Gloria Paola, el senador Adolfo Silva. Ciego de Avila: la señora Feliciana Piat viuda de Reyes y familiares. Matanzas: el doctor Ricardo Silvera.

TREN A SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Por este tren fueron ayer a:

Central "Cunagua": D. Claudio González de Mendoza.

Matanzas: el General Ramón Montero. Perico: Pedro Villegas. Cárdenas: Luis Mendoza. Central "Chaparra": G. Menocal y su esposa. Central "Senado": Emilio Sánchez y familiares. Santa Clara: Luis Hernández y familiares. Camagüey: Avila: Leonardo Muñoz y señora. Avia Leonardo Muñoz y señora. Santiago de Cuba: Vicente Romero y familiares.

VIAJEROS QUE LLEGARON AYER

Por distintos trenes llegaron ayer de:

Colón: J. F. Trujillo; José Mayoz.

Cienfuegos: el conocido empresario teatral Luis Rodríguez Arango. Matanzas: Luis A. Méndez y familiares.

Carreño: Pedro I. Domínguez. Jovellanos: Nicolás de la Torre. Cappedevila: la señorita Charito García Cortés.

VIAJEROS QUE SALIERON AYER

Por distintos trenes fueron ayer Paso Real de San Diego: René Villaverde.

Quivicán: el doctor Federico Toldrá y su esposa, la señora Mercedes Ferrer de Toldrá. San Felipe: el doctor Adolfo Hernández.

Jovellanos: el doctor Catá Benavides: Manuel Milera. Aguacate: la señora Pinó de Díaz y la señorita Mariana Pino: el consejero provincial Severiano Pulido. Matanzas: Francisco Ravelo. Cárdenas: Carlos de la Rosa, Alcalde de dicha Municipalidad.

NOTICIAS DEL PUERTO

Plausible rasgo de don Julián Alonso ... ...

Nuestro particular y distinguido amigo señor don Julián Alonso, gerente director de la Empresa Naviera de Cuba, ha tenido la atención de conceder un pasaje de primera clase, completamente gratis, desde la República de Santo Domingo, hasta el puerto de la Habana, al coronel de la Guerra de Independencia señor Marcos del Rosario, compañero del Apóstol Martí, quien viene a Cuba

El día 11 y con objeto de celebrar el aniversario de la firma del Armisticio se organizó a bordo una ceremonia que resultó imponente.

Formada toda la tripulación francesa de servicio y a presencia del numeroso pasaje, un cornetín dejó oír un prolongado toque de silencio y, en ese momento, quedaron paralizadas todas las máquinas del buque así como la tripulación permaneció cuadrada y con el mayor respeto

materias aduanales (Jefes de Negociados, Agentes de Aduanas, comerciantes importadores, etc..) que sean ellos los que le sirvan de asesores y después de confeccionado el Reglamento será elevado a la aprobación del, señor Secretario de Hacienda.

Como Secretario de esta Comisión actuará el doctor Ganz.

Otro de los problemas del doctor José María Zayas es lograr de la "Port Of Havana Dock" el cumplimiento de una escritura por la cual esa compañía tiene que ceder a la Aduana la parte superior del Espigón de la Machina, pasando el Departamento de Inmigración para los altos del nuevo Espigón de Santa Clara. Este último traslado no se ha efectuado ya porque la Hacienda no le ha situado el crédito necesario al Departamento de Inmigración.

El "Excelsior"

Este vapor de bandera americana llegó ayer tarde procedente de New Orleans, conduciendo carga general y pasajeros.

Llegaron en este buque los señores A. L. Chacon; A. Vasconcelos; F. O'Neil Mary F. Henderson; Mercedes de Morales y familia; E. Meyer y familia; Bernardo B. Basado; Robert Edgar y familia; José Goicoda y otros.

También trajo este buque 15 chinos



Hoy, Ultimo Día

De nuestra segunda exposición de modelos franceses de invierno.

VESTIDOS DE CALLE

Y

TOILETTES DE NOCHE



El "Abangarez"

También tomó puerto en la tarde de ayer procedente de New Orleans, el vapor americano "Abangarez", que trajo carga general y pasajeros.

El "Hareriev"

Conduciendo carga general tomó puerto al mediodía de ayer, procedente de Mobila, el vapor danés de este nombre.

Los Ferries

Los ferries "Joseph R. Parrott" y "Estraa Palma", llegaron ayer procedente de Key West, conduciendo 26 wagones de carga general cada uno.

En el "Estrada Palma" llegaron también seis pasajeros.

El "Somoarville"

Conduciendo un cargamento de miel en tránsito llegó ayer por la mañana a este puerto el vapor dominicano de este nombre, que procedía de Sagua.

El "Orizaba"

Al mediodía de hoy tomó puerto, procedente de New York el vapor de bandera americana "Orizaba" que trae 205 pasajeros y 2.250 toneladas de carga general entre ellas: 80 toneladas de harina: 220 cajas de leche condensada y 3,000 bultos de nevera.

El "Méjico"

En la Agencia de la Ward Line se recibió ayer un aerograma de la Agencia de esa compañía en New York por el cual se sabe que el vapor correo americano "Méjico" llegó antier por la noche a aquel puerto felizmente en su viaje desde la Habana.

El "Suriname"

Para esta tarde tiene anunciado su arribo a este puerto el vapor americano "Suriname", que viene en viaje desde Tela (Honduras), conduciendo carga general y pasajeros para la Habana y en tránsito para New Orleans.

El "Toloa"

Conduciendo carga general y pasajeros tomará puerto mañana por la mañana el vapor correo inglés "Toloa", que procede de Puerto Limón.

Este buque seguirá viaje el jueves al medio día para New York llevando carga general y pasajeros.

El "Ebro"

Este vapor de nacionalidad inglesa, llegará a la Habana procedente de New York el próximo día 16, conduciendo carga general y pasajeros para la Habana y en tránsito para Sur América.

El "Pastores"

Procedente de New York llegará a este puerto mañana por la mañana el vapor correo americano "Pastores", que trae pasajeros y 918 toneladas de carga general: entre ellas: 895 cajas de leche condensada: 3.300 sacos de frijoles: 20 rollos de cables: 9 automóviles: 1 550 sacos de trigo: 850 sacos de harina: 734 toneladas de madera: 600 sacos de cebollas; y 12 toneladas de refrigerador.

El "Orita"

Para el día 21 del corriente mes tiene anunciado su

LA UNIVERSIDAD EN EL PERU, SEGUN HAYA DE LA TORRE. Y LA REVOLUCION

UNA CONFERENCIA VALIOSA

Anoche, en el círculo Obrero de la Calle de Zulueta, y ante un auditorio de cerca de mil personas, pronunció una elocuentísima conferen-

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

NOTICIAS DEL PUERTO

Plausible rasgo de don Julián Alonso ... ...

Nuestro particular y distinguido amigo señor don Julián Alonso, gerente director de la Empresa Naviera de Cuba, ha tenido la atención de conceder un pasaje de primera clase, completamente gratis, desde la República de Santo Domingo, hasta el puerto de la Habana, al coronel de la Guerra de Independencia señor Marcos del Rosario, compañero del Apóstol Martí, quien viene a Cuba en pobrísimo estado para recibir la pensión que el Gobierno de la República le ha concedido.

Como este rasgo ha tenido muchos el caballeroso don Julián Alonso.

El "Cádiz"

Procedente de Galveston y Nueva Orleans llegó ayer tarde el vapor correo español "Cádiz", de la Compañía de Pinillos, que conduce un valioso cargamento para España.

Trajo este barco 15 pasajeros de los cuales 8 han sido devueltos por las autoridades de Inmigración de los Estados Unidos por las siguientes causas: uno por haber desembarcado en las costas norteamericanas fraudulentamente, habiendo utilizado una embarcación menor para hacer la travesía desde la Habana a la Florida, otro que fué como polizón y los restantes, por haberse introducido por la Frontera de Méjico a territorio americano y cuya procedencia era Cuba, habiendo embarcado en el puerto de la Habana en el vapor "Sparndam".

Tres de estos últimos individuos ingresaron en Triscornia por llevar menos de seis meses de residencia en Cuba y los restantes quedaron en libertad.

Este buque seguirá viaje a las 4 de la tarde de hoy para Barcelona, vía puertos de Canarias, conduciendo carga general y pasajeros.

El "Infanta Isabel"

Ayer debió de haber salido de Vigo para la Habana el vapor correo español "Infanta Isabel", que trae carga general y pasajeros.

El "Cartago"

Procedente de Tela (Honduras), conduciendo 4 pasajeros para la Habana y carga general y pasajeros para los New Orleans, llegó ayer el vapor americano "Cartago", que acaba de sufrir una importante reparación en sus cámaras de las cuales resulta que el buque ha sido mejorado notablemente.

El "Oroya"

Procedente de Liverpool, Lanzarote, Santander, Coruña y Vigo llegó ayer tarde el vapor inglés "Oroya", que trajo carga general, 515 pasajeros para la Habana y 396 en tránsito para puertos centros y sudamericanos.

Una feliz travesía realizó el "Oroya" sin el menor contratiempo.

El día diez se organizó una brillante fiesta a bordo, como despedida del buque a sus pasajeros reinando la mayor alegría.

El día 11 y con objeto de celebrar el aniversario de la firma del Armisticio se organizó a bordo una ceremonia que resultó imponente.

Formada toda la tripulación francas de servicio y a presencia del numeroso pasaje, un cornetín dejó oír un prolongado toque de silencio y, en ese momento, quedaron paralizadas todas las máquinas del buque así como la tripulación permaneció cuadrada y con el mayor respeto todos los que estaban a bordo permanecieron en esa actitud durante 10 minutos, como homenaje de respeto para todos los que sucumbieron en la gran conflagración europea.

Diplomático Inglés

Entre los pasajeros de tránsito del vapor "Oroya" figuran Lord Herbest Hervey, Ministro de Inglaterra en el Perú.

También viaja el Gerente de la importante negociación minera de Bolivia señor M. J. Duncan; el señor W. G. Buchanan, rico comerciante de Valparaíso y un grupo de personalidades chilenas y argentinas que regresan a sus países después de haber permanecido el verano en Europa.

Para la Habana han llegado en este vapor el Magistrado señor Alfredo de Castro Bachiller y familia; los señores Antonio Bautista Mier; Elov Gómez uPente; Manuel U. Martínez y familia; Luis Sánchez Zauas; Eustaquio Meno; José Noval Medio y familia; Manuel R. García; Angel Gómez Puente; Juan M. Pardo; Ramón Fernández; Vicente Santos; Ramón Muñoz; Miguel Tosina y señora; Delmasio Giraldi y familia; Mario Morello y señora y el resto del pasaje llegados por este buque son inmigrantes.

El "Cuba"

Procedente de Tampa y Key West y conduciendo carga general y 159 pasajeros, tomó puerto en la tarde de ayer el vapor americano "Cuba".

Entre los pasajeros llegados por este vapor anotamos a los señores: Faustino Fernández; Manuel Alvarez; Generosa Fernández; José A. Suárez; Emilia Amaya; Roque Bernal; Julio P. de Terán; Guadalupe Riera; José Díaz; Dolores Abreu e hija.

Don Leandro J. Rionda y señora; Andrés S. Fernández; Claudio Servia y señora; señor Luis Roseins y familia; Antonio Fernández y familia.

Don Teodoro de Zaldo y señora; señor Carlos Partagás e hijas; señora Pilar Ponce de León; señor Eduardo J. Chibas y familia; Simón Godínez y familia; Leonardo Andrés; María Villamil; Tomás A. Gray y familia.

El Ministro de Cuba en el Perú señor Luis A. Baralt y familia, y otros.

A bordo de este buque embarcarán en la mañana de hoy para los Estados Unidos por la vía de Key West los siguientes pasajeros: Julio Mira; Alfonso Suárez; Consuelo Carral; Mario Díez; Pedro Mora; Mariano Márquez; Martín Alfonso y señora, y otros.

A bordo del vapor americano "Cuba" fuimos informados que en estos días llegaron a la Habana un gran número de dentistas y médicos americanos que se encuentran en convención en Jacksonville.

De La Aduana

Mañana miércoles, a las tres de la tarde tendrá efecto la primera reunión de la Comisión integrada por Jefes de Negociados de la Aduana de la Habana y que ha sido designada por el Administrador doctor José María Zayas, para recopilar todos los datos, leyes, reglamentos, ordenanzas y disposiciones y que van a ser estudiadas y refundidas en un nuevo reglamento.

Hablando ayer tarde con el doctor José María Zayas, nos dijo que desde que fué nombrado Administrador de la Aduana de la Habana abrigó el propósito de dotar a ese superior Centro de recaudación de la República, de un Reglamento interior, capaz de llenar todas las necesidades y aspiraciones tanto para los empleados de la Aduana encargados de hacer cumplir la Ley, como para los comerciantes importadores y sus Agentes que están interesados en primer término en que la legislación sea diáfana para evitar que se le cobren sumas demás, por malos aforos o por interpretaciones torcidas de órdenes antiguas y que no se ajustan al moderno sistema de comercio.

El Artículo 15 de las Ordenanzas en su parte tercera dispone que entre las funciones de los Administradores de Aduanas figuran las de dotar a esas dependencias de los Reglamentos interiores correspondientes y basados en esa disposición es que el doctor Zayas ha convocado a la Junta mencionada.

No deseando el doctor Zayas tomar la iniciativa por sí sólo, ha querido para que el mencionado Reglamento resulte más acabado, que se discuta previamente por las personas que se consideran expertas en

De nuestra segunda exposición de modelos franceses de invierno.

VESTIDOS DE CALLE

Y

TOILETTES DE NOCHE

Abierta de 8 a. m. á 6 p. m.

ENTRADA LIBRE

La Casa Grande
Habana

BOTON "LA ESFERA"
MARCA REGISTRADA
Unico de Garantía



Pídase en Ferreterías y Garages.
Agentes:
FRANCISCO PLA Y C.
(S. en C.)
Avenida de Italia 49, 51 y 53.

Movimiento De La "Navierra"

La Empresa Naviera de Cuba tiene en el día de hoy el siguiente movimiento en sus buques:

El vapor "Julián Alonso" está cargando para la Costa Norte.

"La Fé", está cargando para Nuevitas, Manatí y Puerto Padre.

El "Cayo Mambí", está cargando para la Costa Sur.

El "Baibarién", está cargando para el puerto de su nombre.

"Las Villas" está en Niquero.

El "Guantánamo", está en el puerto de su nombre.

"El Rápido", está en Guantánamo.

El "Baracoa", está en Manatí.

El "Puerto Tarafa", está en Nuevitas.

El "Cienfuegos" está en Tunas de Zaza.

El "Habana", está en Puerto Padre.

El "Gibara", está en Puerto Tarafa.

El "Santiago de Cuba", está en Guantánamo.

El "Antonio del Collado", está cargando para Vuelta Abajo.

El "Cayo Cristof" está en Cienfuegos.

Los Salidas De Ayer

En el día de ayer han salido los siguientes vapores

El americano "Governor Cobb" y los ferries "Joseph R. Parrot" para Key West.

El americano "Cartago", para New Orleans.

El inglés "Oroya", para Suramérica.

El "Pastores"

Procedente de New York llegará a este puerto mañana por la mañana el vapor correo americano "Pastores", que trae pasajeros y 918 toneladas de carga general; entre ellas: 825 cajas de leche condensada; 3.300 sacos de frijoles; 20 rollos de cables; 9 automóviles; 1 550 sacos de trigo; 850 sacos de harina; 736 toneladas de madera; 600 sacos de cebollas; y 12 toneladas de refrigerador.

El "Orita"

Para el día 21 del corriente mes tiene anunciado su arribo a la Habana, procedente de puertos sudamericanos el vapor correo inglés "Orita", que trae carga general y pasajeros.

Este buque seguirá viaje el mismo día para Europa, llevando carga general y pasajeros.

El "Monterrey"

Procedente de puertos del Golfo de Méjico y conduciendo carga general y pasajeros, llegará a la Habana el próximo jueves, el vapor americano "Monterey", que seguirá viaje para New York el mismo día.

El "Cuba"

El día 16 del corriente se espera que arribe a este puerto, procedente de Veracruz, el vapor francés "Cuba", que trae carga general y pasajeros.

Posiblemente en este buque serán embarcados para su país los cinco cadáveres de los tripulantes del vapor francés "Caroline", que fallecieron a consecuencias de la fumigación.

LA UNIVERSIDAD EN EL PERU, SEGUN HAYA DE LA TORRE, Y LA REVOLUCION

UNA CONFERENCIA VALIOSA

Anoche, en el circulo Obrero de la Calle de Zulueta, y ante un auditorio de cerca de mil personas, pronunció una elocuentísima conferencia acerca de la Universidad Popular el ilustrado estudiante del Perú señor Víctor Haya de la Torre.

Presidía el señor Angel Arias en nombre de la Federación Obrera y vímos en el escenario al General Eusebio Hernández y su hijo el doctor Eusebio Adolfo. Al orador lo presentó ante el público el señor Bernal y el conferencista, abordando el tema trató de los perfiles ylineamientos de la Universidad análoga que en su país constituyeron hace años bajo el nombre y las ideas de "Gonzalo Prada" que tan admirablemente ha cervido para modelar el alma popular, formando el espíritu revolucionario renovador que siembra en las sociedades existentes los rudimentos de las del porvenir. Principalmente narró con vigor extaodinario lo que fué aquel movimiento en que se opusieron a la influencia del fanatismo religioso, demostrando desde las cátedras como podía prepararse prácticamente un movimiento revolucionario disciplinado, que fuera, unificado, a la conquista del ideal peseguido, venciendo los obstáculos de los poderes. Esta revolución, que fué un ensayo victorioso, se hizo tomando como pretexto y queriendo evitar la procesión de la consagración del Sagrado corazón de Jesús. Fué una revolución ardiente y sangrienta, en la que tomaron parte unos treinta mil hombres entre obreros y estudiantes. Sableados por la multitud, tuvieron dos muertos y más de cien heridos. Pero impidieron virilmente que el Gobierno se incautara de los cadáveres, que los llevaron por toda la ciudad, los tendieron en la Universidad y les tributaron los honores a que el Gobierno se oponía.

El orador se extendió en consideraciones acerca de como estos movimientos pueden hacerse y como se llevó a efecto aquel en su país, oprimido por la tiranía más implacable, donde las conquistas de las libertades eran nulas, pidiendo la separación de la iglesia del Estado y la abolición del os derechos parroquiales. El orador, además, hizo un estudio detenido del anarquismo en la Argentina, Perú, Uruguay, Chile y otros países con sus diferenciaciones de sus guos luchadores y nuevos orientadores, que han surgido después de la guerra mundial.

Cerca del as once y media terminó el señor Haya de la Torre su brillante conferencia, en la que fustigó duramente la política reinante en este Continente, por hombres confabulados para el negocio desde el poder.

El público lo aplaudió frenéticamente a la terminación de sus brillantes y elocuentes párrafos.

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

SPORTIVAS DE EL HERALDO

POR HORACIO ROQUETA

CON LEVIS EN EL BOX OBTIENEN OTRO TRIUNFO LOS ROJOS

CHARLEMOS...

Segundo Cazalis, ha llegado a ser con mucho, una de las figuras supremas del sport vasco. Atravesando Marcelino un stamp terrible, puede asegurarse que en la actualidad, Cazalis menor es el Sumo Pontífice de los cuadros graves. Su actuación en días pasados, o para decirlo mas apropiadamente, en pasadas noches, llegó a las más altas cimas de la gallardía y la perfección artística. Se le vió hacer verdaderas maravillas, increibles filigranas. Sobre todo en el engarce de los bote pronto, llegó a lo sublime. Una de esas noches felices, nosotros le encontramos en la Bolsa del Jai Alai poco después de la función. Platicábamos con él de distintos asuntos, cuando se acercó un individuo y pleno de asombro sincero, le dijo: "Cazalis esta noche le he visto a usted pifiar un bote pronto. Hace mucho tiempo que he seguido paso a paso su labor en todos los partidos, y me había hecho ya la idea de que usted no pifiaba nunca esa clase de pelotas. Siento que esta noche haya visto gotiée ha una gran curiosidad albergada largos días". Y, el hombre, luego de un saludo cordial se marchó. Cazalis menor, quedóse pensativo. Su rostro aquella noche rasurado (cosa muy rara), se tiñó ligeramente y en sus ángenos atractivos púsose un instante el rubor. Luego dijome: "Mire las cosas de la vida. Antes una pifia de esa clase me costaba un pita. Ahora pierdo un botepronto y la gente se asombra".

Confidencias

Segurdo Cazalis, "el Cachorro", se sintió luego dispuesto a las confidencias.

Charlamos de muchas cosas. Generalmente hay un error muy grande con respecto a este formidable As de la zaga. Segundo es un hombre culto, un hombre que lee mucho y que parla de todo, con rara amenidad. Las tertulias de sus hermanos Juan y Ricardo con Ansola, con don Pancho Alday, y con él, son todo un encanto. De vez en vez, asisten a estas tertulias las bellas hijas de Alday, y entonces la tertulia toma caracteres más frívolos porque no es justo aburrir a las damas, con hondas disquisiciones filosóficas. Segundo tiene un verdadero encanto por Pío Baroja, el admirable y admirado escritor que ha puesto a Vascongonia en el mapa del alto prestigio novelesco. Acaso con un poco de orgullo podría decir: "Do Vasconia hemos salido Pío Baroja y yo", pero "el Cachorro" no es hombre que llegue a mucho en el concepto de sí mismo.

Confieso que encanta charlar con este muchacho grande inocente, sencillo y sincero en todos los momentos aún en aquellos en que se encara con el público y le escupe al rostro en sabia y en dedos. Sí, porque Segundo es descarado, es bailador cuando el público le silba intencionadamente o apasionadamente. Pay cuando cómo se adelanta hasta el señalo mascullando palabras de odio y venganza, acompañado por el pelotari y moviendo los cabellos en plena rebeldía.

La sorpresa más grande me la dió Don Segundo una tarde en que al salir de la cancha departimos; y sin que me pueda yo ahora explicar el por qué, llegando nombres y cosas, terminamos por hablar del inmortal Cervantes. Cazalis conoce a Quijote como el más entusiasta de los admiradores de Cervantes, y mi sorpresa llegó a su colmo cuando me dijo que había leído el Quijote en francés, en inglés y en castellano. Y que en cada una de esas lecturas había encontrado nuevos encantos.

Pero, volvamos a la vida de Segundo. Su padre, don Marcelino, fué un pelotari de fama. Actuó en el Jai Alai de Bilbao, en el Beti Jai de Madrid, en el Frontón Central de Barcelona, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Bilbao, en el Frontón Novedades de Méjico, en el Frontón Colón de la Habana, en el Frontón Central de Buenos Aires, en el Frontón Montevideo de Montevideo, en el Frontón Nacional de Montevideo, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Montevideo, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Rosario de Santa Fé, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Buenos Aires, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Mar del Plata, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Bahía Blanca, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Tres Arroyos, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Necochea, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Tandil, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Olavarría, en el Frontón Euskalduna de Azul

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

llegue a mucho en el concepto de sí mi mo.

Con'esco que encanta charlar con este muchacho grande inocuo sencillo y sincero en todos los momentos aún en aquellos en que se encasa con el público y le escupe al rostro en rabia y en desdén. Si, porque Segundo es descarado, es kalserano, cuando el público le silba injustamente o anacionalmente. Hay que ver cómo se adelanta hasta el señalo mascullando palabras de odio y venganza, escupido por el público y moviendo los cabellos en plena rebeldía.

La sorpresa más grande me la dió Don Segundo una tarde en que al salir de la cancha departimos; y sin que me pueda yo ahora explicar el por qué, l'egando nombres y cosas, terminamos por hablar del inmortal Cervantes. Cazalis conoce al Quijote como el más entusiasta de los admiradores de Cervantes, y mi sorpresa llegó al colmo, cuando este muchachote que sabe de las galardías de la cesta y del pelota de la fuerza me hizo rápida y brevemente un buen juicio crítico de una obra que muchos que presumimos de escritores no hemos leído jamás.

Marquina el pequeño pueblo, cuna de muchos grandes de la pelota vasca y que tiene la gloria de haber dado vida a Eulogia el único a Cazalis Mayor el indomable, y al elegante Marcelino simuló de cuna a este Segundo, digno de ser el primero en todos los órdenes y el primero en todos los deportes y el prototipo de la Habana. Allí en su propio pueblo, aprendió los misterios de la cesta y junto con Larrinaga y Amoroto, se escapó de su pueblo natal para hacer su debut en el Frontón mas hermoso de la Villa y Corte. El debut fué feral. El mismo lo cuenta. La realidad no correspondía a la esperanza. El castillo de ilusiones vino abajo y el retorno fué, esa es la verdad sin modestias ridículas y allí en la capital catalana desarrolló el mejor juego de mi vida artística. Tuve partidos felicísimos. Con Eguiluz por compañero jugué contra Echevarría y Navarrete y contra Macala y el propio Navarro. Además Eguiluz y yo jugamos muchos partidos contra tres formidables. Algunos partidos nocturnos y otros ganó porque en estas luchas de la cancha hay siempre una de esas por otra de prensa.

En Barcelona estaba cuando fuí contratado para la capital cubana. Y ya sabes lo demás. Al principio flojo, desconcertado, inseguro; después... después bueno ya tú sabes lo demás; el público me trata siempre con cariño y con bondad que yo agradezco desde el fondo del alma. Realmente el público de la Habana que nos había pintado tan temible, ha sido siempre para mí hermano y para mí el colmo de la bondad. Yo pago esa amabilidad de los habaneros jugando siempre cuanto puedo. Es lo menos que debo hacer en correspondencia, ¿verdad?

—Te agradan los aplausos...?

—¡Hombre! Desde luego. Pero no me hago muchas ilusiones. Antes apenas contestaba cuando el público me aplaudía y ahora apenas sé si he perdido la costumbre. Verás, yo tengo a este respecto ideas muy extravagantes acaso. Conozco a las multitudes y sé que son todo lo ingratas que es posible serlo. Te aplauden hoy porque te ven en lo alto, pero mañana si caes, te pitarán o te "chiflarán" con tanto o más entusiasmo. No hay que hacerse ilusiones en ese respecto y yo jamás me las he hecho. Además, nuestra profesión es horrible, porque el dinero, ya lo sabes, hace buenos a los malos y malos a los buenos. Ve a pedirle decencia a un señor que acaba de perder hasta la camisa"...

Horacio ROQUETA.

COSA QU USTED DEBE SABER

Trespalacios, el campeón light amateur de Cuba, tratará de conquistar el título welter.

H. Newman, famoso billarista inglés, rompió el record mundial haciendo tres tacadas con ecutivas de quinientas carambolas libres.

La Universidad de Michigan tiene un eleven de foot-ball formado por muchachos de once años.

John Smith, el vencedor de Coulimber, quiere enfrentarse con Carlos Fraga.

Por primera vez se cometerá un trontón en territorio yankee.

Cuando Eliseo Quintana se inició en el boxeo no despuntaba con brillantez. Ultimamente está desarrollando una buena labor.

Aseguran los muchachos del Centro de Dependientes que todos los triunfos alcanzados en el Campeonato Amateur se lo deben al "coach" Lalo Domínguez.

Baltab Mata, campeón light heavy de Colombia, tiene 19 años solamente

PROMOTOR POPULAR



Tex Rickard, el más popular de todos los promotores de boxeo, conceptuado la suprema autoridad en estas andanzas económicas del ring.

York anuncian el próximo combate de ambos pelearán en Tía Juana y pelearán por tercera vez por la championabilidad del peso ligero. Este nuevo bout no será ni mejor ni peor que los anteriores, ni decidirá nada nuevo. Leonard vencerá nuevamente, porque aun cuando ya está un poco viejo, es tanto su arte y tanta su ciencia, que no se ha fabricado todavía el guante o los guantes que puedan arrebatarle la faja.

Dos veces han peleado ya ambos pesos ligeros y en ambas peleas el resultado y los lances han sido los mismos con muy escasa diferencia. Leonard es todo ciencia, todo maestría. Es difícil pegar a un hombre que tiene en las guardias la suprema habilidad. Nosotros le hemos visto hacer cosas estupendas en su bout del año antes pasado en Jersey City, contra su propio retador de ahora. Leonard puede pasar sus guantes por dentro de los del contrario, por muy apretados que éstos se hallen. Pero ya los años van haciendo mella en su espíritu y sus golpes no tienen el punch de antaño. Acaso en ello esté el secreto de que no haya podido nockear a su joven y recio antagonista.

más la gran maestría de Leonard y el valor incalculable de su eterno retador. Pero de esa pelea sacó el público la definitiva conclusión de que Leonard ha perdido mucho de su famosa izquierda. Estos dos muchachos han pasado por la vida pugilística como nacidos el uno para el otro y cuenta que cuando Benny era ya campeón mundial, Lew Tendler, entonces vendedor de periódicos en la ciudad filadelfiana, era el más entusiasta de sus admiradores y el que no perdía una sola de sus peleas o prácticas.

Luego la vida les enfrentó. El estudio, la admiración del uno por el otro se trocó en afán de lucha, en ansia de ascender. Tendler soñó con derrotar a su maestro lo que constituía el supremo galardón de su vida. Pero Tendler pereció en la demanda. La lucha fué horrible, despiadada, sin tregua. En aquel entonces solamente la pelea Dempsey-Carpentier había congregado una entrada tan grande. La pelea era sin decisión, pero al final de la misma Harry Ertle, el referee, declaró que si hubiese estado autorizado para dar un veredicto, había levantado

en el mundo de la política, de las finanzas y de la sociedad, acudió a ese bout. Había verdadera espectación por ver a Lew Tendler, se hacían grandes elogios. Sus paisanos de Filadelfia acudieron en tres trenes expresos a presenciar el bout. Y durante el mismo no cesaron de animar a su muchacho. Por último, al final de la pelea, dieron señales evidentes de pretender un veredicto favorable.

El momento más culminante de aquel encuentro ocurrió en el cuarto round, cuando un jab terrible de Tendler, hizo a Leonard escupir un diente.

Aquello causó sensación, porque el propio Leonard acentándolo sobre su guante arrojó el molar sobre la multitud. Luego se supo que era un diente postizo, un diente falso que Tendler "descubrió" con facilidad.

Pero los "americanos" se sienten cada vez más fanáticos del viril arte de los puños. Ellos acudirán en número considerable a presenciar el nuevo encuentro de los eternos rivales, pero bien han hecho los promotores en llevar la pelea hasta Tía Juana, porque acaso en New York el fanatismo no admitiría esa nueva brava.

La championabilidad de algunos apellidos en el campo beisbolero.—Los Meusel son un raro caso de habilidad familiar.—Mathewson y Ty Cobb tuvieron hermanos deplorables.—Una anécdota de Johnny Evers.

El éxito enorme de Emil Meusel en el New York Nacional, mientras su hermano Bob fué factor importantísimo en el triunfo enorme de los Yankees, durante la última Serie Mundial, ha puesto sobre el tapete un tema interesantísimo, el historial deportivo de ciertas familias o la championabilidad de algunos apellidos como hubiese dicho aquel enorme e inolvidable Víctor Muñoz

La temporada de 1920 tiene el record en eso de presentar duetos "familiares". Hasta ahora los Delahanty y los Wheats eran los únicos árboles genealógicos, honrosamente representados en las Grandes Ligas. Ese año de 1920 fueron cuatro las "ramas" con representación brillante en la aristocracia del Base Ball. Cada una de las viejas casas solariegas Meusel, O'Neil, Wheat y Johnston tuvieron dos de sus muchachos entre los consagrados del gran pasatiempo yankee. Además, Stanley Covaleskie del Cleveland y Bill Killifer del Chicago, son miembros de otras familias beisboleras, cuyos componentes casi todos alcanzaron fama y honores en las Big Leagues.

Los Whits son popularísimos. Zack, el más viejo es Capitán, outfielder estrella, y gran batedor del Brooklyn y su hermano Mack fué catcher del Filadelfia Nacional. Mack o sea este último estuvo en el mismo club que su hermanod urante algunas temporadas, pero Mr. Ebetts les separó el último invierno, al venderle a los cuáqueros filadelfianos.

LOS O'NEILS SON NUMEROSOS

Steve O'Neils, el gran catcher a quien se reputa como el mejor receptor de la Liga, es el tercer miembro de su familia que ha ganado cartel entre los maestros. El cuarto, Jimmy, hermano gemelo por más señas de Steve, inauguró con gran éxito el championship de 1921, como short del Washington. Y, aún hay otro O'Neils con el Boston de la Liga Nacional, George, que está actuando detrás del bate, con tanto éxito, que se le reputa entre los mejores catcher.

Con los Meusel ocurre un caso muy curioso. Mientras Emil que pertenece al Filadelfia Nacional, tiene uno de los brazos más deficientes de las Grandes Ligas, el otro Bob, posee uno de los más acreditados. El primero es un batedor terrible. Si le acompañara el brazo habría que pagarle como a Ty Cobb. Bob es ya una realidad, aunque su porvenir luce mejor aún. En California le conocen por el "Babe Ruth de la Costa", y con esa aureola gloriosa, llegó al New York Americano.

LOS JOHNSTONS

Ambos muchachos Johnstons son infielders. Doe es la primera base del Cleveland y Jimmy la tercera del Brooklyn.

Doc llegó a las Grandes Ligas por la vía del Cincinnati. Luego lo obtuvo el Pittsburgh y por último el citado Cleveland para llenar la vacante producida por enfermedad del veterano Joe Harris.

Jimmy comenzó con el Chicago Americano su carrera de Big Leaguer, después de haber adquirido gran reputación en el Pacífico, donde robó más de cien bases. Pero con Comiskey no tuvo gran éxito y fué devuelto a la costa. Allí le firmó la Liga Federal al inicio de su famosa güerra en contra del Base Ball organizado, y cuando la paz fué hecha, el Brooklyn compró su release. Hasta hace dos años. Jimmy jugó simepro en el outfield, pero en 1919, Robinson lo probó en la tercera base y desde entonces no ha jugado otra posición, reputándose ya, como rival de Heinie Groh.

LOS HERMANOS COVELESKIE

Harry Coveleskie fué famosísimo como uno de los Ases de club Detroit. Era un pitcher zurdo de excepcionales condiciones. Su hermano Stanley, cinco años menor, es pitcher también aunque derecho. Desde su arribada a las Grandes Ligas, pertenece al Cleveland. El día de su debut, los managers del Cleveland y del Detroit se habían puesto de acuerdo, para hacer una gran entrada, anunciando un duelo de pitchers entre ambos hermanos, pero tan pronto Harry se enteró del proyecto, se opuso resueltamente, diciendo que no tenía deseos ni valor para vencer a su hermano en el inicio de su carrera.

Esto le causó a Harry serios disgustos con los propietarios del team y poco tiempo después abandonó el Base Ball. El tercer hermano Coveleskie, era también jugador de pelota. Figuró con la Tri-State League, hasta pocas semanas antes de explotar dicha organización.

Bill Killefer el estupendo catcher del Chicago, tiene un hermano —Wade— que jugó seis o siete años con los senadores, Los Tigres y los Rojos. Luego Mc Graw que también le tuvo en su club lo envió a las menores en uno de sus muchos cambalaches. Ahora, Wade, es manager del club "Los Angeles" en la Liga del Pacífico donde jugó nuestro compatriota Jacinto Calvo.

LOS DELAHANTYS

Pero la familia beisbolera más famosa de todos los tiempos fué la de Delahaty. Eddy que figuró en el Filadelfia Nacional y en el Washington, fué empero, la cima, la cúspide de este numeroso grupo de players. Bateaba con tanta rudeza, que los críticos todos suponen que sólo Babe Ruth imprime a la bola una velocidad tan grande.

Su hermano Jim, que también alcanzó gran fama, estuvo con el Cinci, el Washington y el Detroit. Con este último club particularmente triunfó de manera decisiva jugando la segunda base y bateando como un demonio. En el Campeonato del mundo de 1909 entre Pittsburgh y Detroit, quedó de leader entre los bateadores, venciendo a Ty Cobb y a Sam Crawford por un considerable margen.

El tercer hermano Frank figuró con el New York Americano pero nunca fué un batsman como Jim o Eddy. El cuarto Joe, estuvo con los Cardenales algunos años, y era un jardinero de gran seguridad y muy veloz. Tom, el quinto de los hermanos en categoría, pero segundo en edad no pudo nunca pasar de las Ligas Menores.

Los hermanos O'Neill han presentado batalla a los Delahantys en esa tradición familiar de tener siempre representantes en el Base Ball organizado. Además de Steve, Jim y George, del Cleveland, Washington y Boston respectivamente, Mike y Jack, ganaron sus diplomas en la Liga Nacional.

Ambos estuvieron al mismo tiempo con los cardenales y eran conocidos por el sobrenombre de "la batería familiar". Mike era el pitcher y Jack el catcher. Este último fué cambiado a los Cubs y más tarde al Boston, en el cambalache que llevó a Pat Moran al Chicago. Mike ganó tanta fama como Manager en las Ligas Menores, que hace años se le indicó como sucesor de Hendrix en la jefatura del San Luis Nacional.

Todavía hay otro O'Neill, que está peloteando con gran éxito en Colegios y Universidades y se asegura que muy pronto aumentará la representación de su familia en la aristocracia beisbolera.

SON EXCEPCIONES

Sin embargo, los casos de estrellas del Base Ball, con hermanos que le hagan bien, son los raros. Ty Cobb, Chis Mathewson, Johnny Evers, Eddie Plank y Joe Wood, tienen hermanos que no han podido pasar de abominables mediocridades.

El caso más significativo es el de Poul Cobb. Mientras su hermano Ty es conceptuado como la figura suprema del Base Ball, en todos los tiempos él, Paul, no ha podido demostrar nunca nada, absolutamente nada. Es un manigliero de la peor clase. Deportivamente no ha logrado jamás pasar de Jacksonville. Todo el mundo ha oído hablar de Hank Mathewson. Hermano del insuperable Cristy, los inteligentes creyeron poder sacar algo de él, y en efecto Hank, estuvo algunos años practicando en Polo Grounds, sin haber podido pasar de ahí: de "practicante".

Eddie Plank tenía un hermano, Ira, quien imaginó que él también era pitcher, pero Conne Mack después de probarle algunos días, le hizo desengañarse definitivamente.

Hace algunos años Johnny Evers envió a su hermano, Joe, con unas líneas para Mc Graw. Entonces Evers era Manager del Chicago y no quiso él mismo juzgar a su deudo. "Mira —le decía a Mc Graw— si ese muchacho tiene algo. Si hay en él lo necesario para hacerlo un billeagner, yo le ayudaré a hacer del Base Ball una profesión, pero si solo sirve para las Ligas Menores, entonces lo meteré, en cualquier otra cosa".

Un viajecito al trainning camp fué lo suficiente para que Mac determinara. Su veredicto fué definitivo. Dijo a Evers francamente que el muchacho no sería nunca un big-leaguer. Horas después el base ball manigiero había perdido un player y el comercio había ganado un hombre.

COMENTARIOS, por Kid Secades; en la página 10.

	V.	C.	H.	O.	A.	E.
O. Levis, p.	3	0	0	1	2	
Totales	27	4		24	10	

MARIANAO

	V.	C.	H.	O.	A.	E.
J. Calvo, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	
J. Cooney, ss.	4	0	2	1	2	
Schreber, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3	
E. Brown, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	
Dresser, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4	
D. Brown, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	
Krueger, c.	4	0	0	5	0	
J. Pérez, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1	
Ryan, p.	3	0	0	0	5	
Totales	31	1	5	24	15	

Anotación por entradas

Habana	012	010	00—4
Marianao	001	000	00—1

SUMARIO

Sacrifice hits: C. Torriente, Lloyd, O Levis. Stolen bases: R. Jiménez, Baschff, D. Brown. Struck outs: O. Levis (2) Ryan (5). Bases on balls: O Levis (3) Ryan (5). Dead balls: Ryan a Jiménez 2. Passed balls: Krueger Wilds: Ryan. Time: 1 hora 55 minutos. Umpires: V. González (home) J Magriñat (bases). Scorer: Hilario Fráquiz.

PRIMER INNING

HABANA:—Quintana recibe la base. Lloyd se sacrifica. Wessler, rolling al pitcher, que sorprende a Quintana en segunda. Torriente, rolling al pitcher, out.

Cero carrera. 0 hit.

MARIANAO:—Krueger, rolling a primera, out sin asistencia. Penn hit. Ryan, fly pegado a la cerca del right, que Campos coge casi sobre la cerca de sol, siendo ovacionado. Jiménez, rolling al short, safe por mofa de Cooney, anotando Wessler. Campos, hit de piernas. Por wild del pitcher anota Torriente.

Jiménez, rolling al short, out. Thomas trata de robar el home, y tiene que volver a tercera, por un foul de Bischoff, que luego bate a tercera, siendo out en primera. Levis muere igualmente.

Dos carreras, 2 hits.

MARIANAO:—Ryan rolling a segunda, out. Calvo transferido. Cooney hit. Schrier fly al center y por mofa de Torriente anota Calvo. Dressen ponchoa. D. Brown, fly al right, out.

Una carrera. 1 hit.

CUARTO INNING

HABANA:—Quintana recibe la base. Lloyd se sacrifica. Wessler, rolling al pitcher, que sorprende a Quintana en segunda. Torriente, rolling al pitcher, out.

Cero carrera. 0 hit.

MARIANAO:—Krueger, rolling a primera, out sin asistencia. Penn hit. Ryan, fly pegado a la cerca del right, que Campos coge casi sobre la cerca de sol, siendo ovacionado.

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

EL CAMPEONATO INTERNACIONAL DE CARAMBOLAS

JUARISTI Y GOMEZ SORPRENDIERON ANOCHE VENCIENDO FACILMENTE A CAZALIS Y LARRINAGA

EL PRIMER PARTIDO FUE BIEN JUGADO

El segundo partido de anoche fué un terrible desastre. Cazalis y Larrinaga apenas pudieron respirar ante el ataque bien combinado de Juaristi y Gómez. Este muchacho, Juaristi, cuando juega con Gómez se crece de modo admirable. Se le ve hacerlo todo. Pegar, sacar, rematar y estar siempre debajo la de Pamplona. Con los demás zagueros parece como que se desalmidona. Gómez le alienta en cada tanto. A cada tanto le grita, le dirige, le anima. De aquí los resultados positivos que se han visto en sus recientes salidas al asfalto.

Larrinaga estuvo mal. Hasta que se familiarice con la cancha hemos de verle en esta pobre forma de ahora. No se puede hacer siempre lo que César. Erdoza menor con todo y ser fenómeno de la cancha, ha llegado a México sin poder dar una, sin demostrar nada. Igual les ocurrió a Egulluz, a Cazalis y a Irigoyen mayor. El propio Juaristi que ahora está jugando mucho, cuando legó a la Habana perdió hasta nueve partidos seguidos. Todo ésto me hace suponer que lo de Felipillo no perdurará.

Cazalis mayor apenas pudo decir esta cesta es mía, y eso que Don Ricardo se las trae de algún tiempo a esta parte. Además cuando Gómez viene como venía anoche, devolviendo todo, haciendo lo imposible, y estando siempre colocado, no hay Ricardo que ruegue.

A primera hora se jugó mejor y con más saña. Unzueta y Lorenzo perdieron a manos de Aguiar y Goenaga, pero todos ellos se batieron de modo heróico. No hay que ponerle peros a ninguno. Triunfaron aquellos para quienes la suerte fué más propicia.

Unzueta está jugando mucho a la pelota y el cubano Aguiar ha progresado de modo tal, que ya se le considera el rival inevitable del gran Felipe. Goenaga, por su parte, parece haber encarnado el juego necesario, luego de su derrumbe, para jugar siempre con matemática exactitud, ora contra Lorenzo, ora contra Cazalis Tres.

Estos muchachos dieron un primer partido que debió ser el segundo, en cuanto a la aristocracia, es decir que fué digno de ser moreno y sevillano.

Martín el inevitable y Cazalis Tres cargaron con las quinielas. Para esta noche se anuncia un colosal programa y para mañana los recios duelos de Ases.

NUEVO FRONTON

PROGRAMA OFICIAL PARA LA FUNCION DE HOY MARTES 13 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1923 A LAS 6:30 P. M.

PRIMER PARTIDO A 25 TANTOS:
Aguiar y Cazális III, blancos
contra
Unzueta y Lorenzo, azules.
A sacar ambos delanteros del 9 1-2.

PRIMERA QUINIELA A 6 TANTOS:
Gutiérrez; Marcelino; Cazális menor; Martín; Irigoyen mayor y Gómez

SEGUNDO PARTIDO A 30 TANTOS:
Mallagaray y Gutiérrez, blancos
contra



En este grabado aparecen dos estrellas americanas que se mantienen en plena brillantez y dos estrellas europeas que han pasado al olvido dolorosamente. De una parte Carpentier y Jimmy Wilde, que ostentaron no hace mucho tiempo los títulos de las divisiones light-heavy y fly weight del mundo; y de la otra Jack Dempsey, actual campeón de peso completo y Benny Leonard, el eterno poseedor de la faja light.

COUPS DE BOUTON

POR ALMANZOR

El señor Leopoldo Antón, elegido recientemente para el cargo de Secretario de la Federación Nacional de Esgrima, me envía para su publicación la relación de nombres de las personas que integran el total de la nueva Junta Directiva que habrá de regir los destinos de la misma.

Presidente: General Alberto Herrera.
Vicepresidente: señor Porfirio Franca.
Vicepresidente: capitán de fragata Alberto de Carricarte.
Director general: ingeniero Manuel Dionisio Díaz.
Secretario. Leopoldo Antón.
Vicesecretario: capitán Alfredo Boffill.
Tesorero: señor David Aizcorbe.
Vicetesorero: señor Orlando Martínez.

JUNTA DE GOBIERNO:

Doctor Arturo Sansores, ingeniero Silvio de Cárdenas, doctor Enrique Llansó, ingeniero E. Campos, capitán Castells, capitán de corbeta Rodolfo Villegas, señor Gustavo Rey, doctor Ramiro Mañalich, señor Quesada Torres.

COMISION DE PROPAGANDA:

Señores: Susini de Armas, Carlos Fernández y Cabrera, Alberto Barreras, E. García, Alvarez del Real y los directores de periódicos de esta capital comprendidos en el artículo I, capítulo III de los Estatutos.

COMISION DE CONCURSOS:

Alférez A. Plazaola, señores F. Agüero, E. Menció y E. Alonso y doctores R. de Cárdenas y F. Aguirre y teniente coronel Gustavo Rodríguez.

COMISION DE FLORETE:

Señores Edmundo Estrada, Aurelio Prieto, capitán Osvaldo Miranda; y los doctores J. M. Martínez Cañas y Ricardo Gispert.

COMISION DE ESPADA:

Señores Carlos Theye, Jr.; Octavio [illegible], Carlos Zenea y Armando Parajón, doctor Silvio Fernández [illegible] Cabrera.

LA JORNADA DE AYER EN EL HABANA-MADRID

"La China" y Matilde fueron apabulladas por Matilde y Teresa.—En el primero Mary y Antonia también vencieron con facilidad.—Un buen programa para esta tarde.

Las encantadoras ninfas del Palacio de la Raqueta mantienen día por día la atracción de los asíduos fanáticos de esa bella variante del sport vasco, que tiene su culto en el coquetón Habana-Madrid. Cada día se está jugando mejor; y si siguen los adelantos en las jugadoras de menor cuantía, Marichu, la incomparable, verá surgir dentro de poco a un grupo considerable de candidatas a su envidiable corona.

En el segundo partido de ayer tarde, la diminuta Aurora, la más pequeña y la más joven del cuadro, acompañada de Teresa, sorprendió a todos los expertos con un juego tan seguro y tan activo que ocasionó un verdadero desastre en las filas blancas, representadas por Matilde y la exquisita Carmen, que no pudieron pasar del tanto 17. Igualaron en los tantos 1, 4 y 5. Desde aquí, fué celeste el partido.

El primer partido también fué azul. Representaban este color Mary y Antonia, y Victoria y Encarna vistieron de primera comunión. Desde el inicio del partido la pareja azul tomó la delantera y no permitió ni una sola igualada. Las blancas se quedaron en el tanto 16.

En las quinielas triunfaron Delfina y Julia, las que pagaron unos dividendos propios de favoritas.

Para esta tarde, se ha combinado un programa muy interesante.

PROGRAMA OFICIAL PARA LA FUNCION DE HOY MARTES 13 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1923 A LAS 2:30 P. M.

PRIMER PARTIDO A 25 TANTOS:
Rosina y Julia, blancos
contra
Mary y Adela, azules.
A sacar ambas delanteras del 10.

PRIMERA QUINIELA A 6 TANTOS:
Paquita; Matilde; Victoria; Antonia; Julia y Teresa.

SEGUNDO PARTIDO A 30 TANTOS:
Antonia y Consuelín, blancos
contra
Delfina y Asunción, azules.
A sacar los blancos del cuadro 10 y los azules del cuadro 11.

SEGUNDA QUINIELA A 6 TANTOS:
Marichu; Consuelín; Gloria; Asunción; Gracia y Eibarresa.

TERCER PARTIDO A 30 TANTOS:
Aurora y Glacia, blancos
contra
Lolita y Gloria, azules.
A sacar ambas delanteras del 10.

LOS PAGOS DE AYER

Primer Partido AZULES **$4.11**

MARY Y ANTONIA. Llevaban 45 boletos.

Los blancos eran Victoria y Encarna; se quedaron en 16 tantos y llevaban 56 boletos que se hubieran pagado a $3.36.

Primera Quiniela DELFINA **$2.98**

	Tcos.	Btos.	Dvdo.
Rosina	3	32	$11.28
Mary	3	32	11.28
DELFINA	6	121	2.98
Aurora	1	72	5.01



Lalo Domínguez, campeón de la división light, que preparó con habilidad suprema al team de boxeadores del Centro de Dependientes, que tantos triunfos conquistó en el Campeonato Amateurs.

Los muchachos del Dependientes se encuentran altamente satisfechos de la magnífica labor desarrollada por su "coach" boxístico.

Lalo defenderá próximamente su título contra Aramís del Pino.

Una lápida a Mike Murphy

Los muchos cubanos que pasaron por las aulas de la vieja Universidad de Pennsylvania, recordarán con cariño al veterano "Mike" Murphy, coach de track y trainer de football desde 1896 hasta 1900 y después desde 1905 hasta 1913, fecha en que murió. Pues bien, el Varsity Club de Pennsylvania reconociendo los servicios prestados por "old Mike", erigirá una lápida sobre la entrada sur de Franklin Field, donde aquella frase que él hizo buena siempre será recordada a las nuevas generaciones de atletas estudiantes de esa Universidad: "Ningún equipo es derrotado cuando lleva el inquebrantable propósito de vencer".

Esta lápida será descubierta el día de Thanksgiving, después de terminado el legendario juego de foot-ball Cornell-Pennsylvania.

NOTAS DEL TURF

El jockey Callaham, uno de los que volverán aquí este invierno y que ha seguido su carrera de triunfos en el Norte, cumplió ayer una suspensión de tres días impuesta por

ALREDEDOR DEL CAMPEONATO

COCHRAN ES EL CAMPEON MORAL

Los millares de admiradores con que cuenta el billar en Cuba, siguieron, llenos de interés, todos los incidentes del reciente y aun no finalizado campeonato de carambolas al cuadro, que, en opción al trofeo internacional discutieron hace unos días en el Hotel Pennsylvania de New York los más eminentes representativos de ese juego en todo el mundo.

Pese a la superioridad reconocida por sus propios adversarios, pese a su maestría y brillantez inigualables, el belga Horemans ocupó un puesto inferior, casi aledaño al sótano donde se hospeda su aliado el francés Roger Conti.

Hagenlacher, el alemán, a quien muchos suponían candidato al puesto de Conti, tuvo destellos y eclipses alternativos, realizando ora un juego sensacional, ora un juego de perfecto chambón.

Los restantes players, norteamericanos obtuvieron los tres primeros puestos: Wilker Cochran empatado con Willie Hope en el primero y Jacob Shaeffer en tercer lugar.

En realidad este resultado es hijo de una enorme injusticia cometida por los organizadores contra el benjamín del Campeonato, el Iowano Cochran, quien debiera ocupar solo e invicto el trono que ahora tendrá que disputarle Hoppe en una partida especial.

El valiente Weker posee un magnífico salón de billares en San Francisco de California, donde consagran sus horas de reposo al sport de Fernando VII las más fulgurantes estrellas del Cine. Dedicado a ese negocio, Cochran apenas practicaba su sport favorito; pero cuando se habló del campeonato internacional lo abandonó todo, dispuesto a contender en la gran justa.

Las primeras prácticas preparatorias realizadas unos días antes de comenzar el gran evento, fueron desastrosas, a tal extremo que el mismo referee del campeonato, Albert Cutler, le auguraba un hospedaje permanente en el lugar monopolizado por Roqueñí para los campeonatos de tres bandas en Cuba: el último.

Como ocurre generalmente, los sabios quedaron a la altura de una pulga, pues desde la primera partida Cochran demostró que una cosa es en prácticas y otra en matches formales, donde hace falta "el lema atlético" para vencer.

Uno por uno fué derrotando a todos los adversarios y en su match con Hoppe probó su maestría derrotando al campeón con enormes tacadas. Mas, he aquí la injusticia: esa partida con Hoppe, la que puso sus nervios en tensión y le produjo un gran desgaste físico y mental, fué jugada por la noche, prolongándose hasta después de las doce. El estado de excitación que denunciaba al californiano cuando terminó victoriosamente la partida, le impidió conciliar el sueño, y ¡trás una noche sin dormir, tras el esfuerzo que significó esa partida, le obligaron a jugar a las doce del día siguiete contra el alemán Hagenlacher!

El resultado fué el que todos esperaban: un triunfo para el ciudadano de la desventurada nación europea.

Otra agravante: ese día se celebraban dos partidas, una a las doce del día y otra a las cuatro de la tarde y el Comité del Campeonato obligó a Welker a jugar en el primer turno.

¡Después de esto ya pueden quejarse los partidarios de Firpo!

En las siguientes partidas Cochran venció al Schaeffer y Hoppe a Horemans, cristalizando así el empate entre los dos americanos. Pero los comisionados del campeonato no habían previsto esta circunstancia factible, probando así nuevamente su incapacidad; y Cochran, con muy buen juicio recogió sus bártulos y volvió a Hollywood, donde le esperaban entusiasmados sus discípulos cinegráficos.

Créese no obstante, que el match de decisión entre Hoppe y Cochran se efectuará en Diciembre. Como se trata de una contienda especial será disputada a mil quinientos putos en tres blocks de quinientos.

Si las bellezas cinegráficas de Hollywood no lo impiden admirando demasiado al billarista, es casi seguro que el campeonato mundial de carambolas cambiará de dueño, pasando de las manos de Hoppe a las del "fiñe" Cochran.

JOHNNY DUNDEE AL SUICIDIO

¿Estamos a punto de presenciar la caída definitiva de una de las más gloriosas figuras del Ring?

Los antecedentes que ofrece el sport del Marqués de Queensbury, parecen indicar que Johnny Dudee, el maravilloso italiano, se dispone al suicidio boxístico.

Acaba de anunciar su manager, James J. Johnston, que el champion de la división literaria, de pluma, ha depositado la cantidad de $25,000 en un periódico neoyorkino para darle forma "efectiva" a los retos que lanza contra Benny Leonard, campeón Light Weight y Mickey Walker, campeón welter weight.

No sabemos hasta qué punto pueda ser tomada en serio esta actitud del paisano de Mussolini aun teniendo en cuenta lo que significan esos dollars de garantía, porque en la pelea celebrada ya por Muncio contra Benny Leonard quedó probado que pese a su reconocida ciencia, la superioridad de peso de Leonard se impone a los arrestos del popular feather weight chapion.

¿Qué será pues enfrentado con el conquistador del maravilloso Jack Britton?...

Dunde ha declarado por conducto de su manager:

"Los [illegible] Mickey Walker

Todos recuerdan este "bout" que estuvo a punto de cabar como acabaron las discusiones anglofrancesas: Stribbling apabulló a su rival; todos, hasta su futura suegra, reconocieron que había ganado por un buen márgen, señalado con marcas amoratadas en la humanidad del irlandés y el mismo referee lo declaró vencedor para luego rectificar diciendo que el bout había sido tablas... y tener que salvarse "en tablitas" de una pateadura fenomenal que le preparara el público de Atlanta.

McTigue es el conquistador de Battling Siki, el maleta senegalés que derrotó a Carpentier después que este dejó todo el poder de su derecha contra la mandíbula granítica de Jack Dempsey.

En mi opinión, el irlandés resulta un campeón absurdo como lo fuera Dave Rosenberg; y repetearle la corona a Stribbling no fué sino uno de tantos crímenes deportivos de la historia.

Gene Funey, Harry Greb, Tom Gibbons, el mismo Carpentier, resultan de una superioridad tan abrumadora sobre Mike McTigue para poseer el cetro de la división inmediata a Dempsey, como Harry Wills contra Gunboat Smith o como Firpo sobre Herman. Y más aún, porque es una [illegible] científica como la que

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

PROGRAMA OFICIAL PARA LA FUNCION DE HOY MARTES 13 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1923 A LAS 8:30 P. M.

PRIMER PARTIDO A 25 TANTOS:
Aguiar y Cazális III, blancos
contra
Unzueta y Lorenzo, azules.
A sacar ambos delanteros del 9 1-2.

PRIMERA QUINIELA A 6 TANTOS:
Gutiérrez; Marcelino; Cazális menor; Martín; Irigoyen mayor y Gómez

SEGUNDO PARTIDO A 30 TANTOS:
Mallagaray y Gutiérrez, blancos
contra
Juaristi y Martín, azules.

A sacar los primeros del cuadro 9 y los segundos del cuadro 10.

SEGUNDA QUINIELA A 6 TANTOS:
Goenaga; Juaristi; Aguiar;
Lorenzo; Cazális III y Unzueta.

LOS PAGOS DE AYER

Primer Partido AZULES — $4.47

AGUIAR Y GOENAGA. Llevaban 66 boletos.

Los blancos eran Unzueta y Lorenzo; se quedaron en 18 tantos y llevaban 96 boletos que se hubieran pagado a $3.16.

Primera Quiniela MARTIN — $3.76

	Ttos.	Btos.	Dvdo.
Gómez	3	93	$ 7.44
Cazális mayor	4	136	5.09
MARTIN	6	184	3.76
Irigoyen mayor	1	198	3.49
Gutiérrez	1	124	5.58
Larrinaga	3	80	8.65

Segundo Partido BLANCOS — $4.25

JUARISTI Y GOMEZ. Llevaban 101 boletos.

Los azules eran Cazális mayor y Larrinaga; se quedaron en 12 tantos y llevaban 134 boletos que se hubieran pagado a $3.28.

Segunda Quiniela CAZALIS III — $4.45

	Ttos.	Btos.	Dvdo.
Mallagaray	5	122	$ 4.75
CAZALIS III	6	130	4.45
Juaristi	0	125	4.63
Aguiar	2	90	6.44
Lorenzo	2	128	4.52
Goenaga	2	87	6.66

EMILIO VILLAMIL

Nuestro querido compañero Emilio Villamil, atraviesa por unos momentos dolorosos.

Una hermana del notable redactor deportivo ha perecido, dejando tras sí las huellas imborrables de su misión en esta vida, fielmente cumplida.

Reciba el señor Villamil nuestro más sentido pésame.

COMISION DE PROPAGANDA:

Señores: Susini de Armas, Carlos Fernández y Cabrera, Alberto Barreras, E. García, Alvarez del Real y los directores de periódicos de esta capital comprendidos en el artículo I, capítulo III de los Estatutos.

COMISION DE CONCURSOS:

Alférez A. Plazaola, señores F. Agüero, E. Menció y E. Alonso y doctores R. de Cárdenas y F. Aguirre y teniente coronel Gustavo Rodríguez.

COMISION DE FLORETE:

Señores Edmundo Estrada, Aurelio Prieto, capitán Osvaldo Miranda; y los doctores J. M. Martínez Cañas y Ricardo Gispert.

COMISION DE ESPADA:

Señores Carlos Theye, Jr.; Octavio Seigle, Carlos Zenea y Armando Parajón, doctor Silvio Fernández y capitán José Cabrera.

COMISION DE SABLE:

Doctores Segundo García Tuñón, Rafel Azcárate y Eduardo Escasena; capitán Lorenzo del Portillo y señores Salustiano Olózaga y Enrique Naya.

COMISION DE RECEPCION:

Doctor Marcelino Weiss, señores José René Morales, ingeniero José Caminero, V. Batista, L. Fernández Ross, González Etchegoyen y Rafael A. Fernández.

El comandante Ramón Foust, naturalmente, continuará siendo el Presidente de Honor de la Federación por derecho propio.

Continúa despertando interés en la Sala de Armas del Casino Español la "poule" que habrá de celebrarse el próximo mes de diciembre. Los que sólo tomaban clase esporádicamente vienen ahora a la Sala a entrenarse con el profesor Ramos-Izquierdo; los asaltos se efectúan con mayor interés y todo el mundo trata de "tocar sin ser tocado" como lo manda la santa madre esgrima.

Hoy hubo de ser honrada la Sala con la visita de un antiguo alumno de la misma que la había abandonado por causa del anti-estético hand-ball. Me refiero al bizarro general Alberto Herrera, presidente de la Federación, y uno de los mejores esgrimidores de sable que hayamos tenido en largo tiempo. ¿Volverá el general Herrera por los laureles como volvió recientemente Ricardo Gispert? Sería de desear.

Los diplomas que el Club Rotario tiene que entregar a los que tomaron parte en el Campeonato celebrado hace cerca de dos años, y que según anunció hace algunos días podían ser recogidos en el escritorio del señor Gustavo Gutiérrez, no pueden ser entregados aún. El señor Gutiérrez me ha informado por teléfono, hace dos o tres días, que le faltaban los nombres de las personas a quienes corresponden y que esperaba a que el profesor señor Cino se los diese. El señor Cino me ha dicho que la relación de esos nombres está a la disposición del señor Gutiérrez, cuando désce enviar por ella.

Realmente, después de cerca de dos años, es muy lógico que ya nadie se acuerde de quiénes tomaron parte en aquel campeonato. Dentro de poco, muchos habrán muerto de vejez esperando que el Club Rotario o el señor Gutiérrez o quien quiera que sea el que tenga que entregarlos, haya hecho todas las pertinentes investigaciones para terminar de una vez entregando los dichosos diplomas. Pero, indudablemente, serán verdaderas joyas de arte litográfico. Después de tanto tiempo es ilógico pensar que el Club Rotario vaya a dar unos diplomas como las medallas de marras. Esperemos.

En la Universidad hay también bastante entusiasmo para organizar un equipo de espada que vaya a competir a New York contra las Universidades de Harvard y Yale durante los Inter-Collegiate Fencing Tournaments que habrán de tener lugar el próximo mes de marzo. Si esta invitación es finalmente aceptada y la Universidad envía un equipo a New York, yo me atrevo a augurarles a los "caribes" un éxito rotundo. En la Universidad hay material de sobra para organizar un equipo lo suficientemente fuerte para traer una bien ganada victoria.

El doctor Masvidal, director de sports, del alma-mater, dispondrá lo que crea conveniente. Asesores encontrará todos los que necesite.

Noviembre 12, 1923.

LOS PAGOS DE AYER

Primer Partido AZULES — $4.11

MARY Y ANTONIA. Llevaban 45 boletos.

Los blancos eran Victoria y Encarna; se quedaron en 16 tantos y llevaban 56 boletos que se hubieran pagado a $3.36.

Primera Quiniela DELFINA — $2.98

	Ttos.	Btos.	Dvdo.
Rosina	3	32	$11.28
Mary	3	32	11.28
DELFINA	6	121	2.98
Aurora	1	72	5.01
Tomasita	0	21	17.20
Carmen	4	147	2.45

Segundo Partido AZULES — $3.78

AURORA Y TERESA. Llevaban 60 boletos.

Los blancos eran Carmen y Matilde; se quedaron en 17 tantos y llevaban 63 boletos que se hubieran pagado a $3.61.

Segunda Quiniela JULIA — $2.98

	Ttos.	Btos.	Dvdo.
Encarna	4	70	$ 5.19
Victoria	4	62	5.86
JULIA	6	122	2.98
Antonia	0	95	3.82
Lolita	0	41	8.87
Paquita	0	38	9.57

Tercer Partido AZULES — $7.27

ROSINA Y GRACIA. Llevaban 30 boletos.

Las blancas eran Consuelín y Gloria; se quedaron en 22 tantos y llevabna 93 boletos que se hubieran pagado a $2.54.

YOUNG WALLACE RUMBO A LA HABANA

Mañana llegará a ésta el gran peleador americano conocido ya por nuestro público, John Wallace, para enfrentarse con Enrique Ponce de León, nuestro campeón welter, quien recientemente hizo grandes demostraciones al medir sus fuerzas con Battling Budd, un buen peleador americano.

Wallace supo captarse las simpatías de todos los fanáticos cubanos, por sus conocimientos, así como por su simpático trato.

Nosotros creemos con toda sinceridad que Ponce de León se encuentra actualmente en tan buenas condiciones, que puede hacer un buen papel con John Wallace, y no nos sorprendería que lo hiciera rodar de manera definitiva.

Será una gran contienda la del próximo sábado entre Ponce de León y John Wallace, uno de los ídolos de nuestro público.

El encuentro será a doce rounds.

Mañana daremos más detalles a nuestros lectores sobre este particular.

---

ción es finalmente aceptada y la Universidad envía un equipo a New York, yo me atrevo a augurarles a los "caribes" un éxito rotundo. En la Universidad hay material de sobra para organizar un equipo lo suficientemente fuerte para traer una bien ganada victoria.

El doctor Masvidal, director de sports, del alma-mater, dispondrá lo que crea conveniente. Asesores encontrará todos los que necesite.

Noviembre 12, 1923

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

EL HERALDO FINANCIERO

DEBE ACTUAR EL CONGRESO EN LA CONSOLIDACION DE LAS INDUSTRIAS CUBANAS

LA ASOCIACION DE INDUSTRIALES EMPLEARA TODOS LOS RECURSOS LEGALES PARA OBTENER UNA NUEVA LEGISLACION BANCARIA

DECLARACIONES DEL SR. A. O. CEBERIO, SECRETARIO DE ESA CORPORACION

Teniendo noticias de que los industriales están preparados a emprender una nueva campaña en pro de qué se discutan en el Congreso los artículos del proyecto de aranceles que fué aprobado en su totalidad por la Cámara de Representantes, nos dirigimos ayer al señor Alfredo O. Ceberio, secretario de la Asociación de Industriales, rogándola que nos hiciera unas declaraciones acerca de tan importante problema.

Amablemente, como siempre, el señor Ceberio nos hizo las siguientes manifestaciones:

Con todas mis simpatías para EL HERALDO, correspondo gustoso al ruego que usted me hace, ruego que para mí representa una orden, puesto que nuestras actividades en el mundo industrial deben de ser de todos conocidas.

La labor por nosotros emprendida, para obtener mejores días para las clasés industriales de Cuba, ha hallado eco en los Poderes Públicos y abrigamos la seguridad de que en un plazo relativamente corto, hemos de obtener la total aprobación del Proyecto de Reformas Arancelarias, que, aprobado en su totalidad, se encuentra pendiente en la Cámara de Representantes.

Me pregunta usted qué procedimientos empleará la Asociación Nacional de Industriales de Cuba para obtenerlo. Y, francamente, no puedo, concretamente, contestar a su pregunta, porque el señor José E. Cartaya, Presidente de la Comisión de Aranceles de la Asociación, se encuentra actualmente ausente de Cuba y él sería la persona indicada para corresponder a la pregunta.

Pero puedo asegurar a usted que emplearemos todos los recursos que nos concede la Ley.

Hasta ahora hemos conseguido la formal promesa del Honorable señor Presidente de la República de recomendar al Congreso la más rápida aprobación de los nuevos aranceles. El señor Clemente Vázquez Bello, Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes, el doctor Santiago Rey, leader de los conservadores, el doctor Ramón Zaydin, leader de los liberales, el señor Walfredo Rodríguez Blanca y el doctor Jorge García Montes, nos han prometido el estudio y aprobación del articulado de la reforma arancelaria.

Por la promesa de estos señores, y contando con el buen deseo de todos los congresistas cubanos para con las industrias del país, confiamos en conseguir la reforma arancelaria, sin la cual será materialmente imposible la existencia de muchas industrias que se sostienen actualmente de un modo artificial, y solamente esperanzados en la tantas veces prometida reforma.

Contamos, además, con el noble concurso de toda la prensa de Cuba, que siempre ha estado dispuesta a colaborar con nosotros para que sea una bella realidad la promesa que se nos ha hecho.

Nuestro Congreso no puede cruzarse de brazos ante las medidas de protección adoptadas por todos los países del mundo civilizado, a favor de sus industrias. Tiene que actuar y hacerlo pronto, para consolidar de una vez y para siempre ese venero de riqueza que responde al nombre de Industrias Cubanas.

Pasado mañana se reune la directiva de nuestra Asociación, y aun cuando no figura en la orden del día, tal vez se tome algún acuerdo en relación con este asunto. Emplazo a usted para ese día.

PRONTO EMPEZARAN LOS TRABAJOS PARA ORGANIZAR LA FEDERACION DE CORPORACIONES ECONOMICAS DE CUBA

EL PROBLEMA MAS DIFICIL DE RESOLVER ES EL DE DEFINIR LA REPRESENTACION EFECTIVA DE CADA UNA DE LAS ENTIDADES

LA MESA PROVISIONAL DE LA FEDERACION SE REUNE PRONTO

La Mesa Provisional de la Federación de Corporaciones Económicas de Cuba está ultimando todos los detalles para poner en limpio el acta de la magna asamblea celebrada el viernes en el Hotel Plaza, y que culminó con la visita hecha al señor Presidente de la República por una numerosa comisión de delegados de entidades mercantiles que habían asistido al acto.

Una vez terminada el acta, el doctor Pedro P. Kohly, convocará a los miembros de esa mesa provisional a fin de proceder a realizar una de las labores más difíciles y de mayor responsabilidad para los que ahora fungen de directores de la Federación.

Nos referimos a la representación efectiva que habrá de darse en el nuevo organismo a cada una de las

tivo, por decirlo así. En cambio, hay Cámaras de Comercio del interior de la República, que sin ser entidades de caracter nacional, tienen derecho a tener una representación casi por derecho propio, en el organismo máximo de las clases mercantiles.

Es tanto más digno de tenerse en cuenta lo que antes decimos, que sabemos de un presidente de una importante corporación del interior de la República, que no aceptará el que a la entidad que él preside se le asigne una representación inferior a la de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País, institución considerada como nacional, y con derecho, por tanto, a designar un delegado a la Federación.

Este problema tenemos la seguri-

dad de que es de los de resolver

NOTAS DEL DIA

GENERAL MOTORS

La inactividad de esta emisión contrasta con el estado floreciente de la empresa.

Las agencias vendieron 86.800 carros automóviles y camiones en el mes de ctubre cmoparado con 69.000 en Septiembre y 40.000 en el mes de Octubre comparado con

Existe la impresión de que la inactividad de las acciones en medio de la gran reposición del mercado es indicio de estarse operando una gran acumulación alrededor de los precios actuales con el propósito de iniciar un alza espectacular cuando sea anunciado el proyecto de reducir el número de acciones emitidas mediante el canje de las acciones actuales sin valor nominal por acciones valor nominal de $20 a razón de 2 acciones de las presentes por 1 de las nuevas.

LOS VALORES TABACALEROS

Al precio de $150 acción las emisiones comunes A y B de la American Tobacco Company reditúan el 8% comparado con un rédito de 7¼ para las acciones de Llorillard, 5½% Liggett & Myers y 4 ½% Reynolds Tobacco.

Aunque el dividendo de Lorillard Liggett y Reynolds pueda estar más garantizado por un exceso de utilidades, la naturaleza de la industria tabacalera es tal que el margen de utilidad de American Tobacco en exceso del dividendo de $12 anuales es suficiente para considerarlo como absolutamente garantizado.

Es digno de notarse que durante toda la depresión del mercado de valores este verano, las emisiones tabacaleras fueron una notable excepción a la baja. Además, le reposición de estos valores de las ligeras pérdidas que sufrieron también es notable, y el alza desde los precios bajos de 1921 asciende a 91% para Phillip Morris, Reynolds B 5% y Tobacco Products 28%.

Con motivo del traspaso de las propiedades de Tobacco Products al American Tobacco Company, creemos que ambas emisiones constituyen una inversión excelente a los tipos actuales, tanto bajo el punto de vista de rédito como por las posibilidades especulativas de estos valores.

CONSOLIDATED GAS

La emisión de $30.000.000 en acciones comunes anunciada por la empresa de alumbrado Consolidated Gas ha sido una sorpresa para la comunidad financiera.

El aumento de capital consistirá en una emisión adicional de 600.000 acciones comunes sin valor nominal, pero ofrecidas a la suscripción al precio de $50 accion.

El derecho de auscripción será a razón de 1 acción de las nuevas por cada 5 de las antiguas

MERCADO DE VALORES

New York, Noviembre 12.

El mercado demostró hoy ser más vulnerable a la realización de utilidades. Ventas por cuenta del elemento profesional contuvieron el alza iniciada en la primera hora de operaciones y a medio dia toda la lista presentaba un aspecto reaccionario. Fué más pronunciada la reacción en las acciones comunes del Consolidated Gas con motivo del aumento de $30 000 000 en el capital social que fué anunciado en el transcurso de la sesión.

La nota saliente del día fué el

AZUCAR

LA ausencia de ofertas de azucares de Cuba sigue siendo la característica del mercado. Los refinadores entraron temprano en el mercado en solicitud de azúcares para pronto embarque, no hallando más que algunas partidas de azúcares del Brasil en venta alrededor de los precios que regian a fin de la semana anterior.

Las ventas efectuadas en el día fueron:

2.600 tlds. del Brasil para embarque Dic. 3—paridad 5⅛ Cuba
1,500 tlds. del Brasil para embarque Dic. —paridad 5 17|32
400 tlds. del Perú para arribo Nov. 15—paridad 5½

El mercado de Londres estuvo activo en azúcares de Java, con ventas crecidas de azúcares blancos y azúcares oscuros, anunciándose que las ventas para arribo Juli-Agosto importan 64,000 tlds. de azúcares blancos. Se anuncia también que desde la mañana del sábado pasado se han vendido unas 30,000 tlds. adicionales de azúcares de baja polarización al precio de 3.95 fob Java.

Los compradores siguen interesados a 4.15 fob. Java.

El mercado americano del refino estuvo algo mas encalmado que en días anteriores, aunque la quietud obedece por el momento exclusivamente al hecho de haberse activado ligeramente la distribución de azúcares entre el comercio. La impresión general entre el giro s que la demanda tendrá otra notable mejoría dentro de pocos días.

Los refinadores cotizaron sin variación con respecto a los precios del Viernes y del Sábado. American Sugar 8.90, Warner, Arbuckle y Godchaux a 8.75.

El movimiento semanal en los puertos de Cuba durante la semana de Noviembre 10 revela una disminución notable en las exportaciones comparado con la semana anterior.

	Arribos	Exportación	Existencias
semana de Oct. 10	3,369 tlds.	16,502 tlds.	73,133 tlds.
Semana anterior	7,522 "	53,459 "	86,266 "

Las noticias del interior indican la posibilidad de un atraso en el inicio de la zafra debido a la inoportunidad de las recientes fuertes lluvias en algunas zonas cañeras.

La actuación el mercado de futuros parece confirmar esa impresión, pues, los costos en azúcares futuros de Diciembre han demostrado gran urgencia por cubrirse estos últimos días. Con excepción de las operaciones en el mes de Diciembre, lo mas significativo en el mercado durante el día fué el gran interés por azúcares futuros de Julio de cuyo mes se vendieron 42 contratos en bolsa.

Los especuladores estuvieron al tanto de las noticias de Washington sobre los fallos de la Corte Suprema pues existía la posibilidad que la Corte fallara hoy en el pleito del gobierno contra la New York Coffee & Sugar Echange, pero hasta la hora del cierre no pudo obtenerse información alguna a ese efecto.

Cotizaciones de Azúcares Crudos Futuros.

	Abre	Alto	Bajo	Cierre
Noviembre				5.60
Diciembre	5.37	5.43	5.34	5.39|40
Enero	4.83	4.90	4.77	4.86|88
Mrzo	4.20	4.32	4.16	4.27|V
Mayo	4.27	4.40	4.22	4.33|34
Julio	4.37	——	——	4.40|42

VALORES AZUCAREROS

Este grupo estuvo mas firme y activo en simpatía con la fir[illegible]eza del crudo mejorando de 1 a 1.1.2 todas las divisas.

	Abre	Alto	Bajo	Cierre
Cuban Cane comunes	11.½	11.⅝	11.¼	11.¼
Cuban Cane preferidas	47	47.⅞	46.¾	46.¾
Cuban American Sugar	29.¾	30.⅝	30.½	30.½
Punta Alegre Sugar	53.⅝	53.½	52.¾	53
American Sugar Ref.	56	56.⅜	56	56.¼

BONOS AZUCAREROS

CUBAN CANE, Bonos del 7%, de 87.¼ a 87.¾, Bonos del 8%, de 93.¾ a 94. CUBAN AMERICAN SUGAR Co. Bonos del 8%, de 105.¾ a 106.¼. MANATI SUGAR Co. Bonos del 7.½%, de 98.¼ a 99. EASTERN CUBA, Bonos del 7.½%, de 99 a 99.¾. PUNTA ALEGRE SUGAR Co. Bonos del 7%, de 107 a 107.½.

LAS CUATRO PROPOSICIONES DE COMPRA

BOLSA DE NEW YORK

NOVIEMBRE

Publicamos la totalidad de las transacciones en Bonos en la Bolsa de Valores de New York.

BONOS

8,455,000

ACCIONES

1,038,200

Los checks canjeados en la "Clearing House" de Nueva York, importaron:

468,000,000

COTIZACION OFICIAL DEL AZUCAR

Deducidos por el procedimiento señalado en el Apartado Quinto del Decreto 1770

Habana	4.948450
Matanzas	5.038750
Cárdenas	4.976250
Sagua	5.021875
Manzanillo	4.960625
Cienfuegos	5.010625

COLEGIO DE CORREDORES NOTARIOS COMERCIALES DE LA HABANA

Cotización de Cambios

Plazas	Tipos
S|E Unidos, cable	5|96
S|E Unidos, vista	3|48
Londres, cable	4.39 ½
Londres, vista	4.38 ½
Paris, cable	5.66
Paris, vista	5.58
Bruselas, vista	4.85
España, cable	13.13
España, vista	13.07
Italia, vista	4.39
zurich, vista	17.59
Hong Kong, vista	51.20
Montreal, vista	98.50

NOTARIOS DE TURNO

Para cambios: Aristides Ruiz.

Para intervenir en la cotización oficial de la Bolsa de la Habana: Oscar Fernandez y Pedro A. Molino.

Ramiro Gómez de Molina, Síndico Presidente, P. S. R.—Eugenio E. Caragol, Secretario Contador.

Los Mercados europeos brindan buenas oportunidades de negocios a Cuba

EL COMITE PERMANENTE HA GESTIONADO QUE SE INTENSIFIQUEN LAS INFORMACIONES

EXPORTACIONES

Exportación de tabaco

Vapor español "Cádiz", para Barcelona.

Romeo y Julieta, para A. Andres, 1 caja conteniendo 500 tabacos.

Vapor americano "Siboney", para New York.

Aixalá Co., para M. A. Andre, 39 barriles tabaco; Fernández Grau, para orden, 3 id. id. Por Larrañaga, para varios, 55,500 tabacos. Romeo y Julieta, para varios 161,320 tabacos y 100 cajetillas cigarros.

Allones Ltd., para varios, 40.500 tabacos. J. F. Rocha para varios 56,000 id.

Vapor americano "Cuba", para Tampa.

M. A. Pollack, para La Integridad Cigar, 10 barriles tabacos.

Vapor americano "Governor Cobb" para Key West.

Fernández Grau Co., para Pamies Arango, 18 tercios y 22 barriles tabaco.

Exportación de Licores y aguardiente

Vapor español "Cádiz" para Las Palmas.

Co. Licorera, para orden, 2|4 pp. aguardiente.

Santamaría y Co. Pinillos I. y Co., 50|4 aguardiente.

Exportación de frutos

Vapor americano "Siboney", para New York.

J. L. Alacan, para West Indies, 9 huacales piñas; Godínez Hno., para West Indies, 81 cestos frijoles y 2 id. quimbombó.

Vapor americano "Chalmette" para New Orleans.

Godínez Hno., para West Indies, 225 huacales piñas.

Exportación de cueros

Vapor americano "Siboney", para New York.

M. A. Suárez, para orden, 1,000 fardos cueros verdes salados de dos cueros. Valor $14,900.

Buques que tienen registro abierto

Americano "Cuba", para Tampa.
Americano "J. R. Parrott", para Key West.
Americano "Estrada Palma" para Key West.
Inglés, "Toloa", para New York.
Americano "Esparta", para Boston y escalas.
Americano "Abangarez" para Cristóbal.
Americano "Pastores", para Cristóbal,
Americano "Surimine", para New Orleans.
Americano "Excelsior", para New Orleans.
Francés, "Cuba", para Coruña y escalas.
Inglés "Oroya", para Valparaíso.
Americano "Monterrey", para New York.
Americano "Orizaba", para New York.
Italiano "Calimeris", para [illegible] reparva y escalas.
Americano "Cartago", para [illegible] Orleans.
Americano "C. Mary", para [illegible] to Cortés.
Español "Cádiz", para Santa Cruz y escalas.
Inglés "Varuna", para Belige y escalas.

MERCADO PECUARIO

LA VENTA EN PIE

El mercado cotiza los siguientes precios:

Vacuno de 6 3|4 a 7 centavos.
Cerda de 10 a 10 1|2 centavos el del país y de 12 a 12 1|2 el americano.
Lanar de 7 1|2 a 8 centavos.

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

LA MESA PROVISIONAL DE LA FEDERACION SE REUNE PRONTO

La Mesa Provisional de la Federación de Corporaciones Económicas de Cuba está ultimando todos los detalles para poner en limpio el acta de la magna asamblea celebrada el viernes en el Hotel Plaza, y que culminó con la visita hecha al señor Presidente de la República por una numerosa comisión de delegados de entidades mercantiles que habían asistido al acto.

Una vez terminada el acta, el doctor Pedro P. Kohly, convocará a los miembros de esa mesa provisional a fin de proceder a realizar una de las labores más difíciles y de mayor responsabilidad para los que ahora fungen de directores de la Federación.

Nos referimos a la representación efectiva que habrá de darse en el nuevo organismo a cada una de las corporaciones asociadas, evitando el que ciertos elementos queden investidos de tanta representación, que sean ellos solos los que resuelvan todos los asuntos que han de presentarse a estudio de la nueva Federación.

El doctor Fernando Ortiz, en la asamblea del viernes, presentó una moción, que fué aprobada, por la cual se hace una clasificación de corporaciones nacionales y locales. Entre las primeras hay algunas que solo tienen vida propia por su historial, por su antigüedad, pero que ahora no están prácticamente en servicio activo, por decirlo así. En cambio, hay Cámaras de Comercio del interior de la República, que sin ser entidades de caracter nacional, tienen derecho a tener una representación casi por derecho propio, en el organismo máximo de las clases mercantiles.

Es tanto más digno de tenerse en cuenta lo que antes decimos, que sabemos de un presidente de una importante corporación del interior de la República, que no aceptará el que a la entidad que él preside se le asigne una representación inferior a la de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País, institución considerada como nacional, y con derecho, por tanto, a designar un delegado a la Federación.

Este problema tenemos la seguridad de que se ha de resolver de un modo satisfactorio a todas las corperaciones asociadas a la Federación, y tan pronto como esto suceda, la mesa provisional procederá a pasar una circular a las entidades asociadas rogándoles que sin pérdida de tiempo nombren sus delegados, los cuales en votación habrán de elegir la mesa permanente.

La nueva Federación, nos ha dicho el doctor Pedro P. Kohly, quedará organizada de tal manera, que ella represente los intereses generales de las clases económicas de la República y nunca las tendencias de un grupo, por muy respetable que éste sea.

UNA ACLARACION AL REGLAMENTO DEL IMPUESTO DEL CUATRO POR CIENTO

LA ASOCIACION DE COMERCIANTES ESTA INTERESADA EN QUE SE HAGA POR LA SECRETARIA DE HACIENDA

En la Asociación de Comerciantes de la Habana se ha recibido una carta de un comerciante, pidiendo que se le haga una aclaración acerca de cómo debe interpretarse el nuevo reglamento del impuesto del cuatro por ciento sobre las utilidades, en la parte que se refiere a la presentación de los balances.

Dice el reglamento que esos balances se presentarán sólo una vez al año, sin especificar si la fecha de la presentación ha de ser al terminar el año natural, o sea el 31 de diciembre, o el año social. En este último caso no hay dificultades para los contribuyentes, pero en cambio en el primero se presenta la dificultad de que la mayor parte de los comerciantes hacen sus balances sociales antes del mes de diciembre, y aceptando lo que dice la Secretaría de Hacienda, habría necesidad de presentar en un intervalo muy corto de tiempo, dos veces el mismo documento que es muy engorroso y que ocasiona grandes trastornos en cualquier establecimiento.

El doctor Roberto de Guardiola, secretario de la Asociación de Comerciantes, se entrevistará hoy con el Jefe de la Sección de Impuestos de la Secretaría de Hacienda, a fin de hacer esta importante aclaración.

N. Gelats & Co. BANQUEROS. HABANA
Aguiar 106-108
Vendemos CHEQUES DE VIAJEROS Pagaderos
EN TODAS PARTES DEL MUNDO
— Y —
CARTAS DE CREDITO CIRCULARES
EN LAS MEJORES CONDICIONES
"SECCION DE CAJA DE AHORROS"
Recibimos depósitos en esta Sección, pagando intereses al 3 por 100 anual
Todas estas operaciones pueden efectuarse también por correo

MERCADO DE VALORES

New York, Noviembre 12.

El mercado demostró hoy ser más vulnerable a la realización de utilidades. Ventas por cuenta del elemento profesional contuvieron el alza iniciada en la primera hora de operaciones y a medio día toda la lista presentaba un aspecto reaccionario.

Fué más pronunciada la reacción en las acciones comunes del Consolidated Gas con motivo del aumento de $30 000 000 en el capital social que fué anunciado en el transcurso de la sesión.

La nota saliente del día fué el avance de 3 puntos en las acciones de Davison Chemical en las primeras horas de la mañana. La piña operando en este valor dió otro estrechón a los bajistas obligándolos a cubrirse en alza considerable comparado con las cotizaciones a principios de la semana anterior. Los valores azucareros estuvieron también de alza en simpatía con la firmeza del mercado del crudo, atribuyéndose el alza de estas emisiones al haber desistido los banqueros de 1 Wall Street del propósito de financiar la consolidación de los ferrocarriles de Cuba prevista bajo la Ley Tarafa.

En la última hora la actividad se desarrolló en sentido de mayor baja con excepción de los valores ferroviarios que se sostuvieron dentro de sus mejores precios. Chesapeake & Ohío, Southern Railway y Canadian Pacific hicieron prueba de especial resistencia.

Compras de alguna consideración fueron hechas por las casas comisionistas en la reacción, notándose también que los profesionales que vendieron en la apertura estaban repoviendo acciones al cierre. Las últimas operaciones se hicieron dentro una reposición ligera del mercado aunque los tipos del cierre presentaban pérdidas bastante apreciable comparado con los precios de apertura.

Los valores petroleros carecieron de poder recuperativo debido principalmente a la nueva rebaja de 1 centavo por galón hecha en la gasolina por la Standard Oil de New Jersey.

SESION DE LA DIRECTIVA DE LA ASOCIACION DE DEPENDIENTES

Mañana, por la tarde, en el local y hora de costumbre, se reunirá la junta directiva de la Asociación Nacional de Industriales, que preside el señor José Primelles.

Figuran en la orden del día para esa sesión, los siguientes asuntos: lectura y aprobación del acta anterior; estado de caja; movimiento de socios; lectura de comunicaciones y asuntos generales.

La Comisión de Aranceles dará cuenta de los trabajos de activa propaganda que se van a realizar, a fin de obtener del Congreso la inmediata discusión del articulado del proyecto arancelario, que se encuentra en la Cámara de Representantes desde la anterior legislatura.

crudo mejorando de 1 a 1.1.2 todas las divisas.

	Abre	Alto	Bajo	Cierre
Cuban Cane comunes	11.½	11.⅝	11.¼	11.¼
Cuban Cane preferidas	47	47.⅞	46.¾	46.¾
Cuban American Sugar	29.¾	30.⅝	30.½	30.½
Punta Alegre Sugar	53.⅝	53.½	52.¾	53
American Sugar Ref.	56	56.⅜	56	56.¼

BONOS AZUCAREROS

CUBAN CANE, Bonos del 7%, de 87.¼ a 87.¾, Bonos del 8%, de 93.¾ a 94. CUBAN AMERICAN SUGAR Co. Bonos del 8%, de 105.¾ a 106.¼. MANATI SUGAR Co. Bonos del 7.½%, de 98.¼ a 99. EASTERN CUBA, Bonos del 7.½%, de 99 a 99.¾. PUNTA ALEGRE SUGAR Co. Bonos del 7%, de 107 a 107.¼.

LAS CUATRO PROPOSICIONES DE COMPRA DEL "LIMONES" HECHAS POR MR. SMITH

LA JUNTA DEL BANCO NACIONAL SIGUE GUARDANDO RESERVA SOBRE ESTAS OFERTAS

La Comisión Temporal de Liquidación Bancaria, empezó en la sesión de ayer a estudiar las distintas proposiciones que se han recibido para comprar el central "Limones", propiedad del Banco Nacional, el que tuvo necesidad de hacer un importante desembolso para subrogarse los derechos y acciones del primer acreedor hipotecario de esa finca azucarera.

Por el informe de la Junta Liquidadora del Banco Nacional, que ya se ha publicado, conocen los lectores algunas de esas ofertas y decimos algunas, porque otras han sido hechas directamente a la Comisión de Liquidación Bancaria. Las últimas proposiciones presentadas han sido las del señor E. Smith, y aunque la Junta ha tratado de ocultarlas a nuestras miradas, hemos tenido la suerte de conocerlas.

Estas ofertas son las siguientes:

Primera: $1.500.000.00 a pagar la tercera parte en efectivo, y el resto en cheques intervenidos.

Segunda: $1.000.000.00 en efectivo y al contado.

Tercera: $1.500.000.00 pagadero la tercera parte en efectivo y al contado y el resto en una hipoteca de una emisión de bonos de pesos 3.000.000.00. La duración de esa hipoteca la fijaría la Comisión Bancaria.

Cuarta: $1.800.000.00 a pagar $100.000.00 en efectivo y al contado, y el resto en hipoteca por ocho años y medio, amortizando cien mil pesos cada seis meses.

Se fija el cuatro por ciento de interés a los bonos hipotecarios que se proponen en las ofertas tercera y cuarta.

De las cuatro proposiciones solamente las dos primeras reunen el requisito exigido por la Junta del Banco Nacional, de pagar medio millón de pesos en efectivo y al contado.

MOVIMIENTO DE EXPORTACION E IMPORTACION DE MONEDA EN EL MES DE OCTUBRE

Según los datos oficiales recibidos en la Sección de la Moneda, el movimiento de exportación e importación de monedas en los bancos, durante el mes de octubre, ha sido el siguiente:

EXPORTACION

BANCOS	Billetes	Pesetas	Importación mutilado
Billetes	Billetes		
Royal Bank Canadá	220.00	79.000.00	
Canadian Bank			10.000.00
National City Bank			20.000.00
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston			5.000.00
First National Bank of Boston			15.000.00

Esta nota oficial viene a confirmar lo que dijimos ayer, sobre la insignificante cantidad de billetes mutilados exportados por los bancos durante el pasado mes.

En este estado no figuran las exportaciones del Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, que es la institución que tiene a su cargo el canje de billetes mutilados por otros que estén en buen estado.

Para cambios: Aristides Ruiz.

Para intervenir en la cotización oficial de la Bolsa de la Habana: Oscar Fernandez y Pedro A. Molino.

Ramiro Gómez de Molina, Síndico Presidente, P. S. R.—Eugenio E. Caragol, Secretario Contador.

Los Mercados europeos brindan buenas oportunidades de negocios a Cuba

EL COMITE PERMANENTE HA GESTIONADO QUE SE INTENSIFIQUEN LAS INFORMACIONES CONSULARES

En el Comité Permanente se recibió hace algunos días una carta del presidente de la Cámara de Comercio de Cienfuegos, trasladando unas sugestiones hechas por el comerciante señor Angel Calvo, en el sentido de que se interese de la Secretaría de Estado la conveniencia de que los cónsules en el extranjero y los Agregados Comerciales limiten la conducta del señor Luis Marino Pérez, Agregado Comercial en Washington, enviando periódicamente cuestionarios e informes a los comerciantes e industriales de Cuba.

Entiende el señor Calvo que los mercados europeos están brindando mejores oportunidades al comercio de Cuba, que el de los Estados Unidos, por varias razones: la baja en la cotización de la moneda, los plazos para los pagos de los pedidos, la menor remuneración que se paga a los obreros, etc.

Todas estas circunstancias son generalmente desconocidas del comercio y de la industria por falta de informaciones consulares.

El Comité Permanente ya ha dado traslado de esa carta de la Cámara de Cienfuegos, a la Secretaría de Estado.

York.

Italiano "Calimeris", para Nueva y escalas.

Americano "Cartago", para Nueva Orleans.

Americano "C. Mary", para Puerto Cortés.

Español "Cádiz", para Santa Cruz y escalas.

Inglés "Varuna", para Belige y escalas.

MERCADO PECUARIO

LA VENTA EN PIE

El mercado cotiza los siguientes precios:

Vacuno de 6 3|4 a 7 centavos.
Cerda de 10 a 10 1|2 centavos el del país y de 12 a 12 1|2 el americano.
Lanar de 7 1|2 a 8 centavos.

Las reses beneficiadas en este matadero se cotizan a los siguientes precios:

Vacuno de 22 a 27 centavos.
Cerda de 38 a 42 centavos.
Reses sacrificadas en este matadero:
Vacuno, 97.
Cerda, 108.

MATADERO INDUSTRIAL

Las reses beneficiadas en este matadero se cotizan a los siguientes precios:

Vacuno de 22 a 27 centavos.
Cerda de 38 a 42 centavos.
Lanar de 48 a 50 centavos.
Reses sacrificadas en este matadero:
Vacuno, 249.
Cerda, 177.
Lanar, 49.

ENTRADAS DE GANADO

De Oriente llegó un tren con doce carros con ganado vacuno para el consumo consignado a la casa Lykes Bros.

De Camaguey llegaron cuatro carros más también con reses a la consignación de Alberto Escobar.

CLEARING HOUSE

Las compensaciones efectuadas ayer por el Clearing House de la Habana ascendieron a $2.459.927.97.

The Royal Bank of Canada
FUNDADO EN 1869
OFICINA CENTRAL MONTREAL, CANADA
CAPITAL PAGADO $ 20.000.000.00
RESERVA $ 20.400.000.00
ACTIVO TOTAL $213.716.173.00
780 SUCURSALES EN EL MUNDO
66 SUCURSALES en la República de Cuba, a saber:

Antilla	Florida	"	Parque de la India	Palma Soriano
Artemisa	Guanabacoa	"	Prado 7 a A	Pinar del Río
Bañes	Guanajay	"	Vedado	Placetas
Bayamo	Guantánamo	Habana,	Vibora.	Puerto Padre
Cabaiguán	Güines	Aguiar 75.	Holguín	Ranchuelo
Caibarién	Habana,	Avenida de Italia 92.	Jatibonico	Sagua la Grande
Camagüey	"	Avenida de Italia 134.	Jobabo	Sancti Spíritus
" Avellaneda.	"	Belascoain	Jovellanos	Santa Clara
Camajuaní	"	Lonja del Comercio	La Esmeralda	Santiago de Cuba
Cárdenas	"	Manzana de Gómez.	Majagua	Trinidad
Ciego de Avila	"	Monte 160	Manzanillo	Unión de Reyes
Cienfuegos	"	Monte 337	Mariano	Victoria de las Tunas
" Calzada	"	Muralla 52	Matanzas	Vueltas
" de Dolores			Miranda	Yaguajay
Colón			Morón	Zaza del Medio
Cruces			Nuevitas	Zulueta
Cueto				
Cumanayagua				
Encrucijada				

GIROS A ESPAÑA A LOS MEJORES TIPOS DE CAMBIO

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

COMENTARIOS

Por KID SECADES

JULIO LOPEZ Y ROQUETA

La muerte de Julio López causó hondo sentimiento en el ánimo de todos los fanáticos de base-ball. ¿A qué repetir su odisea? ¿A qué comentar nuevamente los muchos sacrificios que él hizo por el engrandecimiento de la pelota en Cuba? Todos lo sabemos. Todos hemos convenido en que su personalidad es inmortal en nuestra historia beisbolera.... .....

..Hace algunos años, cuando nuestro querido jefe, el señor Horacio Roqueta comenzaba su carrera periodística, cuando se hallaba en la primera fase de la profesión, empuñando u grueso bastón, con los bolsillos repletos de cuartillas y otros documentos propios de la labor y cuidando con esmero el carnet que garantizaba su calidad de redactor, tenía a su cargo una amena sección bajo el título de "Cañamones". ¿La recuerdas, lector?

Hoy, harto tal vez de moverse en un ambiente de popularidad, no porta esas cuartillas ni lleva consigo el carnet. Ya lo dije: Estaba entonces en la primera fase del periodismo. Ha pasado algún tiempo y hoy, casualmente, llega a mi poder uno de esos "Cañamones", de los cuales entresaco estas líneas por parecerme de actualidad:

IN MENTE
(por Julio López)

"Ayer, minutos después de comenzado el juego, cuando Roqueta pasó por esta puerta y le saludé con ligera alegría dibujada en mi rostro, rió maliciosamente y me dijo:—Julio, en la lista de hoy, qué número hace esa "automática" sonrisa conque acabas de saludarme?

"Y...estas palabras hanme puesto pensativo, preocupado, nostálgico, tal vez. Jiménez me ha dicho infinidad de veces que esa sonrisa mía es sarcástica, irónica, cruelmente irónica, ya que según él, sólo la uso para los que pasan sin pagar.

"El de los "Cañamones", por el contrario, me ha dicho que yo sonrío como un autómata, que me he acostumbrado de modo tal a ello, que dibujo una momentánea satisfacción, bu'o una momentánea satisfacción en mi rostro y que inclino la cabeza, al mismo tiempo que despaciosamente voy cerrando los ojos. Dice él que en este instante "retrato" en mi cara un poema de desilusión y desencanto, un hondo dolor que llevo oculto y que se me sale por los ojos.

"Cree el joven periodista que yo tras una máscara de felicidad, oculto una inmensa desventura, un mundo de preocupaciones; que como el protagonista de "La risa del payaso" que, como el Pierrot de eterno tema, ahogó mis penas con risas no sentidas, que los labios míos callan la tragedia de dolor que vive en el fondo de mi alma.

"Yo no sé quién estará en lo cierto! No se quien habrá sabido juzgarme mejor, pero paréceme que esa tristeza que en mí ha sorprendido mi amigo el periodista, que esa nostalgia que según él hay siempre en mi mirada, no es otra cosa que el hastío que el spleen que causa siempre la monotonía de la vida.

"Día tras día y año tras año, mi existencia se desliza de igual forma. Dos horas después que el sol ha pasado por el meridiano, se abren estas puertas y el cienmatógrafo comienza su proyección. Es un desfile constante de tipos distintos. Veo pasar al encumbrado personaje a quien aguarda fuera el automóvil y que toma asiento en un palco del stand; y al pobre obrero, de blusa y alpargatas que sin una queja, sin un lamento, sin desesperar de su suerte, toma sitio en la grada, donde el sol le castiga con verdadera impiedad.

"Veo traspasar este umbral al hombre alto delgado huesoso, y al de pequeña estatura y barriga de burgués. Al virtuosamente feo y al enamorado de sí mismo al senador digno yal hombre del pueblo que le dió su voto...

"De vez en cuando siento la algarabía que forma allá dentro en mis dominios el verdadero ejército que he visto pasar momentos antes, escucho las delirantes ovaciones con que premian a los de ahora a los que han sustituído en el diamante a los que ya estamos viejos; y sin levantarme de esta silla, sonrío dolorosamente porque ovaciones como esas escuché muchas... y ovaciones como esas escucharán los que sustituyan a esos, cuando ellos, ya cansados, se dispongan este puesto, al marcharme yo para ese viaje del cual no se vuelve, para ese viaje al cual nos acompañan los buenos amigos para esa eterna partida en que se nos dice adiós con un puñado de tierra y un puñado de lágrimas...

EL ULTIMO TRIBUTO



El personal del camión No. 14 del servicio de incendios de Chicago tenía una mascota muy simpática, que era el perro BAGS recientemente fallecido.

"EL COJO" Y "PERICO EL BOBO", JEFES DE UNA BANDA DE LADRONES, HAN CAIDO EN PODER DE LOS AGENTES DEL ORDEN

ESTOS DISCIPULOS DE CACO OPERABAN EN J. DEL MONTE CON EXITO

LA CAZA DE LOS LADRONES

Con motivo de los frecuentes robos que venían registrándose en la barriada de Jesús del Monte, no obstante la tenaz persecución mantenida contra los malhechores por la policía de la décima-segunda estación, el inspector de aquel distrito policíaco, señor Rogerio Mora, puesto de acuerdo con el capitán Herminio Inchaustegui y secundado eficazmente por el sargento Horacio Azcuy y el guardia Enrique



Juan Cabrera Godoy

Rodríguez, estableció una vigilancia nocturna en aquellos lugares más castigados por los émulos de Caco, con el fin de poner término a sus fechorías.

Se estableció este servicio utilizándose varios vigilantes de confianza que, además de ser hombres arrestados, tuvieran cierto conocimiento de la gente del hampa.

Para que las gestiones resultaran eficaces se acordó que los vigilantes se vistieran de paisano, usando una ropa algo deteriorada que les permitiera confundirse con la gente trabajadora.

El inspector Mora, que dirigió la



Bienvenido Montalvo (a) "El Cojo"

investigación, recomendó que el personal que se había encargado de dicha vigilancia no se retirara a descansar, abandonando sus puestos, hasta después de las seis y media de la mañana.

Es costumbre de los malhechores esperar la hora del relevo para comenzar su "faena", pues los policías

Se trataba del vigilante número 326. R. Baluja, el cual tuvo a su cargo esa noche la persecución de "El Cojo", individuo de pésimos antecedentes que a pesar de estar medio imposibilitado se encuentra siempre dispuesto a atentar contra la propiedad ajena.

El Cojo, según había sabido la policía, era el jefe de la gavilla de ladrones que operaba por aquella barriada.

PERICO EL BOBO, TAMBIEN CABECILLA, OPERABA EN COMBINACION CON EL COJO

Pero no era solamente a "El Cojo" a quien había que vigilar y perseguir. Otro sujeto peligroso compartía con él la dirección de la banda, merodeando igualmente por Jesús del Monte. La policía en más de una ocasión los había visto juntos.

Este segundo personaje era conocido de la policía por el sobrenombre de "Perico el Bobo", a pesar de que de "bobo" como verá el lector, no tiene nada.

OCURRE UN ROBO EN LUYANO EN UNA VIVIENDA.—EL LADRON ES VISTO Y LAS SEÑAS LO DELATAN

Coincidiendo con la vigilancia establecida por la policía de Jesús del Monte, ocurrió un robo en la casa situada en Manuel Pruna y Emna. en Luyanó, residencia de la señora Isabel Rodríguez.

Dicha señora había sentido ruido muy de mañana en su habitación y al inquirir qué era lo que le motivaba, vió correr a un individuo que llevaba consigo un bulto al parecer de ropa.

En un registro practicado allí por la policía, se comprobó que el desconocido se había apoderado de objetos y prendas de algún valor.

La perjudicada, al dar señas del sujeto en cuestión declaró que si lo volviera a ver tal vez lo reconocería.

PERICO EL BOBO ES ARRESTADO EN UNION DEL COJO Y OTRO

Consignadas en acta las manifestaciones de la señora Rodríguez, la policía se dedicó a buscar al individuo a que ella había hecho mención, sin que apareciera por ninguna parte.

Los ladrones se habían corrido de Luyanó hacia Jesús del Monte, donde preparaban otro "golpe", según confidencias recibidas por el inspector Mora.

El robo debía efectuarse en una fonda situada en Ensenada y Emna. Los malhechores irían provistos de los instrumentos necesarios para la mayor facilidad en su empresa.

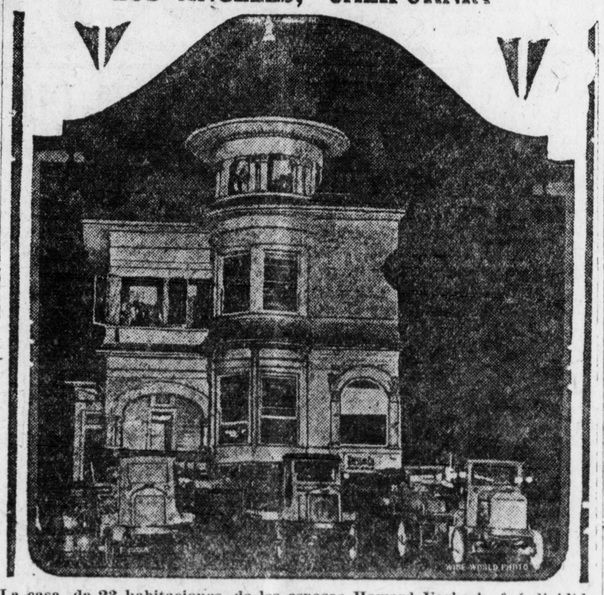
Los vigilantes 326, R. Baluja; 1702, M. Tenjeira; y 639, Enrique Rodríguez, fueron los designados para capturar a los ladrones. A la hora convenida todos estaban allí ocultos y observaron momentos después cuando tres individuos desconocidos llegaban a la puerta de la fonda e inspeccionaban el sitio como para dar comienzo a su faena.

Los vigilantes no quisieron esperar más tiempo y se les abalanzaron encima a los asaltantes, quienes emprendieron precipitada fuga, siendo detenidos después de haber corrido tras ellos más de cuatro cuadras.

En la huida dejaron abandonadas una trinchа y tres llaves falsas, instrumentos dedicados al robo.

Conducidos a la estación los detenidos, resultaron nombrarse Pe-

UNA ESCENA ORIGINAL EN LA CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



La casa, de 23 habitaciones, de los esposos Howard Verbeck, fué dividida en dos partes y luego fué trasladada entera por espacio de una milla, pasando de un bulevar a otro. El acto dió lugar a una fiesta local en que tomaron parte, el alcalde, varias personalidades de relieve local, artistas de cine, etc.

NOTICIAS DE ESPAÑA

Comisión Integrada por los Comerciantes, Agricultores e Industriales, en Palacio

Inspección Técnica en las Oficinas del Ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de Barcelona

(POR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MADRID, noviembre 12.

El Rey pasó el día de ayer en el Pardo, cazando con el Marqués de Viana y otros aristócratas.

LUIS FREG, EN VIAS DE RESTABLECIMIENTO COMPLETO

MADRID, noviembre 12.

El torero Luis Freg ha mejorado mucho, hasta el punto de haber salido del sanatorio, trasladándose a su domicilio, donde espera su completo restablecimiento.

Ha recibido numerosas visitas de amigos y compañeros que han ido a felicitarlo.

SE CASO EL MATADOR DIEGO MAZQUIARAN

MADRID, noviembre 12.

El matador Diego Mazquiaran "Fortuna", ha contraído nupcias Madrid con Luisa Iglesias, hija un acreditado industrial de la tal.

Numerosos invitados, entre el muchos toreros y aficionados, asistieron a la boda.

"Fortuna" embarcará en el Havre el 17 de noviembre para Méjico.

INSPECCION TECNICA EN EL AYUNTAMIENTO DE BARCELONA

BARCELONA, noviembre 12.

El Gobernador ha declarado que se ha formado una comisión especial encargada de investigar los asuntos del Ayuntamiento, la cual empezará su actuación tan pronto como llegue de Valencia el secretario del Municipio, expresamente para ejercer esa inspección, la cual será de carácter técnico.

También el jefe del Estado Ma-

VISITA DE AGRICULTORES, COMERCIANTES E INDUSTRIALES AL MONARCA ESPAÑOL

MADRID, noviembre 12.

Una comisión integrada por varios agricultores, comerciantes e industriales ha visitado hoy al Rey, en representación de la Junta de Fomento del Trabajo Nacional de Barcelona, Cámara Agrícola y Comisaría Algodonera.

La comisión reiteró al Rey su adhesión en nombre de más de 20 sociedades análogas, escuchando de labios del Monarca las frases más alentadoras.

El Rey les instó a que hagan todo lo posible por aumentar la producción y la riqueza nacional para cuyo propósito el gobierno está dispuesto a estudiar cuidadosamente los medios conducentes a ello.

ASAMBLEA DE LA CONFEDERACION GREMIAL ESPAÑOLA EN MADRID

MADRID, noviembre 12.

Ha comenzado hoy en Madrid la Asamblea de la Confederación Gremial Española, celebrando su sesión inaugural en el Palacio de la Bolsa bajo la presidencia del señor Díaz Cebosa.

La Asamblea dió comienzo al estudio de la próxima ley de inquilinato que protegerá a los industriales y comerciantes contra la ambición de los caseros.

Piénsase votar también en la Asamblea su adhesión política al Directorio.

EL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL OBLIGARA A CONSERVAR EL DESCANSO DOMINICAL A TODAS LAS TABERNAS

MADRID, noviembre 12.

El gobierno ha decidido cerrar las tabernas de toda España a partir del próximo domingo, durante 24 horas, obligándolas así a observar el descanso dominical.

JURA DE LA BANDERA POR LOS NUEVOS ALUMNOS DE INFANTERIA

TOLEDO, noviembre 12.

vorecer sus condiciones de vida, el Directorio ha accedido a lo por ellos solicitado y les concede una reducción en las horas de oficina, que serán en lo sucesivo, de diez de la mañana a dos de la tarde.

Esta disposición ha causado excelente efecto, tanto en la referida clase, como en la opinión pública.

HILANDO MUY DELGADO
La cuestión del libre tránsito

MADRID, noviembre 12.

El Jefe del Directorio, General Primo de Rivera, ha firmado hoy una disposición, de carácter general, en la que se previene a todos los empleados públicos, así como a toda clase de funcionarios del Estado, que se considerará responsable del delito de cohecho al que aceptase pases de los tranvías o de las empresas ferroviarias.

GRAVE COLISION
Un Juez detenido

VIGO, noviembre 12.

En el pueblo de San Salvador y a consecuencia de un aprovechamiento forestal, se registró una grave colisión entre varios vecinos, de la que resultaron cuatro heridos, habiéndose practicado varias detenciones, entre ellas la del Juez de la localidad que ocultaba en su domicilio a uno de los agresores.

La Guardia Civil de aquel puesto logró restablecer prontamente el orden.

LOS RESTOS DE UN HEROE

MELILLA, noviembre 12.

Hoy fueron embarcados con rumbo a la Península los restos del heróico Teniente Coronel de Caballería, Primo de Rivera, al que se ha concedido recientemente la Cruz Laureada de San Fernando, para cuya imposición se ha preparado una extraordinaria solemnidad en la Corte, antes de darle sepultura definitiva.

Durante la operación del embarque se suspendieron casi todas las actividades en esta plaza, rindiendo al cadáver toda clase de honores militares.

TEMPORAL EN AFRICA

CEUTA, noviembre 12.

Se ha desencadenado un violento temporal, en estas costas, sabiéndose ya de numerosos daños causados por el mismo, habiéndose interrumpido por ello la vida del puerto.

SIGUEN LAS PRISIONES

LUGO, noviembre 12.

Han sido encarcelados el Alcalde, el Secretario y varios Concejales del Ayuntamiento de Becerreá, todos complicados en varios fraudes allí descubiertos.

INSPECCION CIVICO-MILITAR

BARCELONA, noviembre 12.

Una comisión cívico-militar, nombrada al efecto, se halla girando una visita de inspección al Ayuntamiento de esta ciudad.

LA EXPOSICION DE 1926 EN SEVILLA

MADRID, noviembre 12.

El Comité Ejecutivo de la Exposición Hispano Americana de Sevilla, ha fijado para el mes de abril de 1926, la fecha de la inauguración de dicho certamen.

LOS REYES A ITALIA

MADRID, noviembre 12.

Definitivamente se ha fijado para el día 15 del actual, la fecha en que los Reyes saldrán de esta Corte en viaje a Italia, no habiendo sido alterado en nada el plan de dicha excursión, que comprende la visita al Sumo Pontífice y a los Monarcas italianos.

"IN MEMORIAN" DE CANALEJAS

MADRID, noviembre 12.

En la iglesia de los Jerónimos, de

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



El personal del camión No. 14 del servicio de incendios de Chicago tenía una mascota muy simpática, que era el perro BAGS recientemente fallecido. Bags tenía muchos amigos en la vecindad del cuartel y siempre estaba entre los muchachos corriendo y saltando. Pero cuando se daba una alarma y salía el carro brillante y rudo, Bags abandonaba sus pequeños amigos y saltaba al camión como una liebre. En el entierro del pobre can se veían muchos muchachos y algunos miembros del cuartel de bomberos

LOS ESCOLARES CATOLICOS VAN A CREAR AHORA SU FEDERACION

Se Proponen Laborar por la Enseñanza y las Ideas de la Religión Católica

El Dr. Nuñez Portuondo es el Lider de Esta Nueva Cruzada

Se ha empezado a organizar en toda la República una formidable asociación de todos los alumnos de las Escuelas católicas establecidas en nuestro país. El proyecto nació en el último Congreso Estudiantil, celebrado recientemente. Allí se planteó una discusión escabrosa sobre los fines y frutos de la enseñanza religiosa, orginándose vibrantes debates que pusieron en peligro la armonía y cordialidad de los dos grupos en que se dividieron inmediatamente que el problema surgió, los congresistas. Se llegó a presentar una moción condenatoria para la enseñanza religiosa que fué retirada, no surgiendo las desagradables consecuencias que se temían, afortunadamente.

SURGE LA IDEA DE LA FEDERACION

Pero desde aquella ocasión entre los estudiantes católicos surgió la idea de organizarse en asociación nacional, a fin de crear una fuerza viva de defensa para los ideales que sustentan.

Se han venido celebrando distintos actos entre los estudiantes católicos de la Habana, en los cuales se ha iniciado la propaganda en favor de una Federación Nacional, a fin de llevarla a efecto a la mayor brevedad.

El doctor Emilio Núñez Portuondo, que figuró como líder de los estudiantes católicos en el último congreso estudiantil, realizando una labor tenaz e inteligente, es el director del movimiento de organización de la Federación en proyecto.

Los estudiantes católicos han celebrado algunos almuerzos en distintos colegios como homenajes a sus delegados en el Congreso estudiantil, y en esos actos se ha hecho exposición del propósito de asociarse todos, acogiéndose la idea con caluroso entusiasmo.

OCHO MIL ESTUDIANTES CATOLICOS

En la República existen alrededor de ocho mil estudiantes católicos que puedan formar parte de la Federación que se organiza. Están diseminados por toda la isla, en los distintos colegios que orientan y dirigen las instituciones religiosas.

La propaganda para la Federación se ha iniciado ya entre todos esos núcleos habiendo sido acogida con fervor. El comité organizador está redactando las bases y estatutos porque se regirá la Federación de Estudiantes Católicos.

Los ideales de esta institución, según declaran los organizadores, son luchar por el auge y mejoramiento de la enseñanza en general, y exaltar los sentimientos cívicos de los cubanos y en particular la religión católica.

APOYO DE LOS RELIGIOSOS

Las autoridades religiosas, el profesorado de las escuelas que funcionan en Cuba y distintas personalidades católicas vienen apoyando este proyecto de los estudiantes.

Se considera que la Federación de Estudiantes católicos será muy poderosa y que su labor se hará sentir intensamente no solo en la vida escolar, sino también en la vida social de Cuba.

Taquigrafía, Mecanografía e Inglés
Todas estas 3 asignaturas por sólo $ 10.00!
Gran Academia Comecial "J. López", San Nicolás 42. (Nuevo y amplio local). Se admiten internos. Teléfono M-3322. Clases todo el día y por la noche.



Bienvenido Montalvo (a) "El Cojo"

investigación, recomendó que el personal que se había encargado de dicha vigilancia no se retirara a descansar, abandonando sus puestos, hasta después de las seis y media de la mañana.

Es costumbre de los malhechores esperar la hora del relevo para comenzar su "faena", pues los policías



Pedro Rodríguez (a) "Perico el Bobo"

abandonan sus postas para ir acercándose a la estación y poder personarse en ella una vez efectuado el relevo, ganando de ese modo más tiempo para su descanso.

LA GAVILLA CAPITANEADA POR EL COJO ESTRECHAMENTE VIGILADA EN SU SECTOR

Hace varias noches, en uno de los extensos recorridos que de madrugada efectuaba por su distrito el inspector Mora, se le presentó un individuo mal trajeado, de aspecto enfermizo, solicitando le diera permiso para pasar la noche.—en la seguridad de que no faltaría a nadie ni perjudicaría los intereses de persona alguna,—en uno de los portales de la calzada de Jesús del Monte, próximo al prescinto. Al capitán Mora le pareció que se trataba de un pobre hombre y le dijo que fuera a la estación, donde le brindaría asilo.

Pero el desconocido, en vez de seguirlo, se despojó del sombrero de paño negro sucísimo y lleno de cal que traía puesto, se arrancó una peluca, y le dijo al inspector:

—Señor capitán, no he hecho más que seguir sus instrucciones. Creo que de este modo puedo pasar sin ser conocido

Los vigilantes 326, R. Baluja; 1702, M. Tenjeira; y 639, Enrique Rodríguez, fueron los designados para capturar a los ladrones. A la hora convenida todos estaban allí ocultos y observaron momentos después cuando tres individuos desconocidos llegaban a la puerta de la fonda e inspeccionaban el sitio como para dar comienzo a su faena.

Los vigilantes no quisieron esperar más tiempo y se les abalanzaron encima a los asaltantes, quienes emprendieron precipitada fuga, siendo detenidos después de haber corrido tras ellos más de cuatro cuadras.

En la huida dejaron abandonadas una trincha y tres llaves falsas, instrumentos dedicados al robo.

Conducidos a la estación los detenidos, resultaron nombrarse Pedro Rodríguez y Rodríguez. (a) Perico el Bobo, natural de Cienfuegos, de 60 años de edad y vecino del Reparto Aldecoa; Juan Cabrera Godoy, natural de Guanajay, de 28 años de edad y vecino de la posada situada en Egido número 35, y Bienvenido Montalvo Acuña; (a) El Cojo, de 28 años y avecindado en Fábrica, número 1, en Luyanó.

Los tres negaron que trataran de cometer delito alguno, alegando que eran hombres trabajadores.

Como las señas del Rodríguez convenían con las facilitadas a la noción ésta como el mismo que conducido hasta su presencia, reconociéndolo ésta como el msimo que estuvo en su casa y le sustrajo las prendas y objetos a que había hecho mención en su denuncia.

Los acusados fueron remitidos al vivac a disposición del Juez de Instrucción de la Sección Cuarta, que ha librado órdenes a la Judicial para que se investiguen los hechos.

¿Renunciará el Presidente de la Cámara de Santiago de Cuba?

—En los círculos mercantiles se rumoraba ayer con insistencia que se estaban haciendo gestiones para evitar que el señor Angel Garri, presidente de la Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Cuba, presente la renuncia de su cargo, debido a ciertos acuerdos tomados en la asamblea del día 9, en la cual se aprobó el proyecto de bases para constituir la Federación de Corporaciones Económicas de Cuba.

Algunos amigos del señor Garri nos informaron que esas gestiones darán un buen resultado, y de confirmarse esta noticia, tenemos la seguridad que ha de causar buena impresión entre los elementos mercantiles, que siempre han hecho justicia a la labor incansable del presidente de la Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Cuba.

La mesa provisional de la Federación, como decimos en otra nota de esta misma página, resolverá con un amplio espíritu de justici ael problema de la representación que han de tener en aquel organismo todas las entidades asociadas

un acreditado industrial de la capital.

Numerosos invitados, entre ellos muchos toreros y aficionados, asistieron a la boda.

"Fortuna" embarcará en el Havre el 17 de noviembre para Méjico.

INSPECCION TECNICA EN EL AYUNTAMIENTO DE BARCELONA

BARCELONA, noviembre 12.

El Gobernador ha declarado que se ha formado una comisión especial encargada de investigar los asuntos del Ayuntamiento, la cual empezará su actuación tan pronto como llegue de Valencia el secretario del Municipio, expresamente para ejercer esa inspección, la cual será de carácter técnico.

También el jefe del Estado Mayor Central ha venido de Madrid con el mismo fin.

SUICIDIO DEL SECRETARIO DE UN AYUNTAMIENTO

BARCELONA, noviembre 12.

En el pueblo de Pedrola el secretario del Ayuntamiento, señor Ricardo Fraile, se ha suicidado disparándose un tiro en la cabeza.

EL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL GESTIONA CERCA DE LA ARGENTINA LA PROTECCION ARANCELARIA DE ACEITES

MADRID, noviembre 12.

La Casa de América de Barcelona ha comunicado a los exportadores españoles de aceite que ante las quejas de los productores y comerciantes contra los nuevos derechos que pretende cobrar la Argentina sobre los aceites importados de países extranjeros, el gobierno español ha dado órdenes al Embajador de España en la Argentina para que recabe del gobierno de ese país que mantenga los actuales derechos, evitando la subida que en ellos se proyecta.

ción de los caseros.

Piénsase votar también en la Asamblea su adhesión política al Directorio.

EL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL OBLIGARA A CONSERVAR EL DESCANSO DOMINICAL A TODAS LAS TABERNAS

MADRID, noviembre 12.

El gobierno ha decidido cerrar las tabernas de toda España a partir del próximo domingo, durante 24 horas, obligándolas así a observar el descanso dominical.

JURA DE LA BANDERA POR LOS NUEVOS ALUMNOS DE INFANTERIA

TOLEDO, noviembre 12.

El Presidente del Directorio ha presidido el acto del juramento de la bandera por los nuevos alumnos de la Academia de Infantería, acompañándole los agregados militares de los Estados Unidos y otros países y las autoridades militares y civiles.

Primo de Rivera pronunció un discurso del cual son las frases siguientes: "Celébrase este acto solemne con intervención de la Iglesia Católica como es costumbre que, conforme a la tradición, se realicen todos los actos de la vida española".

"Juráis la bandera en ocasión de estarse efectuando la regeneración de la patria, habiendo venido un grupo de hombres que, sacrificándose, la llevan a cabo con el fin de acabar con la ortodoxia política con el beneplácito de todo el pueblo español".

(De nuestro SERVICIO DIRECTO)

FAVORECIENDO A LOS EMPLEADOS

MADRID noviembre 12.

Atendiendo a las razonadas instancias de los funcionarios públicos y con la expresa intención de fa-

sición Hispano Americana de Sevilla, ha fijado para el mes de abril de 1926, la fecha de la inauguración de dicho certamen.

LOS REYES A ITALIA

MADRID, noviembre 12.

Definitivamente se ha fijado para el día 15 del actual, la fecha en que los Reyes saldrán de esta Corte, en viaje a Italia, no habiendo sido alterado en nada el plan de dicha excursión, que comprende la visita al Sumo Pontífice y a los Monarcas italianos.

"IN MEMORIAN" DE CANALEJAS

MADRID, noviembre 12.

En la Iglesia de los Jerónimos, de esta capital, se han celebrado hoy solemnes honras fúnebres en memoria de don José Canalejas.

CRECIDA DEL NALON

OVIEDO, noviembre 12.

El río Nalón, a consecuencia de las persistenes lluvias de estos días se ha desbordado, inundando varios pueblos de su vega, en los que ha causado los consiguientes daños.

Afortunadamente, hasta ahora no se tiene noticia alguna de desgracias personales, habiéndose tomado ya toda clase de precauciones para evitar mayores accidentes.

HOMENAJE AL LIDER SOCIALISTA

EL FERROL, noviembre 12.

Aprovechando la estancia de Pablo Iglesias en esta ciudad, los elementos socialistas le han tributado un homenaje.

BOLSA

MADRID, noviembre 12.

Francos, a	42.70
Libras, a	33.55
Dollars, a	7.70

CASA RIBIS

Ya tenemos a la venta las afamadas Escopetas BROWING y HAMMERLES de dos cañones con banda, último modelo, calibre 12, 16 y 20, de la acreditada fábrica Nacional de Armas de Lieja, Bélgica.

EFECTOS DE ESGRIMA, EL MEJOR SURTIDO

Novedades propias para regalos de Pascuas y año nuevo.

RIBIS Y HNO.

TALLER DE AFILAR, NIQUELAR Y ARMERIA

Avenida de Italia No. 128 y 130 (antes Galiano) Teléfono A-4921.

14436

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

EL EMBAJADOR...

(Viene de la PRIMERA Plana)

doctor Torriente actúe con prisa y con tacto, aunque no ha pensado aun e nel éxito. ¿Cómo se recibirá en la Cancillería Americana la actuación del nuevo diplomático? Esto es lo que menos preocupa al Gobierno y sin embargo, lo que más pensativo tiene al embajador que ha de afrontar muy difíciles y complicadas situaciones.

El doctor Torriente posee escasas relaciones entre el mundo oficial de Washington, y además ese título de que ha sido investido le hará difícil extenderlas. ¿Qué de éxito podrá alcanzar, pues, el doctor Torriente, en los graves y delicados asuntos que ha de tratar en nombre de un Gobierno que es mirado con recelo y desconfianza en la Casa Blanca?

El doctor Torriente, sin embargo, tiene confianza en su buena estrella y no teme a los fracasos. Cree que sabe sortear los pasos difíciles, ya que no cruzarlos en línea recta. En el Senado siempre fué así su actuación. Ahora se verá si posee la misma habilidad en el nuevo mundo de que entra a formar parte.

UNA DIPLOMACIA DE "CAMOUFLAGE"

El doctor Torriente, con el espadín diplomático a la cintura y su vistosa casaca rameada, entrará a discutir con Hughes problemas de honda transcendencia para el porvenir de Cuba. Lleva, por de pronto dos datos en cartera de interés, los cuales se refiere al Tratado de Reciprocidad. El otro asunto en su oportunidad dirá HERALDO cual es, porque no estima patriótico ni prudente darlo a conocer en estos momentos. Entorpecería la marcha de una cuestión en lo que Cuba—entiéndase bien, Cuba y no su Gobierno—ha de obtener un gran triunfo nacional.

El Embajador cubano ha de demostrar en Washington, además, no a la manera grotesca y burda con que pretendió hacerlo el yerno financiero de las letras de cambio protestadas, sino de un modo efectivo y circunspecto, que nuestra Hacienda pública está consolidada; tiene además la misión, triste y comprometida misión, de presentar al "Gobierno de los Chivos", como un modelo de administración; tiene el encargo risible de destruir los "memoranda" de Crowder y pretenderá en el colmo de las desatinadas instrucciones secretas que le han sido dadas por el Presidente, de modo directo, demostrar que la Ley de las cole vitalicias, es en materia de legislación, algo bueno, perfecto, intangible. El Embajador tiene otras instrucciones todavía. Tendrá que llevar al ánimo de Hughes que la campaña "Por la regeneración de Cuba", de los V. y P. no tiene lógica ni es admisible, porque a través de notas optimistas color de rosa, tratará de presentar al Gobierno completamente regenerado y calificará de locos a los maxiministas.

Después el doctor Torriente rendirá otras instrucciones. Desenvolverá sus actividades diplomáticas en torno de la "reelección", es decir, explorará con todo género de precauciones el parecer de los altos funcionarios de Washington sobre el incubo continuista, y deberá luchar porque allí se admita la posibilidad reeleccionista.

El doctor Torriente considerará sumamente difíciles los encargos anteriores. Ante esto, toda su confianza se desvanecerá, y de seguro mumurará para su casaca:

—No yo; eso no lo conseguiría Talleyrand si resucitase y después de haberlo sido de Napoleón fuera ministro de Zayas.

EL VIAJE DE CROWDER

Ninguna nueva noticia se tiene,

HELIODORO GIL...

(Viene de la primera página)

LA EXTRAÑA ACTITUD DE PINO GUERRA

Con este motivo surgió un debate en el cual tomaron parte varios representantes.

El señor Justo Luis del Pozo, representante pinareño, dijo:

—El señor Faustino Guerra, me manifestó que los trabajos de imprenta para completar la documentación electoral, los cuales son muy costosos, los obtendría gratis. El señor Guerra no me explicó el procedimiento que utilizaría para obtener esa documentación gratuita. Pero todo me invita a creer que el Presidente prometió a Pino Guerra, que el gobierno pagaría generosamente —¡oh, tan generosamente!—esos trabajos. Yo protesto contra ese procedimiento. Eso es muy grave, y el Partido no debe aceptar ese ofrecimiento.

HELIODORO GIL ACUSA VIOLENTA Y CATEGORICAMENTE A PINO GUERRA DE MANEJOS REELECCIONISTAS

Las declaraciones de Pozo suscitaron un ambiente de protesta e indignación.

No, no, exclamó un representante. Esa generosidad presidencial es un lazo tendido al Partido. No queremos tener ningún contacto con el Presidente.

—¡Oh! la estupenda habilidad del doctor Zayas, dijo otro con tono incisivo, cortante. El Presidente se cuida demasiado de nuestro dinero. Quiere ahorrarnos gastos de papel y de imprenta. Aparece así ante todos los ojos, como un hombre bueno, un viejo papá excelente y económico, que desea que no gastemos unos cuantos pesos en la impresión de unas cédulas electorales.

—¡Bonita actitud la de Pino Guerra! El señor Pozo nos ha revelado las frases de éste. Decididamente Pino Guerra está en relaciones demasiado cordiales con el Presidente. Mantener un hombre de estas condiciones al frente de nuestro Partido, es un grave daño que inferimos al Partido Liberal.

Heliodoro Gil no se contuvo más. Irguióse en su asiento, y con palabras rudas, claras, francas, sin envolverlas en los algodones del eufemismo, ni atemperarlas, ni atenuarlas, plantó ante sus compañeros la figura desvaída y claudicante de Pino Guerra—claudicante en todos los sentidos; por su cojera bufonesca y por las acrobacias de su espina dorsal ante el Presidente—. Contó sus manejos reeleccionistas, y lanzó sobre ellos el ácido corrosivo de su oratoria de condenación.

—El señor Pino Guerra—dijo con tono rotundo Heliodoro Gil—sin que nadie logre dar una explicación satisfactoria a este hecho, es Presidente del Partido Liberal. La fuerza de Pino Guerra es tan formidable, que en las últimas elecciones, ganadas por el liberalismo en cinco provincias, sólo se perdió Pinar del Río, gracias a su actuación, gracias a su antipatía y a su repelencia formidable.

EL ALABARDERISMO DE PINO GUERRA

Heliodoro Gil puso nuevas flechas en su ballesta. Fabricó precipitadamente, con la mejor nitroglicerina que encontró a mano, un magnífico brulote y lo arrojó furiosamente sobre el cráneo cimbocéfalo y hueco de Pino Guerra.

—El señor Pino Guerra, dijo Gil, se dedica en estos momentos a trabajar como el último de los populares—como uno de esos populares que caen en éxtasis ante Zayas, y que comentan entre sollozos la diabetes presidencial—a favor de la repugnante, exclamó Gil, lanzando los ecos de su elección. Eso es abominable y todos adjetivos, como dos latigazos es-

EN VEZ DE LAS DIPLOMATICAS...

(Viene de la PRIMERA Plana)

y vigilar su actitud, que no le censuro.

Sin embargo, el Sr. Kohly al no ser un poco más franco y explícito en su respuesta, tal vez llevó su cautela y urbanidad demasiado lejos y se perdió una buena ocasión para hablarle a Vd. con entera sinceridad y franqueza, sobre el cuadro general de nuestro actual estado político y social, cosa que por encima de todo, juzgo que era lo que mejor hubiera deseado Vd. que se le dijese.

QUE HUBIERA DICHO EL DR. CABRERA

Permítame imaginar que el acto de ayer se reproduce y que yo soy impropiamente, el Sr. Pedro Pablo Kohly. Yo creo, que hubiera contestado a Vd. tímidamente, con estas o con parecidas palabras:

—"Sr. Presidente: Agradecemos nuevamente sus bondades y le reitero que las Corporaciones Económicas no dejarán nunca de prestar a Vd. su concurso en cualquier gestión que sea realmente de buen gobierno. Nuestra mortificación puede cesar con la sincera promesa que nos hace y su cumplimiento, de que Vd. no desatenderá nuestras peticiones que sean justas y fundadas."

"El Sr. Presidente se sorprende de que la administración anterior a la suya, hubiese sido objeto de menores ataques que la presente y que no se haya reconocido el mérito a la obra trascendental cuya gloria cabe a Vd. de haberse rebajado los presupuestos de $136.000.000 a $64.000.000."

"En esto hay cierto error de concepto y de hechos que puede ser señalado sin lastimar los respetos debidos a Vd. La administración precedente fué más violentamente atacada que la que Vd. preside; lo fué tanto y a tal grado, que durante aquélla se provocó un movimiento revolucionario formidable, cuyo fracaso se debió más a la inconstancia y benevolencia de nuestro pueblo que a todos los agentes interiores y exteriores que la combatieron y desgraciadamente la vencieron".

"La supresión o rebaja de los presupuestos anteriores, no demuestra más que una cosa; y es ella, que la mayor parte de las sumas que se dilapidaban entonces, no eran exactamente para las atenciones de la administración, sino para inútiles derroches y favoritismos, que una vez suprimidos ha venido a demostrarse que la máquina administrativa, para subsistir y tener cubiertas todas sus necesidades, no requería más sumas que las que ahora se consignan en los presupuestos. Y tal vez mucho menos de las que se gastan en la actualidad!"

LAS QUEJAS NO SON INFUNDADAS

"Las quejas que el Ejecutivo escucha, no pueden considerarse infundadas, porque éstas provienen de clases que no medran en la política ni de aquellas entre las que se reparten las prebendas o los beneficios del poder".

"Esas clases a las que pertenecemos nosotros, no claman por placer ni por ánimo sistemático de obstruccionar y de entorpecer las labores del Gobierno."

"La protesta se manifiesta y en ocasiones se aviva, porque evidentemente, en tres años de labor, no se ha realizado aún lo más importante en el camino del orden y de las rectificaciones útiles.

"A pretexto de economías y bajo las excitaciones de cualquier otro orden u orígen se han hecho grandes rebajas en los gastos públicos; pero no se han suprimido, sino por el contrario, se han aumentado enormemente las fuentes contributivas con impuestos especiales que han encarecido enormemente la vida.

mas calles de la Habana, en los parajes más céntricos ofrecen una situación lamentable de suciedad de higiene y de abandono incomparable...

"¡En cambio las recaudaciones alcanzan en algunos meses a 8 y a $9.000.000 y de algún tiempo a esta parte corre válida la especie de que existen más de $20.000.000 guardados en el Tesoro público!

UN AHORRO PERNICIOSO

"El Estado no es especulador ni negociante. El Estado no necesita más dinero que el indispensable para la dotación de sus servicios. El Estado no puede pedir lo supérfluo al contribuyente. El contribuyente se lo debe todo al Estado,—sí—cuando éste lo necesita. En un caso de guerra o de calamidad pública, todo lo que puede dar el contribuyente es poco para salvar y proveer al Estado de los medios de remediar sus apuros, prque con eso, cada cual atiende a su propio y personal interés."

"Pero el contribuyente que no recibe nada por lo que dá o que recibe menos de lo que puede necesitar para una vida ordenada y progresista, no puede resistir indiferente que se le esquilme continuamente, ni debe ahogar sus protestas en la garganta.

"Las corporaciones económicas acaban de solicitar, alarmadas, del Poder Ejecutivo, que se reconsideren los desacertados nombramientos hechos para la Junta de Protestas, que han recaído en personas inexpertas en la materia y no han sido complacidas".

"Además; sigue el abandono como sistema imperante en la República en muchos órdenes diversos de la administración.

LAS CIEN MACULAS...

"La Justicia constituye un oprobio para el país; la mayor parte de sus ministros son incapaces, incultos y arbitrarios en el ejercicio de sus deberes y funciones; en el personal subalterno, preside una desmoralización irritante en que el soborno, la dádiva y el cohecho se han erigido en práctica natural y corriente. La demora y las dilaciones en la tramitación de los negocios más sencillos, hacen ilusorio el ejercicio de todas las acciones.

"En los distintos departamentos de las demás ramas de la administración, la inmoralidad es la misma y ésta se practica sin miedo a las Leyes penales, porque la vigencia de éstas, es letra muerta a manos de quienes la aplican e interpretan.

DOS GOBIERNOS CASI IGUALMENTE DAÑINOS

"Para las imaginaciones sensibles, un Gobierno despótico, arbitrario, que alardea de la riqueza que derrocha sus recursos, que establece castas y que prodiga los favores, como sucedía en los tiempos memorables y de funesta recordación del General Mario Menocal, es a todas luces, aborrecible y repugnante".

"Para esas mismas imaginaciones un gobierno tolerante, excesivamente complaciente, negativamente económico, inactivo, teórico, inerte, confiado, ocioso, lento, vacilante, no resulta tampoco el tipo ideal para la satisfacción de sus ansias naturales de mejoramiento.

"Precisamente en esto último descanse el fundamento de esas protestas que llegan a los oídos del Poder Ejecutivo en estos días de excitación y de amenazas.

"El comercio, los bancos, las industrias, el hacendado, el colono, todas las clases laboriosas y útiles del país, se sienten presas de una inquietud que aumenta por días y que mantienen el ánimo sobresaltado y en suspenso.

EL GOBIERNO DISPONE SUS FUERZAS PARA EL NEFANDO CONTINUISMO

Iniciará sus Atropellos con un Inaudito Golpe de Audacia: Destituyendo al Alcalde De Para

El Representante Recio ha Protestado Cívicamente de Este Monstruoso Atentado

La S. de Gobernación vive en Plena Yatriga, Entregada de Modo Completo al Odioso Impopular Reeleccionismo

El Comandante Enrique Recio, bien querido "leader" del liberalismo camagüeyano, estuvo ayer en la Secretaría de Gobernación, para tratar con los altos funcionarios de aquel departamento, de la anunciada suspensión del alcalde de Camagüey, doctor De Para, a virtud del proceso que se le sigue, por la denuncia formulada ante el Tribunal Supremo, por la Secretaría de Gobernación que lo acusa de haber desobedecido el iturráldico decreto número 1572.

Enrique Recio, fué a protestar virilmente de semejante atentado al derecho y la ley. El alcalde municipal de Camagüey, señor Domingo de Para no ha hecho otra cosa que acatar la Constitución y conducirse discretamente. ¿Iba a disolver con ametralladoras a los V. y P. para que estuviera contento el estearínico Iturralde?.

Gobernación, sin embargo, entendió que el alcalde se insubordinaba y con miras a la presión "reeleccionista"—porque Iturralde no desprecia las oportunidades—acusó al Mayor camagüeyano, de desobediencia y ahora trata de hacerlo saltar del puesto si no promete una absoluta sumisión al Ejecutivo.

El espíritu rectilíneo, indomable del señor de Para no le permite claudicar. El alcalde liberal camagüeyano se mantendrá en su puesto de honor y sabrá defender con entereza sus derechos. Para eso, estuvo ayer en Gobernación el Comandante Recio; quien no pudo tratar del asunto, porque el Ministro del Interior, seguía en cama, quién sabe si con indigestión de vela.

GOBERNACION Y EL REELECCIONISMO

El doctor Zayas no hubiera podido encontrar un hombre más adecuado que Iturralde para desenvolver desde la Secretaría de Gobernación, un programa de intriga inquisitivo. Como buen discípulo de Zayas, maneja a la perfección la política de subsuelo y encrucijada.

Desde Gobernación, Iturralde ha querido imprimir impulso al carro del continuismo con triquiñuelas irritantes. Se ha dedicado a hacer presión, sobre los alcaldes liberales y ha estado consultando secretamente por medio de los agentes que paga con cargo al capítulo jugoso de gastos secretos, la situación de los respectivos Ayuntamientos y los resortes que pueden moverse para hacerlos claudicar.

Iturralde ha recibido ya algunas confidencias y sabemos que cierta persona de la ciudad de Santa Clara, le ha sometido un plan, para destituir al alcalde liberal villaclareño, nombrando un supervisor que garantice al nuevo alcalde incondicional asegurando así, según las palabras textuales del autor de la idea, un medio propicio a los "fines políticos que persigue el Gobierno sobre la reelección."

PESIMA POLITICA

Con estas persecuciones y estas amenazas que, en el fondo, no son otra cosa que abusos de poder, poniendo la influencia oficial al servicio de un interés personalísimo, lo

SORPRENDIDO...

(Viene de la primera plana).

A Argudín apenas si llegaba el eco de estos elogios, entregado como estaba a dar los últimos toques, al retrato al óleo del doctor Céspedes, que se exhibe desde hoy en las vitrinas de "El Pincel", y terminada su obra, encerrando con mano cariñosa sus pinceles y sus tubos de pintura policroma, despidióse ceremoniosamente del Canciller.

El doctor Céspedes, volviéndose a nosotros, como si saliera de un largo ensueño, nos dijo: . . . . . .

—Vamos ahora a descender de las etéreas regiones del arte a las no menos interesantes esferas administrativas, hacia los números y las estadísticas de Hacienda y las formas blancas de la diplomacia. ¿En que puedo servirle?

—Pues bien, doctor, ya que usted se encuentra en planos de realidad hablemos algo de las finanzas que constituyen el "arte" de los Rockfeller y la "poesía" de los Colbert. . .

Y el doctor Céspedes, después de lanzar la última mirada al óleo de Argudín, contestó, ya en pleno dominio de sus facultades hacendísticas:

—Por las funciones que ejerce la Hacienda pública en la vida nacional, podemos comparar ese departamento con el órgano vital de nuestra existencia; porque ese es el corazón mismo de la República; y después de haberle tomado el pulso a nuestra situación económica, puedo decir a usted, que el corazón de Cuba late hoy, fuertemente, rítmicamente, sin saltos ni intermitencias, precursoras de trastornos circulatorios.

—Los datos que se han dado a conocer—añadió el Canciller de la República—por la Secretaría de Hacienda que interinamente administro, demuestran este hecho altamente satisfactorio para nosotros: el país es uno de los que menos contribuciones paga, y sin embargo, que mejor dotados tiene sus servicios públicos.

—Todos mis esfuerzos—agregó—tienden a asegurar la eficiencia de la Hacienda, durante mi breve permanencia en ella. Ese organismo ha respondido espléndidamente a mis designios, y observo con satisfacción como por días, por horas, por minutos mejora el mecanismo, se adelanta el funcionamiento y se llega con esto al fin deseado, contribuyendo a hacer más efectiva la empresa, la regularidad que se registra en las recaudaciones, que cubren plenamente las necesidades públicas.

UNA OPINION SOBRE NUESTRO SISTEMA TRIBUTARIO

Reportamos una opinión del Canciller sobre nuestro sistema tributario, el sistema objeto de tantas discusiones y debates entre las clases económicas del país y los organismos oficiales y nos responde al punto, con efectividad y aplomo:

—Es cierto que nuestro sistema tributario adolece de algunos defectos y deficiencias que son exclusivamente de orden científico; pero en la realidad de los hechos, resulta positivamente beneficioso para el Erario. Con el tiempo, y a medida que cambie nuestra política arancelaria, acaso haya que variar también el sistema de contribuciones; pero no debemos perder de vista que la riqueza de Cuba ha llegado al estado en que se encuentra, debido precisamente a este sistema, sin que el peso de los tributos se haya hecho sentir tan pesadamente como ha ocurrido en otras naciones, agobiadas bajo la enorme carga de fuertes y múltiples gabelas.

—Yo diría que nuestro ideal (y aquí el doctor Céspedes pone en el gesto y la palabra un sello peculiar de profunda convicción, de absoluta sinceridad) que el ideal del pueblo y el del Gobierno de Cuba, ha de ser, abaratar el costo de la vida, favoreciendo al pueblo, y al mismo tiempo, dándole a éste la oportunidad de participar ampliamente en

SAGARO QUIERE SABER COMO SE GASTAN LOS DINEROS DEL ESTADO

Desde el día siete del actual se hallan en la Secretaría de la Cámara dos peticiones de datos presentadas por nuestro director político el batallador Representante oriental señor Bartolomé Sagaró, esperando la oportunidad de entrar en la orden del día.

Se refieren a la inversión dada a cantidades respetables que no pueden gastarse caprichosamente.

En la primera de ellas, se solicita del Congreso que acuerde pedir al Ejecutivo Nacional los siguientes datos:

Primero: Informe detallado de la inversión del crédito de los cien mil pesos votado por el Congreso y sancionado en treinta de Agosto para arreglo de calles, parques y paseos, especificando precio de cada obra, lugar en que se verificó y personal empleado.

Segundo: Informe detallado de la inversión del crédito de trescientos mil pesos que para mejora de limpieza de calles se autorizó por la ley mencionada.

Tercero: Informe detallado con expresión de las obras, cantidades invertidas en cada obra, lugar en que éstas se realizaron y personal empleado en ellas con cargo a los seis millones de pesos que por la ley del Empréstito de Cincuenta Millones se destinaron a Obras Públicas.

La otra petición va muy a fondo. Se refiere al "plus" que al fin logró incluir el Ejecutivo como un "addenda" del presupuesto vigente.

Sagaró quiere que la Cámara pida al Presidente de la República un informe detallado de la inversión del crédito de ciento ochenta mil pesos, consignados en el presupuesto nacional por una sola vez para el pago de las atenciones atrasadas del Palacio Presidencial y que se informe si existen pendientes de resolución en la Comisión de Adendos, reclamaciones por gastos del propio Palacio Presidencial, motivos por que no se han pagado y en qué consisten dichas deudas.

Esperamos que la Cámara acuerde de ambas peticiones de datos y así veremos por dónde sale el Dr. Zayas.

Realmente si da la callada por respuesta defraudaría... la curiosidad pública.

SOBRE LOS PRESUPUESTOS

La prensa se ha referido ayer y hoy a los próximos presupuestos. Sobre este tema de actualidad, interrogamos al Secretario interino de Hacienda, a lo que contestó con las siguientes palabras:

—La Secretaría de Hacienda desea mantener los presupuestos dentro de un límite exrictamente racional, sin que por ello deba quedar desatendido ningún servicio público. Todo lo que se gaste en Sanidad, es un beneficio directo al procomún y cuantas cantidades se inviertan en Instrucción Pública, también reportarán beneficios al país, puesto que nuestro problema principal es de "educación en un medio higiénico", que debe estar mantenido por la vigilancia y el esfuerzo constante de nuestras autoridades de salubridad pública.

—Los presupuestos correspondientes al próximo año fiscal—añadió el doctor Céspedes—serán enviados al Congreso dentro del término constitucional, es decir en la primera quincena del mes en curso. Recomendaré con especial interés a mis amigos del Congreso que les dediquen desde ahora preferente atención y meditado estudio a fin de no dejar esta importante función nacional, para el último momento, pues volverían a reproducirse los

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

...sus actividades diplomáticas en torno de la "reelección", es decir, explorará con todo género de precauciones el parecer de los altos funcionarios de Washington sobre el íncubo continuista, y deberá luchar porque allí se admita la posibilidad reeleccionista.

El doctor Torriente considerará sumamente difíciles los encargos anteriores. Ante esto, toda su confianza se desvanecerá, y de seguro mumurará para su casaca:

—No yo; eso no lo conseguiría Talleyrand si resucitase y después de haberlo sido de Napoleón fuera ministro de Zayas.

EL VIAJE DE CROWDER

Ninguna nueva noticia se tiene, hasta el presente, sobre el viaje del general Crowder. El anuncio de que regresaría a Cuba sobre el 15 del mes en curso, no ha sido rectificado. En la Embajada Americana se cree que embarcará entre el 15 y el 20 del corriente mes, aunque de una manera categórica aún no se ha hecho el anuncio.

UN IMPORTANTE ROBO EN LA CALLE DE LEALTAD

Una señora al regresar del teatro encontró violentada la cerradura de un escaparate, notando la falta de prendas por valor de $700

En estos últimos días se han registrado varios robos cometidos en lugares habitados durante primeras horas de la noche, aprovechando la ausencia ocasional de los perjudicados. Estos hechos se han registrado con más frecuencia en la quinta demarcación de policía, que parece es el campo elegido para sus fechorías por los "Raffles" modernos.

Anoche dieron uno de sus golpes osados en una residencia de la calle de Morúa Delgado (antes Lealtad). Fué en la casa marcada con el número 61, bajos, residencia de la señora María Macías de Pérez.

Como a las ocho, próximamente, la señora Macías salió de su domicilio dirigiéndose al teatro y al regresar a su casa encontró con gran sorpresa que la puerta que da al fondo había sido violentada.

Inmediatamente se dirigió a sus habitaciones practicando un registro en todos los departamentos, y su disgusto fué grande al advertir que de uno de los escaparates, cuya cerradura también había sido violentada, le habían sustraido prendas de oro y distintos objetos que aprecia en la suma de 700 pesos.

En el acto de notar el robo la señora Macías dió aviso a la policía de la quinta estación, que se constituyó allí practicando una inspección ocular en toda la casa, comprobando la axistencia de huellas que indicaban el paso de los que hicieron la incursión nocturna.

Con el acta levantada se le dió cuenta al Juez de Guardia.

EL ALABARDERISMO DE PINO GUERRA

Heliodoro Gil puso nuevas flechas en su ballesta. Fabricó precipitadamente, con la mejor nitroglicerina que encontró a mano, un magnífico brulote y lo arrojó furiosamente sobre el cráneo cimbocéfalo y hueco de Pino Guerra.

—El señor Pino Guerra, dijo Gil, se dedica en estos momentos a trabajar como el último de los populares—como uno de esos populares que caen en éxtasis ante Zayas, y que comentan entre sollozos la diabetes presidencial—a favor de la repugnante, exclamó Gil, lanzando los elección. Eso es abominable y redos adjetivos, como dos latigazos estupendos sobre el flexible esternón de Pino Guerra.

Y añadió, concretando su ataque: —Pino Guerra se desliza como una anguila entre los liberales. Trata de dividirlos, de crear entre estos un ambiente de malestar y de confusión, mientras por otro lado, expele sus alabanzas en honor de la reelección.

—El señor Pino Guerra va día tras día por las casas de los liberales. Visita a los alcaldes pinareños, a los campesinos, y a unos y a otros, les dice que Mendieta es un impulsivo, que Machado es impopular, y que sólo Zayas será el único cubano capaz de salvar el país.

Las palabras de Gil, tan viriles, tan enérgicas y precisas, levantaron una oleada de cólera y de repulsión entre el Comité Parlamentario. Ellas evocaban a Pino Guerra, renqueando, arrastrando su remo deteriorado, acercándose a los liberales, y tartajeando en sus oídos, esos consejos torpes, grotescos y abominables. En verdad que el flamante alabanderismo del politician claudicante, de sórdido campanario y aldehuela, es tan repelente como el lomo erizado y corrugado de un caimán.

Y Gil acentuó así su ataque: —Sí, señores. Esa es la actitud y la actuación de Pino Guerra. A los alcaldes pinareños, como vulgarmente se dice, les habla horrores de Mendieta y Machado, los aspirantes liberales, mientras pone su mejor sonrisa en su ancha boca, para elogiar la reelección y la figura de Zayas. ¿Creeis que se dé un caso más evidente de alabarderismo gubernamental?

Y termina así: —Esto no puede tolerarlo el Partido Liberal, por su honor, por su historia de sacrificio. Es preciso actuar, desinfectar al Partido de esos elementos morbosos, nocivos. Pino Guerra, con su flamante reeleccionismo, debe ser arrojado del Partido Liberal.

LA REUNION DE LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL

El discurso de Heliodoro Gil fué decisivo. El batallador representante pinareño no tiene el dominio de las "nuances", de las medias tintas. Dice las cosas por su nombre, con una franqueza áspera y resuelta. Su enjuiciamiento contra el politician claudicante—derrotado en los últimos comicios de una manera aplastante; lección dada por los pinareños a su gubernamentalismo, a su actuación sospechosa—fué definitivo.

Se acordó entonces, en vista de los hechos denunciados por Heliodoro Gil, solicitar la convocatoria para el 20 de este mes al Comité Ejecutivo de la Asamblea Nacional, para plantear ante ésta, el caso de Pino Guerra.

No creemos que éste pueda defenderse contra las acusaciones de Gil. Tendrá que exhibir, como un trapo sucio, maculado por todas las salpicaduras infectas, su flamante reeleccionismo. Y entonces la Asamblea Nacional, a manera de desinfección, arrojará de su seno a Pino Guerra, con su reeleccionismo, con su cojera pernal y mental, por su tartufismo político, con su espina dorsal curvada ante el Presidente, con sus derrotas, con su impopularidad, con su doble claudicación, la política y la del reno heróico.

El liberalismo se ha puesto en pie. La victoria es suya. Pero para obtenerla es preciso que marche, la visera levantada, el corazón fuerte y limpio, por la senda del honor y del deber.

"Esas clases a las que pertenecemos nosotros, no claman por placer ni por ánimo sistemático de obstruccionar y de entorpecer las labores del Gobierno."

"La protesta se manifiesta y en ocasiones se aviva, porque evidentemente, en tres años de labor, no se ha realizado aún lo más importante en el camino del orden y de las rectificaciones útiles.

"A pretexto de economías y bajo las excitaciones de cualquier otro orden u orígen se han hecho grandes rebajas en los gastos públicos; pero no se han suprimido, sino por el contrario, se han aumentado enormemente las fuentes contributivas con impuestos especiales que han encarecido enormemente la vida.

LA VIDA IMPOSIBLE

"El costo de las viviendas, de los víveres, del transporte etc., etc., sigue siendo tan alto en el país como en los días en que la gran era de prosperidad material, parecía haber llegado a su colmo.

"La mayor parte de las deudas públicas contraídas en la pasada administración tiene su génesis, en la generalidad de los casos bajo causas enteramente falsas que no se han depurado convenientemente, haciéndose con esto una nueva forma de granjería legalizada, con pretexto de la cual, se mantienen en vigor las múltiples exacciones públicas que agobian al comercio, a las industrias y a todas las clases trabajadoras de la República.

"Por muy necesarias y acertadas que hayan sido las rebajas presupuestales, es indiscutible que el producto de los ingresos y del gran empréstito últimamente concertado, no han sido objeto de una buena distribución ni de un empleo adecuado.

UN ESTADO DE COSAS DESASTROSO

"Jamás se han encontrado las obras públicas tan paralizadas como en estos últimos años; el estado de las carreteras es desastroso: —salvo por aquellos lugares en que reside algún favorecido venturoso; —la incomunicación entre muchos lugares de la República, es completa por la falta absoluta de reparaciones en sus vías de enlace; las mis-

ral Mario Menocal, es a todas luces, aborrecible y repugnante".

"Para esas mismas imaginaciones un gobierno tolerante, excesivamente complaciente, negativamente económico, inactivo, teórico, inerte, confiado, ocioso, lento, vacilante, no resulta tampoco el tipo ideal para la satisfacción de sus ansias naturales de mejoramiento.

"Precisamente en esto último descansa el fundamento de esas protestas que llegan a los oídos del Poder Ejecutivo en estos días de excitación y de amenazas.

"El comercio, los bancos, las industrias, el hacendado, el colono, todas las clases laboriosas y útiles del país, se sienten presas de una inquietud que aumenta por días y que mantienen el ánimo sobresaltado y en suspenso.

"¿Son ilusiones estas de esas clases tan interesadas en el orden, en la paz, en la tranquilidad y en el progreso para la consolidación de sus riquezas?

¿QUE HACEN LOS PARTIDOS?

"Los partidos políticos, los de la oposición precisamente, podían ser los verdaderos agitadores de la opinión. Pero éstos no suenan; están callados y sus jefes no hablan...

"En cambio, las clases económicas, el bodeguero, el agricultor, el fabricante, el tendero, el corredor de bolsa, el banquero, el que tiene que perder y el que vive a expensas del orden y el sosiego, es el que clama y protesta.

"¿A qué se debe todo esto? ¿Es mala fé, es venganza, es odio, es mentira? ¿O realmente hay causas fundamentales que dan orígen, márgen y vida a tales manifestaciones colectivas, que parten de todas partes y de todos los lugares?

"El Presidente haría bien en preocuparse de todos estos fenómenos que resultan fácilmente explicables, para ponerles pronto remedio y decidir a que todos coadyuven con él a conjurar los males—que vendrán o no,—pero que parecen inminentes.

"En esa labor, de efectiva rectificación cuando se inicie, el Presidente puede contar de lleno con todos los empeños y con toda la voluntad de las clases económicas y en esta hora propicia, en que las circunstancias nos acercan, puede hacerse un voto solemne para que todas las voluntades se dispongan a la obra salvadora que augure y garantice años de ventura para la Patria y no un porvenir de luto, de lágrimas y de ruinas.

"El Sr. Presidente puede considerar que comprendemos plenamente que toda la responsabilidad de una gestión del gobierno, no puede ni debe pesar sobre sus propios exclusivos hombros.

"Esa responsabilidad, atañe por igual y hasta en mayor grado a todas las distintas ramas del poder que la constitución determina.

LO QUE DEBIERA HACERSE

"Pero el Poder Ejecutivo, no está obligado siempre a esperar en vano el concurso de los demás poderes para realizar el complemento de su labor superior administrativa y patriótica.

"Cuando esos poderes, sean tan indiferentes o criminales que se nieguen a toda inteligencia y a toda orientación honrada, el Presidente puede volverles la espalda y llamar al pueblo y a sus clases privadas representativas, para apoyarse en ellas y reivindicar los fueros de la verdad y de la justicia."

Estas palabras, Sr. Presidente, dichas así o en parecidos términos y rectamente acogidas por Vd. sin tibieza ni vacilaciones engañosas para unos ni para otros, hubieran sido la nota culminante, la más útil y efectiva de la gran jornada realizada ayer por las Corporaciones Económicas al constituirse la Federación Nacional de las mismas, para la defensa de sus grandes intereses y al llamarlos Vd. expontáneamente a su casa para estrechar las manos a sus miembros y oir de sus propios labios el juicio y las impresiones directas y verdaderas, sobre los intrincados problemas que en estos días mantienen los ánimos en constante tensión y zozobra.

Es siempre suyo muy afmo. y respetuoso amigo.,

Ramiro CABRERA.

...de pago de gastos secretos, la situación de los respectivos Ayuntamientos y los resortes que pueden moverse para hacerlos claudicar.

Iturralde ha recibido ya algunas confidencias y sabemos que cierta persona de la ciudad de Santa Clara, le ha sometido un plan, para destituir al alcalde liberal villaclareño, nombrando un supervisor que garantice al nuevo alcalde incondicional asegurando así, según las palabras textuales del autor de la idea, un medio propicio a los "fines políticos que persigue el Gobierno sobre la reelección."

PESIMA POLITICA

Con estas persecuciones y estas amenazas que, en el fondo, no son otra cosa que abusos de poder, poniendo la influencia oficial al servicio de un interés personalísimo, lo que hace el Gobierno es enardecer los ánimos y echar leña al fuego cuando el interés nacional estriba en sofocarlo.

UNA OBRERITA SUFRE UN GRAVE ACCIDENTE

La voladora de una de las máquinas de coser le apresó el cabello, arrancándole el cuero cabelludo y ocasionándole múltiples contusiones

Esta mañana fué conducida en gravísimo estado al Hospital Freyre de Andrade, una joven nombrada Angela Felipe Sánchez, natural de la Habana, de 20 años de edad y vecina de Sol esquina a Cuba.

El facultativo de guardia, doctor Vega Lamar, la asistió de múltiples contusiones en la cabeza, con desprendimiento completo del cuero cabelludo, presentando terribles heridas de forma estrellada, por lo que hubo necesidad de darle más de sesenta puntos.

Angela fué conducida al expresado establecimiento por Angel Vázquez y Francisco Seoane, dependientes del taller de confecciones situado en la calle de San Ignacio número 31, altos, perteneciente al almacén de tejidos de la razón social de Cobos Basoa y Ca.

La acompañaba también también la señora Laura San Martín, encargada y directora del taller.

Según refirió esta señora, habían comenzado como de costumbre las labores esta mañana las 30 obreritas que allí trabajan, echándole a andar el motor eléctrico que hace funcionar las máquinas.

Angela se hallaba trabajando en una de las máquinas de coser de doble aguja y al ir a recoger del suelo una tela que se le había caído, se le enredó el cabello en la polea de la voladora, haciéndola dar dos tremendas vueltas con fuerza increible.

A los gritos de la víctima del accidente acudieron prontamente compañeras que comenzaron a dar gritos aterradores al ver la infeliz muchacha con la cabeza entre la voladora y la polea, sangrando espantosamente. En seguida fué detenido el motor y pudo sacarse a la joven de la terrible situación. Se hallaba con el cuerpo todo bañado en sangre, trasladándosela en un Ford al Hospital Municipal.

En este lugar se constituyó para levantar acta del suceso, el vigilante número 872, Rafael Castro, de la Primera Estación de Policía, tomándole declaración a la señora San Martín y a los empleados Vázquez y Seoane, cuyas manifestaciones coinciden con la de la encargada del taller.

...beneficioso para el Erario. Con el tiempo, y a medida que cambie nuestra política arancelaria, acaso haya que variar también el sistema de contribuciones; pero no debemos perder de vista que la riqueza de Cuba ha llegado al estado en que se encuentra, debido precisamente a este sistema, sin que el peso de los tributos se haya hecho sentir tan pesadamente como ha ocurrido en otras naciones, agobiadas bajo la enorme carga de fuertes y múltiples gabelas.

—Yo diría que nuestro ideal (y aquí el doctor Céspedes pone en el gesto y la palabra un sello peculiar de profunda convicción, de absoluta sinceridad) que el ideal del pueblo y el del Gobierno de Cuba, ha de ser, abaratar el costo de la vida, favoreciendo al pueblo, y al mismo tiempo, dándole a éste, la oportunidad de participar ampliamente, muy ampliamente, de los beneficios que dejan nuestras grandes industrias, recibiendo una equitativa retribución por su trabajo, que le permita atender a sus necesidades materiales y espirituales.

UN PRINCIPIO DE ECONOMIA

—Vivimos en una época de abundancia de dinero—agregó nuestro interlocutor, cambiando su tono doctrinario, por un gesto de franco optimismo — pero, a la vez de alto costo de subsistencias y servicios. La economía, es, por tanto, un buen principio, al cual debemos aferrarnos en todo lo posible. Especialmente, debemos propender a que el dinero que se invierta, sea mucho o sea poco, produzca cada día, mayores resultados, esto es, que se duplique en bien de la agricultura, de la industria o del comercio en que se dedique y que los servicios públicos que el pueblo paga sean prestados cumplidamente.

un beneficio directo al procomún y cuantas cantidades se inviertan en Instrucción Pública, también reportarán beneficios al país, puesto que nuestro problema principal es de "educación en un medio higiénico", que debe estar mantenido por la vigilancia y el esfuerzo constante de nuestras autoridades de salubridad pública.

—Los presupuestos correspondientes al próximo año fiscal—añadió el doctor Céspedes—serán enviados al Congreso dentro del término constitucional, es decir en la primera quincena del mes en curso. Recomendaré con especial interés a mis amigos del Congreso que les dediquen desde ahora preferente atención y meditado estudio a fin de no dejar esta importante función nacional, para el último momento, pues volverían a reproducirse los inconvenientes ya palpados, de no ocuparse a tiempo de una materia tan interesante para el desenvolvimiento de nuestra administración.

DE FINANCIERO A DIPLOMATICO

Como nuestra "interviú" tenía por objeto conocer las opiniones del doctor Céspedes, Secretario interino de Hacienda y del doctor Céspedes Canciller, desde el doble aspecto de Ministro de Finanzas y de Estado, le interrogamos también sobre algo que ha sido muy discutido en estos días: el crédito que goza actualmente Cuba en el exterior. Y él, amablemente, nos contestó en su doble carácter.

—Como Secretario de Hacienda puedo asegurar que el crédito de Cuba se mantiene firme en el exterior, y esto me lleva como de la mano a decir, como Secretario de Estado, que mantenemos las mejores relaciones con todos los países civilizados del mundo, sin que tengamos problema alguno de importancia planteado con países extranjeros; pero esto no implica que debamos dormirnos sobre los laureles, sino que es necesario mantenernos dentro de la misma política de no escatimar esfuerzos en levantar nuestro crédito cada vez más y dar a nuestra situación económica todas las garantías que sean necesarias para que el mundo viva convencido de que éste no es un fenómeno pasajero, sino que aquí el crédito se asienta sobre bases sólidas y definitivas.

Y ya en el terreno de la diplomacia, inquirimos del Canciller una declaración sobre nuestras actuales relaciones con el gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

—Lo único que puedo decir, es que se mantienen dentro de la mayor normalidad y en el terreno exclusivamente diplomático—respondió el Secretario de Estado.

Intentamos abordarlo sobre otro tema político, sobre la actualidad, sobre la agitación de los V. y P. y las consecuencias que puede traer para Cuba esta situación de alarma e inquietud.

El doctor Céspedes, mostróse entonces, hermético y abroquelado en la más completa reserva, se excusó cortésmente de dar contestación a nuestra pregunta.

El silencio, sin embargo, es a veces una opinión y el del Canciller lo interpretamos nosotros como la confesión de que las consecuencias del estdo de cosas actual, que el Ejecutivo persiste en ver a través de un cristal panglossiano, pudieran ser muy graves.

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

12 Páginas
CERRADO A LAS 11 A. M.

EL HERALDO

5 Centavos
IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS

EN FRANCIA SE OPINA QUE ES NECESARIO BUSCAR UN DESTIERRO SEGURO PARA EL EX-KAISER ALEMAN PUES RESULTA PELIGROSO PARA LA PAZ DEL MUNDO

El desterrado de Doorn se comunica diariamente con sus ex-súbditos

NO SE HARA RECEPCION OFICIAL AL EX-KRONPRINZ EN LA CIUDAD DE OELS

PARIS, nov. 13.—En esta capital continúa la agitación promovida por el retorno del ex-Kronpinz alemán a su patria y por la perspectiva de que haga lo mismo el ex-Kaiser.

Los observadores se inclinan en general a considerar necesario que se busque un lugar más seguro que Holanda donde sea recluído el ex-Kaiser Guilermo como lo fué Napoleón en la Isla de Santa Elena.

De Bruselas dicen ayer que por noticias privadas se sabe que un alemán llamado von Hoechst, procedente de Berlín, estuvo ayer en Doorn con 12 pasaportes para el ex-Kaiser.

Ayer mañana el desterrado recibió un despacho cifrado y luego celebró una larga conferencia con sus familiares e íntimos.

También habló con Guillermo el Dr. Kan, ministro del Interior holandés.

Otros despachos afirman que el desterrado de Doorn está en comunicación constante con su país por medio de un aparato de radio, y que él esperaba que los recientes movimientos anarquistas lo favorecieran.

OELS, Silesia, nov. 13.—En este pueblo silesiano no será recibido oficialmente el ex-Kronpinz alemán que retorna como ciudadano particular con permiso del gobierno de Berlín.

Pero, sin embargo los vecinos de la comarca se preparan con trajes endomingados a ver la llegada del que fué heredero del trono tudesco.

En una limusina viaja velozmente el hijo de Guillermo segundo a través de las carreteras del país y se le esperaba hoy temprano en esta vieja ciudad silesiana dominada por el antiguo Castillo de Saabor, propiedad de la Princesa Hermina, esposa del ex-Emperador.

Aunque los vecinos se preparan a un día de fiesta, no se nota en ellos entusiasmo monárquico. Solamente se disponen a ver el espectáculo del recibimiento que le harán al viajero los familiares y sirvientes del Castillo de Saabor.

En otra época recibirían a Federico Guillermo con gran pompa militar, los Húsares de la Guardia empenachados, y rindiéndole pleitesía jóvenes risueñas decoradas de flores y con vistosos trajes del país.

POINCARE PRESETARA LA CUESTION DE CONFIANZA

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

Hoy se reanudan las sesiones de la cámara de diputados de Francia.

Existe un gran bullicio político y se esperan grandes debates sobre asuntos exteriores e interiores. Hace cuatro meses que está cerrado el parlamento francés.

El gobierno de Poincaré está resuelto a no admitir que se discuta su gestión y en la primera sesión pedirá, según se dice, que se le otorgue un voto de confianza.

COOLIDGE, (YANKEE) APLAUDE AL GENERAL LEE, EN EL TEATRO

WASHINGTON, Noviembre 13.

Como para probar el olvido total de las rencillas entre el norte y el sur, se cita la conducta del Presidente Coolidge, en el teatro donde se representaba una obra del célebre autor John Drinkwatr, en que aparece la figura romántica y militar del General Lee, jefe insigne del ejército confederado del sur en la guerra de Secesión.

Mr. Coolidge que es hombre del Norte, un "yankee" auténtico, aplaudió a la personificación teatral del General Lee. En la guerra del 60, los del sur lanzaban como un insulto la palabra "yankee" para nombrar a los americanos del norte. Mr. Coolidge fué aplaudido al salir del

TORRIENTE Y LA DOCTRINA MONROE

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

El Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Senador cubano y Embajador de Cuba en este país, se encuentra todavía en esta metrópoli.

El Dr. Torriente hablará el dos de Diciembre, en la ciudad de Richmond, acerca de la doctrina Monroe, al celebrarse allí el centenario de la misma por el Congreso Comercial del Sur.

En esta ciudad de New York, también habrá un acto de recuerdo en la antigua mansión del presidente Monroe, que ha sido restaurada. Se tiene entendido que el Presidente Coolidge vendrá el 2 de Diciembre a New York, para pronunciar un discurso relativo a la Doctrina.

MUERER UNA ILUSTRE CUBANA

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

Ha fallecido en la ciudad de New Rochelle, la señorita María Teresa Alfaya, hija del patriota cubano Francisco Alfaya.

La difunta había nacido en esta ciudad a la que vino su señor padre en los tiempos de la lucha cubana por la independencia.

DIVISION EN EL GABINETE NIPON SOBRE PRESUPUESTOS

TOKIO, Noviembre 13.

Unos mil obreros obedecieron al dictador, pero la inmensa mayoría de los 10 mil empleados de máquinas se negaron a volver al trabajo.

Solamente se publicaron anoche el "Vorwaerts" y el "Deutsche Zeitung".

NO ADELANTA EL SEPARATISMO EN EL PALATINADO BAVARO

BERLIN, Noviembre 13.

Dicen de Spayer que los separatistas renanos que pretenden dominar también en aquella ciudad que es capital del Palatinado Bávaro, no han podido ganar terreno.

En una intentona separatista por tomar el edificio de gobierno en Spayer, los leales de la República mataron a dos haciendo que el resto de los asaltantes se dispersaran.

Dicen también de esa zona que un núcleo separatista que iba hacia Suever, fué atacado por los campesinos. Fueron muertos 8 separatistas en ese combate.

NO SE OCUPAN YA DEL KRONPRINZ

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

El consejo de embajadores ha resuelto dejar de la mano el asunto del retorno a Alemania, del ex-Kronprinz Federico Guillermo de Alemania.

El gobierno de Berlín replicó a preguntas del Consejo que no veía el motivo de oponerse a que volviera a su patria un ciudadano alemán que ya no tiene carácter oficial alguno.

El regreso del ex-Heredero queda así como un asunto sin trascendencia por el momento.

Dicen de Oels que hasta la noche de ayer no había llegado a ese punto el viajero de Wiéringen. En Oels se hallan varios corresponsales americanos esperando tener el modo de entrevistar a Federico Guillermo tan pronto llegue.

Se sabe que el gobierno alemán ha dado también permiso al ex-Kaiser y a sus familiares para que retornen a su país cuando lo tengan por conveniente.

El gobierno alemán ha recibido la protesta de los gobiernos aliados por el retorno de la familia imperial, pero insiste en que no hay peligro de que vuelva a surgir el gobierno monárquico en Alemania, máxime después de la espectacular de los caudillos realistas más temidos, de Ludendorff, que era uno dos.

LA CAMARA FRANCESA TRATARA ASUNTOS MUY IMPORTANTES (POR RADIO)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Entre los asuntos más importantes que tratará la Cámara en su nuevo período de sesiones, se cuentan los siguientes:

El proyecto de presupuestos extraordinarios de 1924 sobre los gastos en Siria y Marruecos, presupuesto de gastos revertibles, enmienda al impuesto de operaciones mercantiles, proyecto de reforma electoral, medidas relativas a la reorganización del ejército, y el seguro mutuo.

LA COMISION DE REPARACIONES REANUDA SUS TRABAJOS

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Hoy reanuda sus labores la comisión de reparaciones y tratará sobre la respuesta que ha de darse a la nota alemana a la de octubre 24 en que se pedía a Berlín señalara su actual posición financiera.

La comisión podrá proseguir las investigaciones, y estará en aptitud de nombrar peritos que examinen la capacidad alemana de pago hasta 1930.

LOS ARMAMENTOS ALEMANES PREOCUPAN A LOS FRANCESES (POR RADIO)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Dice "Le Matin" que aunque los aliados puedan diferir en los medios más efectivos para obtener las reparaciones alemanas, están de acuerdo en el punto de no permitir que Alemania se niegue a que sea controlado su equipo militar. El tratado de Versalles fija medidas de control.

Se sabe que en varias regiones alemanas se desarrolla una campaña de venganza y que ha aparecido en territorio alemán un personaje que se titula heredero del Kaiser.

El diario francés dice así mismo que el control de los armamentos alemanes se suspendió en enero último, y no hay razón alguna para que ahora que el Reich ha acordado que cese la resistencia pasiva, oficialmente, no se vuelva a la situación normal de antes entre Berlín y la comisión aliada de control.

REMOZO AL EXKAISER



El Dr. Burchardi, de Viena, célebre cirujano que practica las operaciones de rejuvenecimiento que han hecho famoso a Voronoff.

Se afirma que este médico operó a ex-Kaiser Guilermo y le ha proporcionado nueva vida, haciendole posible no sólo contraer nuevas nupcias sino también pensar en el retorno al trono de los Hohenzollern.

Von Kahr y los soldados Federales dominan por completo en Munich

BERLIN, Noviembre 13.

Los informes que llegan de la capital de Baviera indican que los elementos de von Kahr siguen dominando allí, a pesar de que aún persiste la inquietud promovida por los fascistas de Hitler.

Hay versiones de que von Kahr ha perdido mucha popularidad en Munich por haber desempeñado un papel secundario en el movimiento contra los hitleristas.

Por otra parte el Gral. Ludendorff ha declarado que no estaba en verdad mezclado en el golpe dado por Hitler y sus fascistas.

El líder citado fué hecho preso, según versión oficial, en el pueblo de Uffings, junto al lago Staffels.

Hitler se había refugiado en un hotelito de ese lugar.

LUDENDORFF DIO SU PALABRA

MUNICH, Noviembre 13.

El Gral. Ludendorff que fué libertado el viernes último bajo palabra de honor de no mezclarse en nuevos movimientos contra el Reich, dice ayer en artículo que publica el diario Neueste Nachrichten, que sólo ha prometido no salir de Munich ni tomar parte en actos hostiles al gobierno por ahora. Dice que él no negará su concurso a un gran movimiento popular que pueda desarrollarse en el futuro.

NO SABEN NADA DEL VIAJE DEL EX-KAISER

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

El diario Le Matin publica un despacho de Bruselas diciendo que no se confirma la versión de que el ex-Kaiser ha recibido de Berlín doce pasaportes para el retorno suyo y de su familia a la patria alemana.

Un corresponsal preguntó a Amsterdam si el gobierno holandés tenía noticia del asunto, y se le contestó que no.

LOS FRANCESES CREEN INJUSTO A MR. WILSON

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

El órgano oficioso del gobierno, LE TEMPS dice en editorial de ayer que el ex-Presidente Wilson dijo el día del armisticio que Francia había convertido el tratado de Versalles en un pedazo de papel.

Le Temps opina que la causa de las dificultades presentes se halla en que los EEUU. no han querido proceder de manera franca y resuelta en los asuntos del mundo post-bélico.

Se refiere el periódico especialmente a la cuestión de las deudas interaliadas y a las garantías territoriales que necesita esta República.

MUSSOLINI TENDRA OTRO AÑO CON SUS PODERES SUPREMOS

ROMA, Noviembre 13.

A fines de mes se abrirá de nuevo la cámara de diputados de Monte Cittorio convocada por el Premier Mussolini.

En este período que será de 20 días el gobierno presentará un proyecto a fin de que se le conceda una prórroga de un año más en que pueda desarrollar plenamente su programa de rectificación completa de la organización política y administrativa de Italia.

Se tiene entendido que el partido católico apoyará la moción del Premier quien tiene ya elementos numerosos adictos a su labor, en el parlamento.

RUPTURA ENTRE FRANCESES Y ALEMANES EN EL RUHR

PARIS, Noviembre 13.

Se han roto las negociaciones entre las autoridades francesas del Ruhr y los industriales que acaudilla Stinnes.

En los círculos oficiales se dice que los industriales proponen un plan por el que los obreros tendrían que trabajar más horas que las permitidas por la ley.

Los franceses no desean eso, según dicen, aunque reconocen que así aumentaría la producción y podría Alemania pagar muchos millones de marcos alemanes.

Se entiende que Stinnes desea aumentar la jornada de labor y echarles la culpa a los aliados.

LA UNIVERSIDAD POPULAR INICIA SU LABOR EL 20

Ya han Sido Designados los Profesores que Explicarán a los Alumnos las Asignaturas

EL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD SE NOMBRARA MEDIANTE UN PLEBISCITO

La Universidad Popular creada por los estudiantes, y que fué inaugurada últimamente encuentra grandes simpatías entre el elemento obrero, que le presta todo su apoyo. Los trabajos de organización se vienen realizando con entusiasmo, a fin de que muy en breve esté funcionando el nuevo centro de cultura pública.

El día 20 del actual, a las ocho de la noche, ha sido señalado para iniciar las clases de la Universidad Popular, en el aula magna de la Nacional.

..EL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO.

El propio día veinte del [illegible] efectuarán [illegible]

SE HOSTIGA A LOS MAESTROS NO SOMETIDOS

Es un Grave Delito, Según el Dogma Zayista, Militar Entre los Veteranos y los Patriotas

POR VIA DE CASTIGO SE INICIAN LOS EXPEDIENTES

Como se había anunciado, ayer se iniciaron las persecuciones contra los maestros que han tomado parte en la campaña cívica de la Asociación de Veteranos y Patriotas. Por informes rendidos por las Policías Secretas y Judicial al Secretario de Gobernación, han sido acusados todos los empleados públicos que han figurado y figuran entre los veteranos y patriotas, formulando protestas contra las inmoralidades de los Poderes Públicos.

El Consejo de Secretarios tomó el acuerdo de iniciar ese procedimiento contra los empleados, funcionarios públicos y retirados de las Fuerzas Armadas, que se encontrasen en ese caso, y el Secretario de Instrucción Pública ha trasladado ese acuerdo a los Superintendentes Provinciales y éstos a los Inspectores de Distrito.

LOS ACUSADOS EN LA HABANA

En la Habana se encuentran acudos por tomar parte en las actividades de los Veteranos y Patriotas, el Dr. Ramiro Mañalich, distinguido Catedrático de la Escuela Normal de la Habana, y el señor Juan B. Guerra Núñez, maestro público.

La Junta de Educación de la Habana, sin embargo, tiene el criterio, de que ese expediente es improcedente, toda vez que significa un procedimiento coercitivo contra los derechos individuales que garantiza la Constitución.

El señor Valdés de la Paz, Presidente de la Junta, ha hecho declaraciones públicas condenando el procedimiento gubernamental que se inicia, máxime cuando el decreto 1572 está recusado por inconstitucional.

UN INGENIERO QUE SABE [illegible] SABROSAMENTE

Utilizaba los Materiales del Estado en las Obras que Contrataba a Precio Mezquino

NAVARRETE NO DEJABA VIVIR A NINGUN COLEGA

Hace varios días que en la Secretaría de Obras Públicas se recibió una interesante denuncia de un he[illegible] [illegible] Santia-

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

WASHINGTON, Noviembre 13.

Como para probar el olvido total de las rencillas entre el norte y el sur, se cita la conducta del Presidente Coolidge, en el teatro donde se representaba una obra del célebre autor John Drinkwatr, en que aparece la figura romántica y militar del General Lee, jefe insigne del ejército confederado del sur en la guerra de Secesión.

Mr. Coolidge que es hombre del Norte, un "yankee" auténtico, aplaudió a la personificación teatral del General Lee. En la guerra del 60, los del sur lanzaban como un insulto la palabra "yankee" para nombrar a los americanos del norte. Mr. Coolidge fué aplaudido al salir del teatro por muchos sureños.

STINNES ALARGA SU BRAZO A AMERICA

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

Se afirma en algunos círculos que el magnate industrial alemán Hugo Stinnes, no conforme con ser el primer capitalista de Europa, piensa dedicarse a la industria petrolera en América, y trata de organizar un sindicato en los EE. UU. que compite con los intereses de la Standard Oil.

El representante de Stinnes en esta ciudad niega la versión

MUERE UN EX-MINISTRO

BUENOS AIRES, Noviembre 13.

El señor Domingo Salaberry, que fué ministro de Hacienda, en la época del Dr. Irigoyen se ha matado, disparándose un tiro en la sién.

El finado tomó su fatal resolución en el lujoso muelle del Yatch Club, de ésta, y no dejó papel alguno por el que se conocieran los motivos de su decisión.

El señor Salaberry fué muy combatido en los últimos tiempos de su gestión y estuvo encausado, pero fué absuelto por los tribunales de justicia.

CROWDER PREPARA EL RETORNO

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

El Embajador americano en Cuba General Enoch H. Crowder, ha completado, según versión oficial, la labor que le mantenía en este país, y se halla en los preparativos de su retorno a la Habana, donde seguirá ejerciendo la representación diplomática de los Estados Unidos.

No se ha fijado el día de la partida del alto funcionario del gobierno de Mr. Coolidge.

discurso relativo a la Doctrina.

MUERER UNA ILUSTRE CUBANA

NEW YORK, Noviembre 13.

Ha fallecido en la ciudad de New Rochelle, la señorita María Teresa Alfaya, hija del patriota cubano Francisco Alfaya.

La difunta había nacido en esta ciudad a la que vino su señor padre en los tiempos de la lucha cubana por la independencia.

DIVISION EN EL GABINETE NIPON SOBRE PRESUPUESTOS

TOKIO, Noviembre 13.

El gabinete japonés no ha podido ponerse de acuerdo tocante a los presupuestos próximos y ha tenido que posponer la reunión de la Dieta, en que se tratará el asunto hasta el 10 del mes de Diciembre.

El ministro de Hacienda M. Onouye, proclama la necesidad de las economías y pide que el total de gastos no pase de mil doscientos millones de yens ($600.000,000). El ministro de Marina rechaza las rebajas en su departamento, y por el contrario pide consignaciones para reponer las pérdidas sufridas cuando el terremoto.

Según se dice, las demandas del ministro de Marina no se podrán complacer. Se advierte que en los astilleros son despedidos muchos empleados. La restauración de las zonas devastadas demanda también muchos gastos.

REFORMA ELECTORAL EN ITALIA

ROMA, Noviembre 13.

El Senado ha reanudado sus sesiones, siendo su primer acto el de honrar la memoria de algunos miembros fallecidos en el interregno. El alto cuerpo discutirá en seguida la nueva ley electoral aprobada ya por la cámara, de acuerdo con los deseos del Dr. Mussolini.

SIGU ELA HUELGA EN BERLIN AUN

BERLIN, Noviembre 13.

La huelga de empleados de máquinas en los periódicos de ésta continúa a pesar de las órdenes dadas por el General von Seeckt, que califica de ilegal el paro.

Von Seeckt tiene ahora poderes dictatoriales y lanzó un edicto anunciando que los empleados deberían reanudar sus labores inmediatamente.

LA CAMARA FRANCESA TRATARA ASUNTOS MUY IMPORTANTES (POR RADIO)

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Entre los asuntos más importantes que tratarj la Cámara en su nuevo período de sesiones, se cuentan los siguientes:

El proyecto de presupuestos extraordinarios de 1924 sobre los gastos en Siria y Marruecos, presupuesto de gastos revertibles, enmienda [illegible] su equipo militar. El tratado de Versalles fija medidas de control.

Se sabe que en varias regiones alemanas se desarrolla una campaña de venganza y que ha aparecido en territorio alemán un personaje que se titula heredero del Kaiser.

El diario francés dice así mismo que el control de los armamentos alemanes se suspendió en enero último, y no hay razón alguna para que ahora que el Reich ha acordado que cese la resistencia pasiva, oficialmente, no se vuelva a la situación normal de antes entre Berlín y la comisión aliada de control.

LE TEMPS dice en editorial de ayer que el ex-Presidente Wilson dijo el día del armisticio que Francia había convertido el tratado de Versalles en un pedazo de papel.

Le Temps opina que la causa de las dificultades presentes se halla en que los EEUU. no han querido proceder de manera franca y resuelta en los asuntos del mundo post-bélico.

Se refiere el periódico especialmente a la cuestión de las deudas interaliadas y a las garantías territoriales que necesita esta República.

LA FEDERAL
SEGURO OBRERO Y FIANZAS
SAN IGNACIO 25 - HABANA - TELEF. M. 1899
AL PUBLICO EN GENERAL
NUESTRA PETICION - TIENE POR RECOMENDACION - NUESTRO SERVICIO

NUESTRA CLIENTELA, AUMENTA,... NO DISMINUYE

Estando en el período que regularmente se vencen los contratos de SEGURO OBRERO, creemos oportunamente hacer llegar esta invitación a ustedes, para que sean nuestros clienttes en el próximo período y para ello nos agrada altamente darles a conocer los siguientes detalles que ustedes sabrán apreciar:

1º NUESTRA CLIENTELA, ES SELECCIONADA.
2º FIJAMOS MAS REFERENCIAS, QUE ANUNCIOS.
3º NUESTROSERVICIO AL PATRONO Y AL OBRERO ES MAGNIFICO.
4º EN LA HABANA TENEMOS SERVICIO PERMANENTE PARA LA ATENCION DE LOS LESIONADOS EN LA REPUTADA
CLINICA FORTUN-SOUZA
5º EN CUALQUIER PARTE DEL INTERIOR ORGANIZAMOS INMEDIATAMENTE UN EFICIENTE SERVICIO.

Y como dato fehaciente de nuestro buen servicio, hacemos público que no hemos concurrido a Juzgado alguno a discutir cuentas de lesionados, médicos, farmacéuticos, etc.

A su aviso, le visitará un empleado nuestro para atenderle.

Atentamente de Vds.
DAGOBERTO FUENTES.
Director General.

GANA MAS QUIEN MEJOR SIRVE... ¡NOSOTROS GANAMOS!

NUESTRO SERVICIO
ES PUBLICAMENTE CONOCIDO

UNIVERSIDAD SE NOMBRARA MEDIANTE UN PLEBISCITO

La Universidad Popular creada por los estudiantes, y que fué inaugurada últimamente encuentra grandes simpatías entre el elemento obrero, que le presta tod osu apoyo. Los trabajos de organización se vienen realizando con entusiasmo, a fin de que muy en breve esté funcionando el nuevo centro de cultura pública.

El día 20 del actual, a las ocho de la noche, ha sido señalado para iniciar las clases de la Universidad Popular, en el aula magna de la Nacional.

..EL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO.

El propio día veinte del actual se efectuarán las elecciones para designar el Consejo Directivo de la Universidad Popular. Integrarán este organismo los Delegados por los grupos de los alumnos y estudiantes universitarios.

LOS PROFESORES.

Han sido ya designados los siguientes profesores:

Primera Enseñanza: Escuela de Analfabetos; Jaime Suárez Murias y Esteban A. de Varona.

Escuela Nacional: Eusebio A. Hernández.

SEGUNDA ENSESANZA

Geografía de Cuba y Universal; J. M. Pérez Cabrera.

Historia de Cuba y de la Humanidad: Julio A. Mella.

Gramática y Literatura: J. M. Pérez Cabrera y Sarah Pascual Canosa.

Psicología y Lógica: A. Bernal del Riesgo.

Cívica: Manuel Borbolla. Historia Natural: A. Arce.

Matemáticas, Física y Química, no tienen aún Profesor.

ESTUDIOS GENERALES:

Medicina de Urgencia e Higiene: Pérez de los Reyes.

Homicultura, Maternidad y Profiláxis Sexual: Eusebio Hernández.

Psicología Biológica: G. Aldereguía. Ciencias Naturales: Eusebio A. Hernández. Economía Política y Social: Pedro A. Entenza.

Derecho Usual: Bernardo Valdés HHernández. Legislación del Trabajo: Pérez Escudero.

Moral Antidogmática y Rudimentos de Ciencia de las Religiones; Alfonso Bernal del Riesgo.

SE DARAN CONFERENCIAS.

La Universidad Popular dará conferencias públicas de divulgación científica en varios lugares, especialmente en los principales núcleos obreros, en los Institutos, Escuelas Normales, Escuelas de Artes y Oficios, Aulas de la Universidad, Liceos, Centros Regionales, Sociedades deportivas.

Han ofrecido para este fin su cooperación los señores Emilio Roig, Luis A. Baralt, Fernández de Castro, Arturo Montori, Alfredo Aguayo, Eusebio Hernández y otros.

QUE SABEMOS? SABROSAMENTE

Utilizaba los Materiales del Estado en las Obras que Contrataba a Precio Mezquino

NAVARRETE NO DEJABA VIVIR A NINGUN COLEGA

Hace varios días que en la Secretaría de Obras Públicas se recibió una interesante denuncia de un hecho escandaloso ocurrido en Santiago de Cuba y contra el que protestaban varios ingenieros y arquitectos de aquella ciudad.

Los hechos narrados en la denuncia son como siguen: el Ingeniero Primero del Distrito de Oriente señor Navarrete, aprovechando su influencia política y la preminencia de su cargo, ha venido contratando numerosas obras, de tal manera que llegó casi a acaparar todas las que se proyectaban en la comarca, cosa lógica teniendo en cuenta que con los precios que él ofrecía nadie podía competir.

¿Cómo podía Navarrete ofrecer esos precios tan bajos, que nadie podía igualar?

El misterio se aclaró pronto. El Ingeniero Navarrete usaba los trabajadores de la Jefatura Provincial de Oriente en sus contratas particulares y los materiales del Estado, que hacía suministrar en sus obras como si fueran propios. Así podía cobrar precios reducidísimos a sus clientes por los trabajos que le encargaban.

Naturalmente que en esa forma se desenvolvía una competencia ruinosa insostenible contra sus compañeros. Y vino la denuncia. La Secretaría ha comprobado los cargos que se le formulaban y se ha hecho venir desde Oriente al Ingeniero Jefe de aquel Distrito señor Jáuregui, para ordenarle se haga una severa reconvención al Ingeniero Navarrete por sus trabajos con hombres y materiales del Estado.

Como se ve, el castigo de la vergonzosa defraudación no es muy severo.

Si se tratase de un infeliz que por hambre hubiese robado un pan, lo meterían en la cárcel.

BONOS DE LA LIBERTAD

Libertad 3 1|2 0|0, 99 27|32.
Primero 4 0|0, sin cotizar.
Segundo 4 0|0, 98.
Primero 4 1|4 0|0, 98 9|32.
Segundo 1|4 0|0, 98 4|32.
Tercero 4 1|4 0|0, 99 5|32.
Cuarto 4 1|4 0|0, 98 6|32.
U. S. Treasury, 99 18|32.

Cerveza: ¡Deme media "Tropical"!

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

12 Páginas
CERRADO A LAS 11 A. M.

EL HERALDO

DIARIO DE LA VIDA NACIONAL

5 Centavos
:-: IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS :-:

Acogido a la Franquicia Postal | AÑO I | HABANA, LUNES 12 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1923 | NUMERO 1 | Suscripto como Correspondencia de 2da. Clase.

EL ALMA LIBERAL NO SE ABRIRA NUNCA AL ORO DEL CONTINUISMO

EL GOBIERNO PRETENDE HACER CREER AL PAIS LA BURDA MENTIRA DE QUE HA VENCIDO AL GENERAL ENOCH CROWDER

MENDIETA HACE DECLARACIONES A "EL HERALDO"

El programa liberal, nos dice, ha de coincidir con el forjado por Veteranos y Patriotas en "Maxim"

La reelección, con su cortejo de fraudes y de crímenes, de violencias y concupiscencias, tendría un epílogo: revolución

El movimiento de protesta responde a la repulsión del país contra el reeleccionismo

El coronel Carlos Mendieta ha salido anoche para su colonia del central "Cunagua". El caudillo liberal ignora el tiempo que permanecerá en aquel hermoso pedazo de la región camagüeyana y lo mismo puede estar en él siete días que 4 meses. Depende su estancia allí del estado en que se encuentren los preparativos para la próxima mollenda.

¡Qué ejemplo mas bello el de este cubano, cuya alma inmaculada de patricio jamás mancharon el peculado y la concupiscencia y que quiere ganar en la tierra pródiga, con su trabajo personal y sus propios esfuerzos, la subsistencia, ajeno a todo halago y sobre todo a cualquier intriga política.

Noble, sincero, con la arrogancia de un Aquiles que lucha en la conquista de los ideales puros, cruza como un Bayardo, triunfal y valiente ,entre sus propios enemigos. Hablamos ayer con él de muchas cosas, de la situación, de ciertos acontecimientos desarrollados en estos días, de la interrogación abierta en el horizonte de la Patria y del misterio que envuelve la política en horas presentes de incertidumbre y desconcierto.

Pero el coronel Mendieta, espíritu romántico, corazón firme, mentalidad esclarecida, no siente ningún pesimismo, no es escéptico en cuanto al porvenir de Cuba y espera con absoluta convicción que el Partido Liberal, intacto, disciplinado, levante la bandera de la reivindicación y dé al país un gobierno, producto del sentimiento popular, un gobierno que no se forme por la ambición, la violencia, y el fraude sino un go-

¡"Heraldo de Cuba" ha Muerto!...
-:- ¡Viva "El Heraldo"! -:-

La opinión pública ha dicho la palabra definitiva. Con su certero instinto las multitudes han declarado que no se puede impunemente jugar con lo que constituye el sagrado patrimonio nacional: la idea.

Obreros que por ella hemos luchado y sufrido durante años, fija la vista y la esperanza en la cristalización lejana pero esplendorosa de nuestros ideales no hemos querido abandonar la palestra, y al cerrarse para nuestras plumas lo que era puente sagrado entre nuestros espíritus y el alma del pueblo, hemos resuelto continuar en la lucha, no abandonar el puesto de honor.

Un espíritu generoso y noble nos ha brindado máquinas y casa, el complemento de nuestras plumas. El alma de don Nicolás Rivero, al ver el gesto de su hijo, desde el empíreo de los justos donde, sin duda, su alma se encuentra, debe haberse estremecido de hondo orgullo paternal. La más sagrada herencia que los padres dejan es la de las ideas, y el último rasgo de "Pepín" Rivero demuestra claramente que en la humana y simbólica carrera de las antorchas, no se ha apagado en manos del hijo, el fuego divino de la idealidad que formaba la poderosa contextura moral del alma paterna.

Hace años, cuando don Nicolás Rivero era maestro de periodistas y propietario virtual del decano de la prensa habanera, una gran empresa europea le ofreció comprar el "Diario de la Marina" en el precio para entonces enorme de un millón de pesos. Don Nicolás Rivero acarició su cándida barba de patriarca bíblico y contestó: —No puedo vender el "Diario". Cometería al hacerlo una traición y una estafa. El "Diario de la Marina" debe su vida a una idea, a una clase, a un conjunto de factores sociales que lo han engrandecido. No puedo traicionar a quienes dieron vida, calor y prosperidad a esta empresa. Y si la vendiera, vendería humo, porque el "Diario", al dejar de ser lo que es, no valdría ni la milésima parte de lo que ustedes ofrecen.

Y el "Diario de la Marina" no se vendió. El "Heraldo de Cuba" no ha tenido la misma suerte. Ha arriado su bandera y no hay declaraciones interesadas y ambiguas ni labor de Cirineos compasivos ni hábiles "camouflages" que puedan hacerla ondear otra vez al viento de la popularidad. El pueblo de Cuba ha de decir ahora si, lleno de fe en sus destinos, quiere que su periódico no muera.

Nuestras plumas están a sus órdenes, nuestras almas vibran en la fiebre del trabajo y el entusiasmo de la fe. Los antiguos, fieles lectores nuestros han de decirnos si hemos de seguir en la brecha luchando por Cuba.

Para que nunca más pueda venderse un periódico órgano, no de un partido, sino de todo un pueblo, hemos resuelto que ese pueblo sea, si quiere, accionista de la nueva empresa. Para ello suscribimos cien mil pesos en acciones de a cinco pesos cada una, que inauguramos con las primeras que necesitamos a fin de que nuestra obra sea permanente.

Patriotas insignes han suscrito ya las primeras acciones. ¿Los imitará el pueblo de Cuba?

Lo esperamos porque tenemos fe en la conciencia de nuestro pueblo. Tenemos fe en que habrá de repetirse en Cuba, con ligera modificación republicana, el grito famoso de los Monteros de Espinosa, grito que es desafío a la muerte y un canto a la esperanza.

¡El "Heraldo de Cuba" ha muerto!!...
¡Viva EL HERALDO!...

PRIMERA SUSCRIPCION

German Wolter del Río 100 acciones	$ 500
Carlos Mendieta 100 acciones	" 500
Gerardo Machado 100 acciones	" 500
Bartolomé Sagaró 100 acciones	" 500



VAMOS

EN los primeros días de este mes distintos periódicos publicaron esta noticia: El "Heraldo de Cuba", romántico paladín de la opinión social, vocero del pueblo que durante doce años defendió los más altos y sagrados intereses de la patria, combatiendo unas veces contra la tiranía y otras contra la concupiscencia adueñadas del poder, siempre contra toda injusticia y contra toda inmoralidad que pudieran poner esos intereses en peligro; el H[eraldo] perseguido y atropellado por actitud frente a la fuerza de los que mantener esa liado y escarnecido; el Heraldo de C[uba] do las más tentadoras ofertas y resist captarse—único satisfactorio premio a el amor de todos los cubanos no cor en fin, el amado periódico-símbol de un sindicato en el que se habían blicas.

Los redactores del Heraldo tían a creerla. Se trataba de la obra de sus afanes, de cho palabra impresa, bía sido vendido co

No podía s do: a una r

NO HA SIDO JUPITER EL QUE LOS CIEGA; SON ELLOS MISMOS

La idota política del avestruz es la que está siguiendo el continuismo en su descabellado empeño

El Dr. Zayas afirma que el movimiento de los V. y P. es la base para un Partido de tendencias anexionistas

Y espera que su "Nacionalismo" le permita ser otra vez Presidente

El Gobierno del Presidente Zayas se ha mostrado optimista en estas últimas horas respecto de la línea de defensa general que está organizando en todo el país para contrarrestar el movimiento que durante estos cuatro meses se ha venido produciendo en la opinión pública, dirigido por la Asociación de Veteranos y Patriotas, en contra de las inmoralidades de la Administración.

El Gobierno ha organizado un servicio de espionaje que actúa de un modo efectivísimo en los Estados Unidos y en Cuba. En territorio americano, siguiendo a los hombres que tienen relación con el movimiento que tiene su centro en la Habana; y en la República, dentro de los consejos provinciales y locales de importantes ciudades, en que agitan la opinión los veteranos y patriotas.

El Presidente Zayas conoce hora por hora cuanto de más interés ocurre con relación a las varias activi-

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

Enc 5
1-1
2657-Q-143
33

12 Páginas
CERRADO A LAS 11 A. M.

EL HERALDO

DIARIO DE LA VIDA NACIONAL

5 Centavos
:-: IGUAL PRECIO EN PROVINCIAS :-:

Acogido a la Franquicia Postal | AÑO I | HABANA, LUNES 12 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1923 | NUMERO I | Suscripto como Correspondencia de 2da. Clase.

EL ALMA LIBERAL NO SE ABRIRA NUNCA AL ORO DEL CONTINUISMO

MENDIETA HACE DECLARACIONES A "EL HERALDO"

El programa liberal, nos dice, ha de coincidir con el forjado por Veteranos y Patriotas en "Maxim"

La reelección, con su cortejo de fraudes y de crímenes, de violencias y concupiscencias, tendría un epílogo: revolución

El movimiento de protesta responde a la repulsión del país contra el reeleccionismo

El coronel Carlos Mendieta ha salido anoche para su colonia del central "Cunagua". El caudillo liberal ignora el tiempo que permanecerá en aquel hermoso pedazo de la región camagüeyana y lo mismo puede estar en él siete días que 4 meses. Depende su estancia allí del estado en que se encuentren los preparativos para la próxima molienda.

¡Qué ejemplo mas bello el de este cubano, cuya alma inmaculada de patricio jamás mancharon el peculado y la concupiscencia y que quiere ganar en la tierra pródiga, con su trabajo personal y sus propios esfuerzos, la subsistencia, ajeno a todo halago y sobre todo a cualquier intriga política.

Noble, sincero, con la arrogancia de un Aquiles que lucha en la conquista de los ideales puros, cruza como un Bayardo, triunfal y valiente ,entre sus propios enemigos. Hablamos ayer con él de muchas cosas, de la situación, de [illegible] acontecimientos desarrollados en estos días, de la interrogación abierta en el horizonte de la Patria y del misterio que envuelve la política en horas presentes de incertidumbre y desconcierto.

Pero el coronel Mendieta, espíritu romántico, corazón firme, mentalidad esclarecida, no siente ningún pesimismo, no es escéptico en cuanto al porvenir de Cuba y espera con absoluta convicción que el Partido Liberal, intacto, disciplinado, levante la bandera de la reivindicación y dé al país un gobierno, producto del sentimiento popular, un gobierno que no se forme por la ambición,

¡"Heraldo de Cuba" ha Muerto!... -:- ¡Viva "El Heraldo"! -:-

LA opinión pública ha dicho la palabra definitiva. Con su certero instinto las multitudes han declarado que no se puede impunemente jugar con lo que constituye el sagrado patrimonio nacional: la idea.

Obreros que por ella hemos luchado y sufrido durante años, fija la vista y la esperanza en la cristalización lejana pero esplendorosa de nuestros ideales no hemos querido abandonar la palestra, y al cerrarse para nuestras plumas lo que era puente sagrado entre nuestros espíritus y el alma del pueblo, hemos resuelto continuar en la lucha, no abandonar el puesto de honor.

Un espíritu generoso y noble nos ha brindado máquinas y casa, el complemento de nuestras plumas. El alma de don Nicolás Rivero, al ver el gesto de su hijo, desde el empíreo de los justos donde, sin duda, su alma se encuentra, debe haberse estremecido de hondo orgullo paternal. La más sagrada herencia que los padres dejan es la de las ideas, y el último rasgo de "Pepín" Rivero demuestra claramente que en la humana y simbólica carrera de las antorchas, no se ha apagado en manos del hijo, el fuego divino de la idealidad que formaba la poderosa contextura moral del alma paterna.

Hace años, cuando don Nicolás Rivero era maestro de periodistas y propietario virtual del decano de la prensa habanera, una gran empresa europea le ofreció comprar el "Diario de la Marina" en el precio para entonces enorme de un millón de pesos. Don Nicolás Rivero acarició su cándida barba de patriarca bíblico y contestó: —No puedo vender el "Diario". Cometería al hacerlo una traición y una estafa. El "Diario de la Marina" debe su vida a una idea, a una clase, a un conjunto de factores sociales que lo han engrandecido. No puedo traicionar a quienes dieron vida, calor y prosperidad a esta empresa. Y si la vendiera, vendería humo, porque el "Diario", al dejar de ser lo que es, no valdría ni la milésima parte de lo que ustedes ofrecen.

Y el "Diario de la Marina" no se vendió. El "Heraldo de Cuba" no ha tenido la misma suerte. Ha arriado su bandera y no hay declaraciones interesadas y ambiguas ni labor de Cirineos compasivos ni hábiles "camouflages" que puedan hacerla ondear otra vez al viento de la popularidad. El pueblo de Cuba ha de decir ahora si, lleno de fe en sus destinos, quiere que su periódico no muera.

Nuestras plumas están a sus órdenes, nuestras almas vibran en la fiebre del trabajo y el entusiasmo de la fe. Los antiguos, fieles lectores nuestros han de decirnos si hemos de seguir en la brecha luchando por Cuba.

Para que nunca más pueda venderse un periódico órgano, no de un partido, sino de todo un pueblo, hemos resuelto que ese pueblo sea, si quiere, accionista de la nueva empresa. Para [illegible] cien mil pesos en acciones de cien pesos cada una, que necesitamos a fin de que nuestra obra sea perdurable.

Patriotas insignes han suscrito ya las primeras acciones. ¿Los imitará el pueblo de Cuba?

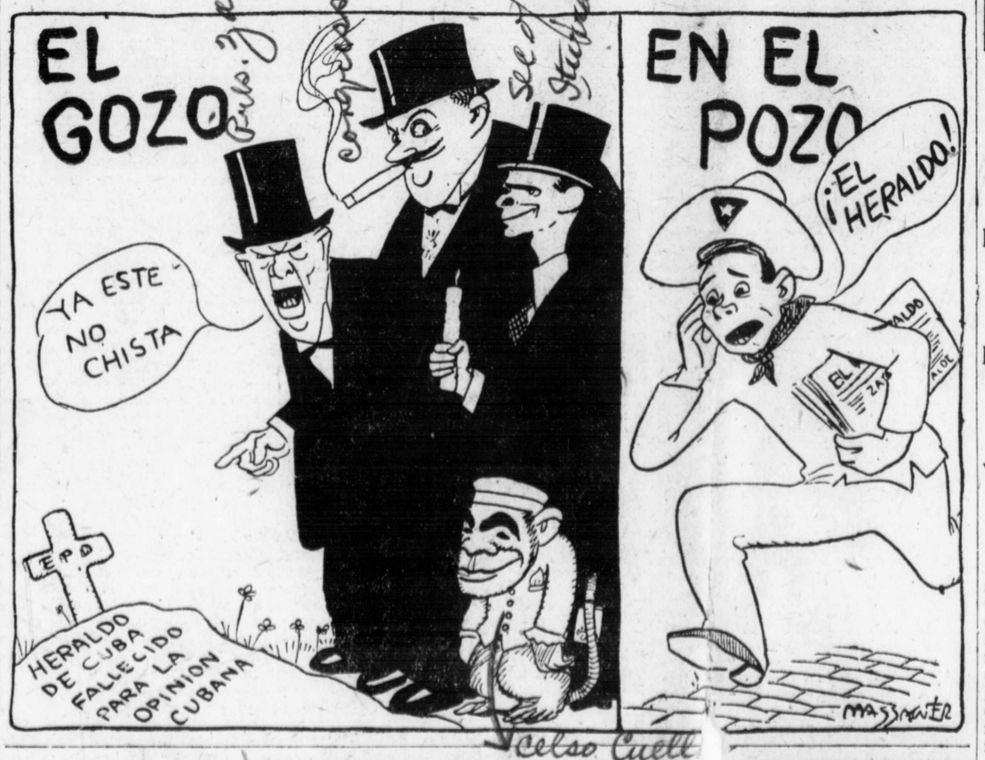
Lo esperamos porque tenemos fe en la conciencia de nuestro pueblo. Tenemos fe en que habrá de repetirse en Cuba, con ligera modificación republicana, el grito famoso de los Monteros de Espinosa, grito que es desafío a la muerte y un canto a la esperanza.

¡El "Heraldo de Cuba" ha muerto!!...

¡Viva EL HERALDO!...

PRIMERA SUSCRIPCION

German Wolter del Río 100 acciones	$ 500
Carlos Mendieta 10 acciones	"
Gerardo Machado 10 acciones	"



EL GOBIERNO PRETENDE HACER CREER AL PAIS LA BURDA MENTIRA DE QUE HA VENCIDO AL GENERAL ENOCH CROWDER

NO HA SIDO JUPITER EL QUE LOS CIEGA; SON ELLOS MISMOS

La idota política del avestruz es la que está siguiendo el continuismo en su descabellado empeño

El Dr. Zayas afirma que el movimiento de los V. y P. es la base para un Partido de tendencias anexionistas

Y espera que su "Nacionalismo" le permita ser otra vez Presidente

El Gobierno del Presidente Zayas se ha mostrado optimista en estas últimas horas respecto de la línea de defensa general que está organizando en todo el país para contrarrestar el movimiento que durante estos cuatro meses se ha venido produciendo en la opinión pública, dirigido por la Asociación de Veteranos y Patriotas, en contra de las inmoralidades de la Administración.

El Gobierno ha organizado un servicio de espionaje que actúa de un modo efectivísimo en los Estados Unidos y en Cuba. En territorio americano, siguiendo a los hombres que tienen relación con el movimiento que tiene su centro en la Habana; y en la República, dentro de los consejos provinciales y locales de importantes ciudades, en que agitan la opinión los veteranos y patriotas.

El Presidente Zayas conoce hora por hora cuanto de más interés ocurre con relación [illegible] actividades de esos núcleos y con relación a su Gobierno; planes, propósitos, instrucciones precisas, adhesiones, cartas, telegramas, telefonemas y actos que comprometerían a muchas y muy distinguidas personalidades, si se dieran a conocer, y que el Gobierno escrupulosamente reserva.

Ayer, uno de nuestros reporters estuvo hablando largamente con uno de los hombres mejor informados del Gobierno, [illegible]

VAMOS

EN los primeros días de este mes distintos periódicos publicaron esta noticia: El "Heraldo de Cuba", romántico paladín de la opinión social, vocero del pueblo que durante doce años defendió los más altos y sagrados intereses de la patria, combatiendo unas veces contra la tiranía y otras contra la concupiscencia adueñadas del poder, siempre contra toda injusticia y contra toda inmoralidad que pudieran poner esos intereses en peligro; el **Heraldo de Cuba**, tantas veces perseguido y vituperado por mantener esa actitud frente a la fuerza de los que mandaban y al lado del supremo derecho del pueblo, sin embargo espoliado y escarnecido; el **Heraldo de Cuba**, el gran órgano de la conciencia nacional, el periódico que rechazando las más tentadoras ofertas y resistiendo a las más terribles amenazas de los gobernantes había conseguido captarse—único satisfactorio premio a decuado a un noble esfuerzo de esa índole—la admiración, la simpatía, el amor de todos los cubanos no corrompidos, de la gran masa popular sana y honesta; el **Heraldo de Cuba**, en fin, el amado periódico-símbolo, había sido vendido por su principal accionista a agentes o comisionados de un sindicato en el que se habían amalgamado los capitanes de la reelección y los tiburones del clarisismo. blicas.

Los redactores del **Heraldo de Cuba** tenían conocimiento, naturalmente, de esta operación; pero se resistían a creerla. ¡Se trataba de algo tan absurdo, tan incomprensible!... ¡El **Heraldo de Cuba**, "su **Heraldo**", la obra de sus afanes, de sus desvelos, de sus cariños más hondos, de sus devociones más puras, su ideal hecho palabra impresa, vibración espiritual recorriendo cada día el alma colectiva y fundiéndose con ella, había sido vendido como si se tratase de una vulgar mercancía, ¡como si el periódico fuese una [illegible]

No podía

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

acontecimientos desarrollados en estos días, de la interrogación abierta en el horizonte de la Patria y del misterio que envuelve la política en horas presentes de incertidumbre y desconcierto.

Pero el coronel Mendieta, espíritu romántico, corazón firme, mentalidad esclarecida, no siente ningún pesimismo, no es escéptico en cuanto al porvenir de Cuba y espera con absoluta convicción que el Partido Liberal, intacto, disciplinado, levante la bandera de la reivindicación y dé al país un gobierno, producto del sentimiento popular, un gobierno que no se forme por la ambición, la violencia, y el fraude sino un go-

(Pasa a la pág. CINCO)

necesitamos a fin de que nuestra obra sea perdurable.

Patriotas insignes han suscrito ya las primeras acciones. ¿Los imitará el pueblo de Cuba?

Lo esperamos porque tenemos fe en la conciencia de nuestro pueblo. Tenemos fe en que habrá de repetirse en Cuba, con ligera modificación republicana, el grito famoso de los Monteros de Espinosa, grito que es desafío a la muerte y un canto a la esperanza.

¡El "Heraldo de Cuba" ha muerto!!...

¡Viva EL HERALDO!...

PRIMERA SUSCRIPCION

German Wolter del Río 100 acciones	$ 500
Carlos Mendieta 100 acciones	" 500
Gerardo Machado 100 acciones	" 500
Bartolomé Sagaró 100 acciones	" 500
Juventud Liberal de la Acera del Louvre 20 acciones	" 100

MENDIETA Y MACHADO ESTARAN UNIDOS EN LA FORMIDABLE BATALLA COMICIAL QUE SE AVECINA, DESEOSO DE COOPERAR A LA MAGNA EMPRESA DE SALVAR DE TODO PELIGRO A CUBA

Yo afirmo que Mendieta merece ser Presidente de la República, declaró Machado en el mitin de ayer en Campo Florido.

—Y si alguien dice que abandonará el Partido, si no vence en su empeño, desmiéntanlo.

NI MENDIETA NI MACHADO PUEDEN SER TRAIDORES JAMAS

Ayer celebraron los liberales partidarios del General Gerardo Machado en Campo Florido una importante fiesta política. En aquella localidad se encuentra al frente del machadismo el Dr. Rabassa, personalidad de gran arrastre en la opinión

Con el General Machado fueron hasta Campo Florido muy pocas personas. Siempre lleva el caudillo un corto Estado Mayor. El público que asiste a sus fiestas es siempre de la localidad. Acompañaron al ilustre político los señores. Senador Varona Suárez, Juan C. Zamora, José D. Estévez, el director de los liberales de Marianao señor Arriba, el Presidente señor Juan Elejalde, el señor Rafael Vala, los señores Valentín Rivero, Pablo Calzadilla, Juan A. Roig Correa, Rafael B. Santa Coloma, Enrique Gay-Calbó y algunos otros.

La llegada fué algo triste. Llovía con bastante fuerza. Durante todo el día llovió de manera torrencial. El pequeño edificio de la estación de Campo Florido, sin embargo, estaba lleno de hermosas jóvenes del pueblo y de correligionarios, que saludaron con afecto al General Machado y a su comitiva. Aprovechando unos momentos en que no llovía, el General Machado y los allí presentes se trasladaron a pie hasta la farmacia del Dr. Ricardo Alcover, en donde había sido levantada la tribuna.

La casa estaba invadida por numerosas damas de Campo Florido. El repórter político tuvo que actuar como cronista social y conoció durante algunos minutos la gloria envidiable de estos almibarados compañeros de periodismo. Anotó en las discursos y nombres de señoras de comités, los nombres de las señoritas Consuelo Alfonso, Asunción Pérez, Dulce María Pérez, Estrella Alfonso, Onelia González, Otilia Miranda, María Antonia Fernández, Matilde Ebra, Dolores Rabassa, Leonor Naranjo, Evangelina Romero, Dulce Rodríguez, María Virtudes Miranda, Ana Miranda, Carmelina Naranjo, Alejandrina Rodríguez, Victoria Ferrera, Ofelia Rodríguez, Caridad Acosta, Ana María Ruiz, Mercedes Rodríguez, Josefina Pérez, Felina Sanabria, Calixta Toledo, María Josefa Naranjo, Ofelia Pérez Ramona Pérez, Graciela Ruiz, Adolfina y Natividad Ruiz, María Teresa Tellechea, Candita y Mercedes Barrueco, Berta Hernández, María Antonia Herrera y la señora Graciela Antón de Rabassa, esposa del Dr. Rabassa.

Uno de los formidables aguaceros del día cayó a la llegada de la comitiva del General Machado. El público tuvo que dispersarse, pero volvió inmediatamente a reunirse. Poco rato después hizo entrada en el pueblo una nutrida caballería, y luego llegron algunas guaguas de Guanabacoa, de Jaruco, y de Regla. Con los de este último pueblo venía el Alcalde Dr. Bosch A pesar del agua, la animación crecía. Los chupinazos ponían en la atmósfera plomiza una

LEASE EN LA PLANA DOCE: "EL DERECHO DEL PUEBLO" Por el General CARLOS GARCIA VELEZ

actitud frente a la fuerza de los que mandaban y al lado del supremo derecho del pueblo, liado y escarnecido; el **Heraldo de Cuba**, el gran órgano de la conciencia nacional, el periódico que rechazando las más tentadoras ofertas y resistiendo a las más terribles amenazas de los gobernantes había conseguido captarse—único satisfactorio premio adecuado a un noble esfuerzo de esa índole—la admiración, la simpatía, el amor de todos los cubanos no corrompidos, de la gran masa popular sana y honesta; el **Heraldo de Cuba**, en fin, el amado periódico-símbolo, había sido vendido por su principal accionista a agentes o comisionados de un sindicato en el que se habían amalgamado los capitanes de la reelección y los tiburones del clarisimo.

Los redactores del **Heraldo de Cuba** tenían conocimiento, naturalmente, de esta operación; pero se resistían a creerla. ¡Se trataba de algo tan absurdo, tan incomprensible!... ¡El **Heraldo de Cuba**, "su **Heraldo**", la obra de sus afanes, de sus desvelos, de sus cariños más hondos, de sus devociones más puras, su ideal hecho palabra impresa, vibración espiritual recorriendo cada día el alma colectiva y fundiéndose con ella, había sido vendido como si se tratase de una vulgar mercancía, ¡como si el periódico fuese una bodega!

No podía ser. Nos hallábamos en el caso del que acaba de ver morir bruscamente a un ser muy querido: a una novia muy hermosa, cuyos labios en flor besábamos poco antes poniendo el alma en nuestro beso. No es esta la lírica exaltación. Con tanto fervor se escribía aquel periódico, fruto en la madurez de su popularidad, de tantas angustias, de tantos dolores, de tantas ilusiones y tantas esperanzas, que la pluma de cada redactor sobre las cuartillas, no hería: acariciaba. Y de pronto moría la novia. ¡Qué decimos morir!... Algo mucho peor, mucho más horrendo: la arrancaban violentamente de nuestros brazos, para entregarla a la odicia y al sadismo de aquellos mismos cuya abyección combatíamos la víspera; de los que sabíamos acechaban desde hacía tiempo su cándida virginidad, jamás manchada siquiera por la sombra de una tentación.

¡No podíamos, no queríamos admitir la inicua verdad desgarradora! Y en nombre de la redacción fué trasmitido un cable al doctor Ferrara, a la sazón en París, pidiéndole la confirmación de la noticia y advirtiéndole lealmente que al realizar la operación tuviese en cuenta que él podía vender la casa del **Heraldo de Cuba** y los aceros de sus máquinas; pero nunca a sus redactores, como si se tratase de una antigua negrada de ingenio o una moderna novena de base-ball, y ni siquiera el alma del periódico, que era nuestra alma, que reclamábamos nuestra porque éramos nosotros los que la habíamos formado, sudor de nuestra pluma y de nuestro espíritu, con nuestra tinta y nuestra sangre, no mercenarios de una empresa. sino cruzados de una causa, y que nos proponíamos salvar para honor de Cuba, llevándonosla envuelta como sagrados despojos, en los pliegues de la bandera que en el viejo **Heraldo** arriaríamos, para desplegarla en este nuevo HERALDO, mera y únicamente legítima continuación del que al ser vendido, moría en la conciencia del pueblo de Cuba.

El doctor Ferrara contestó a este cable con estas precisas y hay que reconocer que sinceras palabras: "Haré con el **Heraldo de Cuba** como con mis demás propiedades, lo que convenga a mis intereses."

Ya no era posible acogerse al consuelo de la duda; ya no era posible la obstinación en negarse a sí mismo la evidencia, con ese desesperado frenesí con que nos queremos resistir, siquiera un instante, a dar cabida en nuestra razón a la verdad de los supremos desgarramientos irreparables.

Pero por si esto fuera poco, por si el claro lenguaje mercantil del doctor Ferraja no fuese suficiente, noticias particulares confirmaron que, aunque otra cosa se dijese, tal vez para procurar evitar el desplome de la circulación del periódico, ya iniciado con las informaciones publicadas en varios colegas sobre el asunto, la venta estaba consumada y el doctor Ferrara había percibido el precio de la misma. El **Heraldo de Cuba**, el gran baluarte liberal y nacional, el que parecía inexpugnable reducto de la opinión, estaba ya en poder del reeleccionismo, para iniciar su campaña en el momento que lo estimase conveniente, en poder de los caballeros del cargareme, para mantener esa gran vergüenza social que se llama la Lotería.

En el acto la redacción presentó la renuncia de su cargo en pleno.

La simple exposición de los hechos que quedan referidos, no sólo explica la aparición de EL HERALDO, sino que vale por todo su programa.

Al reanudar aquí las tareas que en el **Heraldo de Cuba** acabamos de interrumpir, casi no necesitaríamos añadir una palabra a lo que queda escrito. Ninguna presentación es necesaria a nuestros lectores; nunca se pudo parodiar mejor el admirable "decíamos ayer" de Fray Luis. Ninguna indicación hay que hacerles sobre nuestros propósitos; ninguna garantía que brindarles sobre nuestra conducta: la de doce años de labor, de lucha, de sacrificios, de nobles entusiasmos puestos sin una claudicación al servicio de un ideal, tiene mil veces más elocuencia que cualquier discurso, por elocuente que sea.

Y más que todo, este mismo hecho de encontrarnos hablando otra vez con el pueblo cubano desde una hoja impresa.

Somos un grupo de humildes periodistas rebeldes, como creemos que nuestra conducta de estos momentos demuestra, a las solicitudes de los mezquinos intereses materiales. Esto equivale a confesar que no somos hombres adinerados. La publicación de EL HERALDO se inicia, pues, confiando plenamente, con una ciega fe, en que el pueblo de Cuba sabrá apreciar nuestra actitud y corresponder a nuestro esfuerzo por salvar algo que es suyo y es para él de un valor inapreciable: un periódico que hace poco fué llamado por una de nuestras más altas figuras nacionales, "un quinto poder del Estado" un periódico que sin ningún compromiso político, sin ningún compromiso económico, sin ningún compromiso de empresa, mantenga despierta la conciencia social, el alma de la nación. En estos momentos en que graves peligros—quizá mucho más graves que lo que nuestro instinto de conservación, embotado por la ilusión de la impunidad que la persistencia del estado peligroso produce siempre—amenazan a la patria, la pérdida de ese periódico que sin ningún compromiso pudiera una última esperanza, podría determinar hasta la pérdida de la República. Gota de agua que colma el vaso, no se crea que un episodio más, y de esta trascendencia, no podía ser el fin, que aun sin eso tiene que estar muy próximo, escrito por nosotros o por ajena e inflexible mano, de la historia lamentable de nuestros errores y de nuestra corrupción política.

No queremos referirnos a los ofrecimientos con que la empresa del **Heraldo de Cuba**, interesada, naturalmente, en conservar a sus redactores antiguos para poder despistar al público haciéndole creer que en el pe-

(Pasa a la página 10).

dades de ese [illegible] instrucciones precisas, planes, propósitos, cartas, telegramas, telefonemas y actos que comprometerían a muchas y muy distinguidas personalidades, si se dieran a conocer, y que el Gobierno escrupulosamente, reserva.

Ayer, uno de nuestros reporters estuvo hablando largamente con uno de los hombres mejor informados del Gobierno, viejo funcionario que goza de la ilimitada confianza del Jefe del Estado. Según sus interesantes revelaciones, el Dr. Zayas fría, reflexiva, metódicamente sin vacilaciones, se apresta a dar un golpe de muerte al movimiento patriótico-veteranista, de tal suerte que el Gobierno rebase de esta crisis, asegure su estabilidad quitándose estorbos del camino y acaso haga viable el amado proyecto del continuismo.

Hace varios días, según dice nuestro informante, que el Gobierno ha logrado la compra de algunas conciencias frágiles, entre los mismos veteranos y patriotas, y ya se cuenta con la adhesión entusiástica de algunos delegados, que no han tenido inconveniente, por los treinta dinero de Judas, de mostrarle al Gobierno las instrucciones recibidas del Consejo Supremo que actúa en la Habana y ponerlo al tanto de algunos pormenores curiosos del plan general que la Asociación tiene trazado.

El Gobierno guarda celosamente, como es de suponerse, el nombre de sus confidentes, pero nosotros sabemos que no solo los hay en la Habana; sino también en las provincias de Camagüey y Oriente.

Por ese medio conoce el Gobierno los acontecimientos que se esperan a la llegada a la Habana, bien próxima por cierto del ex Secretario de Obras Públicas Capitán Castillo Pokorny. Las actividades que este ex-funcionario ha desenvuelto recientemente en los Estados Unidos, han sido cuidadosamente espiadas por Zayas, que ha tenido además el cuidado de ponerlas extra-oficialmente en conocimiento del Gobierno americano, realizando con ello una previa información de las causas que le darían motivo, oportunamente, para formular algunas protestas con vista de los acontecimientos que pudieran desarrollarse.

—Zayas sabe, nos dijo nuestro amigo y amigo del Presidente, que cuando llegue "Demi" (que así designan familiarmente en Palacio al ex-ayudante de Crowder) los veteranos y patriotas se han de decidir a dar los golpes que tienen preparados, tales como lanzar una bomba en la alcantarilla y registro próximo al Palacio, volar los tanques de

(Pasa a la pág. CINCO)

Leáse en la página 12 la carta renuncia del doctor G. Wolter del Río.

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

COMO NACIO "EL HERALDO"

He aquí las dos cartas, documentos vibrantes de la historia periodística cubana, que son como los cimientos sobre los cuales empieza a surgir el sólido edificio del diario de la vida nacional:

Habana, 10 de noviembre de 1923.

Sr. José I. Rivero.

Presidente de la Asociación de la Prensa y Director del "Diario de la Marina".

Estimado colega:

"Heraldo de Cuba" era algo más que una propiedad privada. Era una bandera que ninguna tempestad había logrado abatir, porque su alma era el alma misma de este pueblo cubano, la pureza de cuyo espíritu encontraba en las columnas de su diario de batalla alientos para esperar mejores destinos.

"Heraldo de Cuba", fundado por la mente nobilísima de Manuel Márquez Sterling pregonó siempre que su interés, sus aspiraciones, su espíritu estaban hermanados con el interés, las aspiraciones y el espíritu del pueblo de Cuba. Por eso el pueblo de Cuba le dió siempre su apoyo y por eso el "Heraldo" llegó a ser una entidad industrial importante. Pero ni la casa suntuosa, ni la maquinaria moderna, ni el título debidamente registrado eran la fuerza motriz de aquellas hojas, en las que han podido deslizarse errores, pero en las que nunca, cuando menos por nuestra culpa, se registró una sola claudicación en sus ideales. La fuerza del "Heraldo" estaba en su alma, eco del alma popular.

Cuando supimos que el principal accionista del "Heraldo" había aceptado venderlo sin consultar siquiera quienes eran los capitalistas que le daban al negociador los fondos necesarios para llevar a cabo la empresa, le avisamos que el "Heraldo" podía vender su casa, su maquinaria y su título, pero no el alma del periódico, ni las personalidades de los que lo han venido redactando durante años, los más intensos de la vida nacional, a través de persecuciones y peligros, inconmovibles ante todos los amagos de la amenaza y de la corrupción.

Como toda contestación se nos dijo que al "Heraldo" se le consideraba como una propiedad privada de la cual podía hacerse lo que al dueño más le conviniera. Ante esa manifestación, antes la certeza de que el "Heraldo de Cuba" a pesar de todos los camouflages no podría ser más nunca el periódico de nuestros amores, la palestra nobilísima de nuestras luchas, hemos resuelto abandonar lo único que de nuestro querido periódico podía venderse: el acero de las máquinas y las piedras de la casa.

Pero el alma del "Heraldo" se va con nosotros, con nosotros se va la bandera del "Heraldo". A usted, alma noble de compañero, pedimos nos facilite provisionalmente medios materiales para poderle demostrar a Cuba que ella no ha perdido uno de sus órganos, una de sus banderas.

Pedimos lo único que nos falta: máquina y casa, hasta que el pueblo de Cuba diga si nuestro gesto es digno de triunfar, si nuestra fe se basa en algo fundamental y merecedor de apoyo, diga si la voz de veinte viejos luchadores debe seguir llevando su eco de batalla a través de la República o callar para siempre.

Y ahora usted y el pueblo de Cuba dirán.

La Redacción del Heraldo de Cuba.

La carta que acaba de leerse, nos fué entregada ayer. En el acto de ser recibida po. la Dirección del "Diario de la Marina", halló en ésta el eco profundo que necesaria e imperiosamente debe encontrar en todo periodista de corazón y en todo hombre de altos pensamientos y de conciencia noble y recta.

hondo al "Diario de la Marina", consagrado, a través de su larga existencia, a reivindicar la superioridad de los valores morales y de los principios de lealtad y devoción al deber, colocándolos más altos, inmensamente más altos, que los egoísmos, las mezquindades y las bajas pasiones de cada época.

De aquí que la dirección del "Diario" diese cuenta inmediata de la carta de referencia a la Directiva de la Empresa, proponiéndole brindar todas las facilidades a los compañeros que tocaban a nuestras puertas. La Directiva, inspirada en los mismos elevados propósitos de la Dirección, manifestó su conformidad y su aprobación calurosa a la idea de poner nuestra casa y nuestras máquinas, sin beneficio material alguno, a la disposición de los solicitantes y pasado el aviso oportuno a la Dirección y a los Redactores del "Heraldo" éstos se personaron en el "Diario", quedando instalados en él, no sin antes brindar, efusivamente, por la confraternidad de cuantos luchan y trabajan en la prensa. Desde ayer, pues, el HERALDO ha hallado hospitalidad en el "Diario", sin que ello signifique la menor intervención ni la menor participación ni responsabilidad nuestra en los asuntos del colega.

El "Diario" después de adoptadas y puestas en ejecución las determinaciones de referencia, concordantes con sus tradiciones de fraternidad profesional y de caballerosidad, se siente profundamente satisfecho y confía en que su actitud merecerá la aprobación de sus constantes favorecedores y de la sociedad cubana, cuyos intereses procura servir con el mayor acierto.

Sólo nos resta hacer constar que además de los motivos expuestos nos han movido otros, que estimamos de orden nacional y patriótico, los cuales no es posible dejar de tener en cuenta por cuantos amen la Patria y la República. El HERALDO—y en esto convendrán hasta sus más renuentes adversarios—no puede negarse, por el apoyo que encontraba en el país, que era un importantísimo órgano de una parte considerable de la opinión pública. En los momentos graves e inciertos que atravesamos, es de capital importancia que el pueblo de Cuba tenga oportunidad y facilidades para expresar, en altas y claras voces, lo que piensa, lo que siente y lo que quiere. Privarle, en tales circunstancias de uno cualquiera de sus grandes medios de expresar sus tendencias y su voluntad, es crear nuevos motivos de zozobra y entorpecer más aún los horizontes de la Patria. En tal sentido, el "Diario", egoísmos de empresa, ni atend otra cosa que al interés de Cub querido asegurar al pueblo la aitud de sus medios de expansión, en los cuales la democracia y la libertad son palabras hueras y vacías.

No hemos pretendido servir sólo a los compañeros. Hemos querido servir también a Cuba.

El "Diario" no prejuzga, es deber nuestro hacerlo constar así, de los temores que han impulsado a estros compañeros del HERALDO a adoptar la línea de conducta que los ha hecho alejarse del colega a que pertenecían, son fundados o no. Hemos cumplido nuestro deber sencillamente y nada más; como prenda de imparcialidad en este extremo, publicamos en esta misma edición un cable que nos ha remitido el señor González Beauville.

Los redactores de HERALDO que han quedado instalados, provisionalmente en el local que al efecto les ha separado en el edificio de este periódico son los señores: Bartolomé Sagaró, Aldo Baroni, Miguel Marcos, Manuel Villaverde, Ju Cerro, Isidoro Ca

SUSANA METHEME, QUE LANZO AL "CATALAN" CONTRA CHAVEZ, PROVOCANDO EL DRAMA DE LA CALLE DE EGIDO, ACABA DE ESFUMARSE

SUSANA AMABA EN EL CATALAN SU ARDIMIENTO, PORQUE SU UNICA AMBICION ERA TENER UN HOMBRE QUE SUPIERA JUGARSE LA VIDA POR ELLA Y QUE NO TEMIERA A NADIE

Florimón Rossi, al que se Supone en Complicidad con el Catalán Para Asesinar a Chávez, ha Huido para Méjico en Compañía de las Mujeres que Explotaba. Un "black jacq" que nadie Encuentra...

En la Avenida de Bélgica, entre las calles de San Isidro y Fundición, fué abatido el sábado por dos certeros balazos que le destrozaron el cráneo, un souteneur de nacionalidad española, muy conocido de la policía, nombrado Manuel García Bordes (a) "El Catalán".

Su matador, otro "souteneur", que responde al nombre de José Chavez Ruiz de nacionalidad cubana, vengó de ese modo trágico, la ofensa que aquel le hiciera días an-



Manuel García Bordes, (a) El Catalán, el apache muerto

tes, quitándole su amante predilecta una francesa llamada Susana Metheme, sin que pueda asegurarse si es éste su verdadero nombre o un nombre de guerra.

El suceso se desarrolló precisamente frente a la puerta de la casa marcada con el número 105, de la citada avenida, donde García Bordes residía en unión de su "preferida del corazón", Marcela Labaut y de otras mujeres francesas que igualmente explotaba y a las que sometía —según investigaciones de los detectives— a los bárbaros procedimientos que utilizan esos sultanes para que no se les escapen las odaliscas.

COMO SE DESARROLLO LA TRAGEDIA, CUATRO DISPAROS Y UN HOMBRE AL SUELO

Acababan de dar las cinco en el reloj de la Terminal, cuando varias detonaciones de arma de fuego que habían partido de la calle de Egido, cerca de Fundición, alarmaron a los numerosos transeuntes que por allí cruzaban en aquellos momentos.

Al mismo tiempo se vió correr a un hombre, al que seguían de cerca otros y algunos vigilantes de policía. Los que más se esforzaron por conocer el origen de aquella alarma, solamente pudieron ver que del dintel de la casa a que ya hemos hecho mención recogían a un hombre de cuyo cráneo manaba abundante sangre, introduciéndolo en un Ford para conducirlo a la casa de socorros inmediata. Al pio tiempo, el vigilan 1137, Francisco M al arresto d

dintel de la puerta de la casa marcada con el número 106, a García Bordes y como advirtieran que se hallaba gravemente herido en la cabeza lo recogieron, trasladándolo al centro de socorros, donde falleció momentos después.

El vigilante Martínez explica que al proceder al arresto de Chavez, éste le dijo que se había visto en la necesidad imperiosa de defenderse de la agresión de que había sido objeto por parte de García Bordes, haciéndole entrega espontánea del revolver.

Marcela Labaut, como ya hemos dicho, era la "amante de corazón" de "El Catalán" y se hallaba por tanto al frente de la casa Egido 105, altos. Esta mujer, a la cual la policía considera como una testigo importante, prestó también declaración ante el teniente Menéndez.

Manifestó que conocía desde hace tiempo la rivalidad que existía entre su amante y Chavez, habiendo visto en varias ocasiones a éste por los alrededores de la casa donde tuvo lugar el sangriento choque.

Entre cinco y seis de la tarde, cuando élla estaba en su alcoba haciéndose la "toilette" se alarmó al oir varias detonaciones, por lo que corrió al balcón y al mirar hacia abajo, reconoció en el herido a su amante. Con el fin de prestarle rápido auxilio, bajó tal como estaba, la escalera, encontrándose en la puerta con un vigilante de policía que introducía en esos momentos en un Ford al lesionado.

OTRA AMANTE, MENOS PREFERIDA, DE EL CATALAN, TAMBIEN DECLARA

También prestó declaración Susana Legrand, su otra margarita, que era amante de García Bordes, menos preferida que Marcela, no obstante ser mas bella Susana, tiene tipo parisien, su cutis delicado, nariz recta y grandes ojos negros, de largas pestañas dan a su semblante mucho atractivo.

Se encontraba, como su amiga en el cuarto y supo de lo ocurrido al ver que todos corrían hacia el balcón y bajaban apresuradamente la escalera.

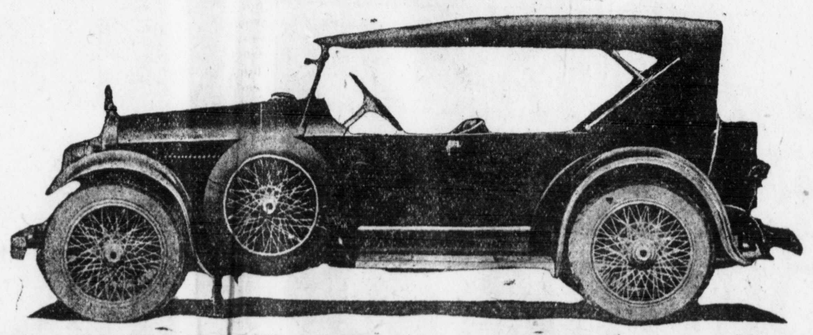
Al llegar a la calle ya el cuerpo de García Bordes había sido recogido por la policía.

(a) Fanal, Mata-

"black jack" han quedado esti- anecdas con la declaración de la zo José Pérez Campo, vecino de calle de Picota número 10, el re este testigo, que al oeros hecho fué él uno de los que en acudió, recogiendo de frente a la casa Agencia

KISSEL - TOURSTER

MODELO 55



EL AUTOMOVIL DE LOS DUEÑOS FELICES

Sus líneas de refinada elegancia y su suave y silencioso andar lo hacen la atracción del Paseo.

Su alta velocidad, producida por su potente motor de 6 cilindros provoca admiración en la carretera.

La flexibilidad de su muellage permiten la delicia de pasear sin sentir las asperezas de los malos caminos.

COMODIDAD, SUAVIDAD, ECONOMIA, VELOCIDAD.

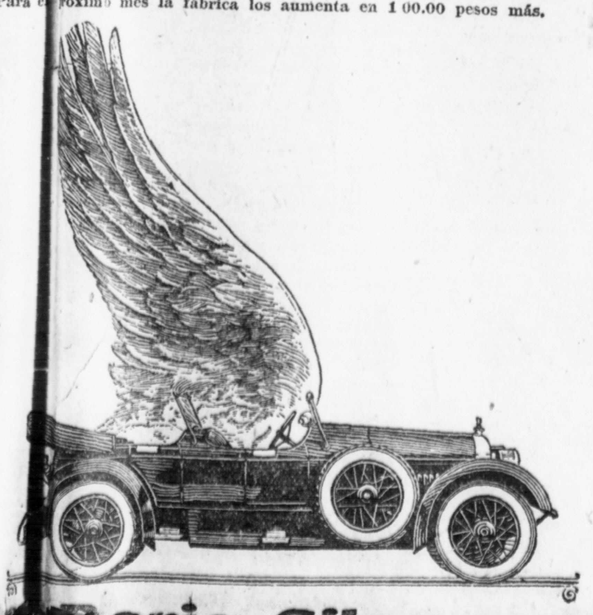
El nuevo modelo KISSEL-TOURISTA 55 rinde veinte millas por galón de combustible. Más que todos los de su categoría.

Equipado con medias de alambre, Gomas 32x4, enfriamiento por termosifón y bomba de agua; defensas delante y detrás y espacio para baúles.

El precio de este elegante carro era de $5.000.00. Ahora vale solamente:

2, 900 00

Nota: Para el próximo mes la fábrica los aumenta en 1 00.00 pesos más.



Prado 2 Darío Silva Tlf. M-2836

REPRESENTANTE PARA CUBA DE LOS AUTOMOVILES

"CUNNINGHAM Y KISSEL"

LEA LO QUE

LA PREDILECTA

OSCAR SOTO ESTA NAVEGANDO RUMBO

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

recedor de apoyo, diga si la voz de veinte viejos luchadores debe seguir llevando su eco de batalla a través de la República o callar para siempre.

Y ahora usted y el pueblo de Cuba dirán.

La Redacción del Heraldo de Cuba.

La carta que acaba de leerse, nos fué entregada ayer. En el acto de ser recibida por la Dirección del "Diario de la Marina", halló en ésta el eco profundo que necesaria e imperiosamente debe encontrar en todo periodista de corazón y en todo hombre de altos pensamientos y de conciencia noble y recta.

En esta época de torpes egoísmos materialistas, de confusión y subversión de valores morales, de rectificaciones a veces vergonzosas de todos los principios, de cobardías y de pequeñeces, no puede menos de sorprender y conmover intensa y hondamente, el gesto noble y viril de un grupo de hombres, que ponen más alta que todas las conveniencias y las ventajas personales inmediatas, la lealtad a los ideales que han servido de inspiración, de estímulo y aliento a una labor de años, en la cual se ha puesto lo mejor del pensamiento y del corazón y lo más firme y templado de la voluntad. Que ese ejemplo de adhesión a los principios y a los ideales se diese en Cuba, que se diese en estos momentos y que se diese por periodistas, tenía que tocar en lo más vivo y lo más

tros compañeros del HERALDO a adoptar la línea de conducta que los ha hecho alejarse del colega a que pertenecían, son fundados o no. Hemos cumplido nuestro deber sencillamente y nada más; como prenda de imparcialidad en este extremo, publicamos en esta misma edición un cable que nos ha remitido el señor González Beauville.

Los redactores de HERALDO que han quedado instalados, provisionalmente en el local que al efecto les ha separado en el edificio de este periódico son los señores: Bartolomé Sagaró, Aldo Baroni, Miguel Marcos, Manuel Villaverde, Julio Corzo, Isidoro Corzo, Pedro M. de la Concepción. Andrés Alcalá Galiano ("Denis"), Horacio Roqueta, José Ugarte, Jaime Baca Arus, Rodrigo Vivero, Miguel Baguer. José Gómez Sansarico Ricardo Marín. Pedro J. García, Amado Díaz Silvera, Osvaldo Valdés de la Paz, Marcelino Blanco Manuel Camio. Jesús González, Scapetta. José Díaz Capilla, Berardo Montero, David Polhamus, Eleuterio Villarauz, contador, y Antonio Díaz y Antero Pelayo, (Ordenanzas).

Réstanos advertir que en virtud de la hospitalidad brindada a nuestros compañeros, el "Diario" se verá obligado a suspender, durante algunos días, la edición de la tarde. Tenemos la absoluta seguridad de que nuestros suscriptores, siempre fieles al "Diario" y en gracia a la causa que motiva esta suspensión habrán de dispensarlo.

por conocer el origen de aquella alarma, solamente pudieron ver que del dintel de la casa a que ya hemos hecho mención recogían a un hombre de cuyo cráneo manaba abundante sangre, introduciéndolo en un Ford para conducirlo a la casa de socorros inmediata. Al principio, el vigilante 1137, Francisco, M... al arresto de...



(a) Panal, Matatalán"

...que éste ...la for-...eso, ...del

REPRESENTANTE PARA CUBA DE LOS AUTOMOVILES
"CUNNINGHAM Y KISSEL"

"black jack" han que... cidas con la declaraci... zo José Pérez Campo, ... calle de ...icota núme... re este testigo, que ... hecho fué él uno de ... en acudir, recogiendo ... frente a la casa Aven... ca 105, un "black ja... observó se hallaba part... de sus extremos.

Pérez estuvo meditand... entregaba, o nó a la po... este instante se le prese... dividuo desconocido y se... tó, llevándoselo.

Al principio creyó el testigo que se trataba de un agente de la auto-

desvane... el mesti... no de la ... 2. Refie... currir el ... primeros ... l suelo ... de Bélgi... el que ... por uno

...si se lo ...cía y en ...ó un in... ...o arreba...

LEA LO...
LA ... DE
REDILECTA
LE DICE.

...bimos ya los grandes ...os que de camas y lám... hicimos a petición de ...tra extensa clientela.

Son siempre grandes nuestras existencias de muebles de todos tipos y precios.

Seguimos especializados en vender barato y en cómodos plazos.

VISITENOS EN

SAN RAFAEL 171 y 73.

Teléfono A-1729.

Cabarcos y Vilariño

c8669. alt. 5d-10.

sele que el muerto había sido Chavez, corrió a la Casa de Socorros para gozarse contemplando el cadáver de su antiguo amante, pero al ver que el muerto había sido el bravo García Bordes, dió un grito de terror y en un automóvil, huyó velozmente, sin que se la haya vuelto a ver más.

La policía la ha buscado afanosamente por todas partes sin encontrarla.

Se la considera una testigo importante y por eso quiere saberse cual es su paradero.

FLORIMON ROSSI HUYO HACIA MEJICO, CON VARIAS MUJERES

José Chávez, al ser abordado por un reporter del HERALDO, refirió que García Bordes, al declararse su rival, estuvo ideando los medios de atacarlo a traición, para cuyo efecto trató de llevarlo a determinado lugar para allí darle muerte en unión de otros elementos que han tenido que ver con la justicia en fecha reciente, acusados de dedicarse a la trata de blancas.

Uno de esos individuos, según Chavez, era Florimon Rossi: pero en esto se equivoca, pues el tal sujeto para evadir la acción de la justica huyó de Cuba y se halla en Méjico con todas las mujeres que aquí explotaba.

OSCAR SOTO ESTA NAVEGANDO RUMBO A NORTE AMERICA

Salió de la Habana a Bordo de un Yate de Recreo, Desde el Muellecito del H. Y. Club

LA SECRETA AUN NO LO SABE

Los sabuesos del Gobierno, los diligentes corvedíles, sus sagaces y estupendos detectives, todavía están investigando a estas horas cómo, por dónde y en qué momento se ha ido de la Habana el doctor Oscar Soto, secretario de la Asociación Nacional de Veteranos y Patriotas.

La noticia de su salida de Cuba —de la Habana al menos—cuando se supo en la mansión presidencial, causó gran inquietud. El Presidente inquirió en seguida los datos que tuviera el Jefe de la Policía Secreta, pero el estimado y digno funcionario no sabía nada. Lo más desconcertante es que posteriormente, cuando fueron revisadas escrupulosamente las listas de los pasajeros en los vapores que tienen su itinerario con la Florida y directamente con New York y otros puertos de la Unión americana, el nombre del doctor Soto no apareció. Indudablemente, no se había ido tampoco por el aire. En las aeronaves que surcan el espacio entre Key West y la Habana no había tomado pasaje.

Sin embargo, Soto surcó el Golfo una de las tardes inclementes de principios de Noviembre y está tranquilamente en suelo americano.

No queremos cobrarle nada por la noticia al Gobierno, pero podemos informarle que el inquietante secretarios delos Veteranos y Patriotas, se fué por el muelle del "Havana Yatch Club", en la Playa de Marianao. La nave que le dió bordo fué un yate de un clubman amigo, una espléndida gasolinera de 100 caballos, capaz de dominar las olas encrespadas.

En un yatch igual, la tarde anterior en que Soto tomó rumbo al norte vinieron precisamente de playas americanas los millonarios americanos Morgan y Starr.

INSTANTANEAMENTE
—es así como los callos duros o blandos se eliminan con el uso de la famosa
LIMA JAPONESA PARA CALLOS
Pídale a su Boticario este pequeño instrumento que no es peligroso y que sin dolor hace
DESAPARECER LOS CALLOS

Dr. L. RODRIGUEZ MOLINA
Catedrático de la Universidad, Cirujano especialista del Hospital "Calixto García"
Diagnóstico y tratamiento de las Enfermedades del Aparato Urinario
Examen directo de los riñones, vejiga, etc.
Consultas, de 10 a 12 de la mañana y de 4 a 6 de la tarde.
LAMPARILLA, 78.—TELEFONO A-8454.

PERFUMERIA SCHERK
LA PRIMERA DE EUROPA



POLVOS

La superioridad de los polvos de Scherk se debe a su costosa preparacion y a la pureza de sus ingredientes. Los garantizamos como libre de plomo o bismutos.

MYSTIKUM ROSA PURPURA BRIJA TARCIA

¡13 Colores 13!

Blanco, Rosa, Lila, Castaño oscuro y claro, Raquel oscuro y claro, Gamuza, Naturales, Ferra y Anaranjados.

Oficina Animas 23.—Apartado 527.—Habana.

C 8571 1d-4

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

EL HERALDO
DIARIO DE LA VIDA NACIONAL
Propiedad de: EL HERALDO, S. A.
Director Político: BARTOLOME SAGARO
Administrador: ALDO BARONI
Redacción y Administración provisional: Edificio del DIARIO DE LA MARINA.
Cable y Telégrafo: ALERAL
Apartado de Correos, Provisional 1010



LAGRIMAS DE COCODRILO.

AL contestar el Presidente de la República untuosamente a las corporaciones económicas tratando de desarmarlas, a fuerza de estadísticas y de buenas palabras que difícilmente lograrán su objeto porque están en contradicción con hechos innegables, deja deslizar una vez más la errónea aserción de que el pueblo cubano es uno de los menos castigados por los tributos y asegura que nuestra política fiscal es extraordinariamente suave y benigna comparada a la que se sigue en los demás países de la tierra.

Pagar el uno por ciento en todas las transacciones, el cuatro por ciento de utilidades, impuestos especiales, timbre y todos los demás tributos interiores parécele al doctor Zayas el colmo de la sabrosura.

Y no hay que olvidar que a esas cargas se unen las que perciben los municipios que han elevado la cuota contributiva hasta el máximum que autoriza la ley y han creado nuevos tributos, como el de anuncios y letreros en el Ayuntamiento de la Habana, que representan considerable suma.

¿Y qué decir de la renta de Aduanas, la partida monstruo del Presupuesto nacional de ingresos? Sólo con aranceles extraordinariamente duros se explica que la Habana haya recaudado en sólo un mes tres millones de pesos. Y los ingresos aduanales pesan sobre los ricos y los pobres, como todos los impuestos indirectos, siendo una de las causas del tremendo encarecimiento de la vida.

Cualquier día se le ocurrirá al doctor Zayas decir bajo su firma con seriedad que haría sonreir a su amigo el ilustre Guinea que nuestro país es de los más baratos y no dejará de haber candorosos lectores que olvidándose de lo que pagan por alquiler de casa y demás renglones del presupuesto doméstico digan en tono dubilativo:—"Cuando el Presidente lo dice"...

Pues, no señor, diga lo que diga el Presidente "verum est quod est" y no vivimos en Jauja ni somos el país de la vida barata ni de los impuestos suaves.

Lo que sucede es que el doctor Zayas, que gasta en el Palacio de las cadenas y de la tierra colorada más que el Presidente Coolidge en la Casa Blanca, compara lo que Cuba paga con lo que tienen que abonar las grandes potencias europeas y americanas y, claro está, en tan buena compañía, resultamos extraordinariamente parcos y económicos en los gastos públicos.

Hecha la comparación con nuestros iguales, sin delirios de grandeza, nuestro país, podemos asegurarlo, es uno de los que soportan presupuestos más costosos y, por consiguiente, más castigados por la voracidad del Fisco, sin contar con que la inmoralidad administrativa, una de las lacras que es preciso combatir sin tregua, pese al panglossismo de Benito y sus amigos más o menos circunstanciales, hace que en el Tesoro no ingrese sino una parte de lo que paga el contribuyente y en el tenebroso fondo del "serrucho" cae una buena dosis de millones que no se cuentan.

Es preciso, por consiguiente, proclamar frente a la errónea afirmación presidencial que Cuba es una de las naciones más castigadas por los tributos y la rapacidad de los empleados venales y la torpe administración de los malos gobiernos que dilapidan los recursos nacionales, habiendo llegado ya a límite excesivo las exacciones y la diversidad de medios de extraer a los contribuyentes parte de sus legítimas ganancias, no para invertir el producto en obras útiles y de conveniencia general, sino para derrocharlos lastimosamente en sostener parásitos y en fomentar la vagancia burocrática.

Si se acepta la tesis del doctor Zayas y los elementos que pagan los lujos inauditos de Palacio, o mejor dicho, las opíparas consignaciones para el *Palacio presidencial, admtiendo que*, en efecto, la mano del Fisco es suave y benigna, no lo duden, les apretarán c.a.l día más el férreo corbatín hasta dejarlas exhaustas, en aras de la disipación administrativa, que no se ha contenido totalmente. Después del reajuste drástico, impuesto por la ingerencia y las circunstancias, cuando no habiendo fondos en el Tesoro ni para los pagos corrientes y estando en quiebra la Hacienda, fué preciso someterse o dimitir, han vuelto los aumentos en todas las Secretarías y, a juzgar por el número de automóviles oficiales y otros síntomas, se diría que volvemos a las malas mañas del tiempo de las vacas gordas y de los negocios más gordos que las vacas.

Entre esos "affaires" detestables ninguno más expuesto a pérdidas morales y materiales que la odiosa reelección, que el país entero repudia.

Nosotros recomendamos, por consiguiente, a los elementos económicos que no se dejen ablandar por cantos de sirena ni conmover por lágrimas de cocodrilo y sigan arma al brazo dispuestos a defender su patrimonio y

AL MARGEN DE LA VIDA Y DE LA HISTORIA

La pasión de Madame Staël por Vicenzo Monti es narrada en la "Revue Mundiale". Después del viaje por Alemania, durante el cual provocó la admiración de Shiller, el estupor de Fichte y la sorpresa de Goethe, Madame Staël fué herida por la noticia de la muerte de su padre, el ex-Ministro Necker, a quien profundamente amaba. Para aliviar su dolor, decidió hacer un viaje a Italia, país que fué para ella en el camino de su vida, una etapa importante. En esa época nació "Corina". Pero en la novela, cuya heroína la representa, Madame Staël apenas se refiere a quien significó tanto durante su estancia en Italia: Vicenzo Monti. La escritora llegó a Milán en los últimos meses de 1804, cuando el poeta estaba en el apogeo de su fama. Desea conocerlo, le escribe, obtiene una entrevista y el "coup de foudre"!... Monti tenía 50 años y ella 35. Pero no obstante la diferencia de edad, Monti conquistó a la dama por la pureza clásica de las líneas del rostro, por la frente poderosa circundada de un bosque de cabellos grises (esto desagradaba, sin embargo, a Mme. Staël, quien más tarde envió al poeta una pomada para teñírselos), por la voz y por la palabra fácil y rica en imágenes. Monti le sirve de guía para visitar la capital lombarda y los alrededores, y le muestra las bellezas naturales y artísticas: en esta intimidad, el sentimiento amistoso se convierte en ella en ardiente pasión. Madame Staël quiere que Monti la acompañe por toda Italia; pero el poeta es prudente y se niega. Esposa de Teresa Pickler, aun bella y celosa de sus derechos de mujer, Monti se muestra más preocupado por su tranquilidad que por los ardores de la extranjera. Y ella parte y le manda cartas apasionadas. Tanto que Monti no vacila en confiar a un amigo suyo que le agobia el lírico amor de aquella mujer terrible. En Bolonia, Madame de Staël se acerca a la mujer del poeta, para preguntarle mil detalles de la persona del amado. Por él se pone a estudiar la lengua y la literatura italianas; comunica al amado que se retracta de lo malo que ha escrito de Italia y que piensa escribir un libro sobre la Península. Pero Monti no se conmueve; no sale de Milán (la ciudad tan sabia para vivir y gozar bien, según Stendhal), permanece insensible a los reproches que ella le dirige, pues Madame Staël se indigna ante la tranquila amabilidad y el buen sentido del poeta. Madame de Staël, no acostumbrada a tanta frialdad, sufre a causa de ella atrozmente y deja a Italia. No se volvieron a ver.

Camilo Flammarión, en su último libro "Después de la Muerte", transcribe este relato escrito por el señor Charles A. W. Lett, miembro del Club Naval Militar y Real de Londres, en 8 de diciembre de 1885: "El 5 de abril de 1873, el padre de mi esposa, Capitán Towns, murió en su casa, cerca de Sydney, New South [illegible] mi esposa entró en una de las alcobas de la casa, a las nueve de la noche. El gas estaba encendido, de manera que mi esposa vió inmediatamente que la imagen del Capitán Towns se reflejaba sobre la superficie pulida del armario. Eran visibles su cabeza, sus hombros y sus brazos. No difería mucho de un retrato del tamaño natural. El rostro era pálido y delgado, como pocos días antes de su muerte, y vestía una bata de franela gris que era la que acostumbraba ponerse antes de ir a la cama. Mi esposa, sorprendida y medio asustada, creyó al pronto que un espejo, colocado en algún [illegible]

LA VIDA EN CARICATURA



—Me emborraché, viejecito, porque mi hijo se ahogó en una fuente.
—Nomás fíjate los perjuicios que causa el agua...
(García Cabul en "Excelsior")

CARTAS DE JOSE RAFAEL POCATERRA

EL ALMA DE LAS TIERRAS LEJANAS

Montreal, Octubre 28 de 1923.

EL ESCANDALO DE "LA GARCONNE".—UNA OBRA DE VERDAD, DE SINCERIDAD Y DE INQUIETUD.—CANIDIA LADRA AL PANTEON.—ALGUNAS NOTAS SIN IMPORTANCIA TOMADAS EN LIMPIO.—LA REBELION DE LA ESCLAVA.—UNA NUEVA VERSION DEL EVANGELIO.—LASCONDESCENDENCIAS DEPLORABLES.

Apenas llegué a Montreal y me informaron de las librerías francesas que hay en Down-Town, me dí a la tarea de solicitar un ejemplar de "La Garconne" de Margueritte. En unas me dijeron bruscamente que no sabían, en otras consideraban la petición como una "boutade". Finalmente, fuí a una tienda de novenas y publicaciones piadosas. Tras ver con desconfianza a todas partes, un hortera lívido, con un cuello descomunal y los ojos de un verde acuarela, desteñidos, me declaró "sotto-voce", que los ejemplares que habían llegado de tan nefando libro habían sido rechazados por los pudibundos funcionarios de la Aduana y del Correo...

—"Cette ouvrage, cher monsieur, est épouvantable!"—gimió palpándose con angustia y dos dedos flácidos, amarillentos, el botón de niquel de su cuello que se las liaba como podía con una corbata de esas de guías desiguales y un trocito de forro blanco, sobrante.

Dejé aquel idiota que se empeñaba en hacerme comprar "Le Canada Catholique" y me resigné a escribir a un amigo en París para que me enviase la obra. Por suerte no la decomisó el correo.

Así es que ahora quiero darles a mis amables lectores una sencilla "impresión" del calumniado libro. Una impresión de lector desapasionado, que no tiene empeño ninguno en espantar a los asombradizos, pero tampoco ganas de salir por ahí de "moralista" a costa de la verdad, de [illegible] cadeza y de bondad. Su error—si es error eso—está en haber escrito por arriba de esta falsa cultura universal de la post-guerra, más allá de este concepto abominable que se abre paso por entre los sesos reblanecidos de las generaciones que sin un ideal, ni una fe, dejaron enterrada la doctrina que les llevó al sacrificio en la zanja de las trincheras abandonadas. Y por sobre cuanto se diga y se trate de perturbar el criterio corriente y moliente del público, "La Garconne" va a vivir, "La Garconne" es, con valores artísticos equivalentes pero con mayor trascendencia, una jornada más que arranca de donde rindió la suya el novelista inglés Dolf Williard con "Patway of the Pioneer".

Porque es un libro de rebelión definitiva; porque es un libro que incorpora el alma de una mujer manchada y deformada y triturada por cuantas son las infamias lóbregas y las brutalidades "normales" del hombre, del macho, del amo, déspota o pervertido, iracundo o hipócrita, como si ella fuese la llama que prende el rayo en la leña seca de los bosques y parte, recta, alta, firme, de lo profundo de los matorrales y por encima de la niebla de los pantanos. Porque no es una obra, sino la Obra. Allí las cosas más feas se llaman por su nombre, allí las prostituciones más ascosas surgen en un vaho de droga, de alcohol y de brutalidad... Y de entre las enormidades que sorprenden impresas en las trescientas páginas de una novela

PERISCOPIADAS

Por El Capitán Nemo

LA PERFECTA CASADA.—PLUCUANPERFECTO SOLTERO:—SINGAPUR:—ACCESIBILIDAD AL ESTRECHO, O PREDICCIONES CONFIMADAS.

I

"En los días de invierno helado, hasta los puerco espines se unen en los bosques", escribió el profundo sabio Schopenhaüer, alemán de cultura portentosa y erudición sobrehumana. Algún día daré a conocer el apólogo que a un largo rozo. No es sobre el Jefe de la Filosofía Pesimista sobre quien quiero poner proa en esta singladura. Apenas tengo una hora libre hoy y la empleo así evitando el **ozio lungo d' homini ignoranti** que temiera y citara Ariosto.

Por otra parte, ¿es posible escribir seis cuartillas sobre Shopenhaüer sin causar fastidio entre la mayoría de los lectores habanenses? Precisa recordar la advertencia de Goethe: **Das glucklichste Wort es wird werhohnt. Wern der Horer ein Schiefor ist.**

Rico e ilustrado amigo mio, por este "helado invierno" o por lo que sea, tomó compañera ha poco. Rogóme encarecidamente les visitase, para que, me dijo en reserva—aconsejase a su inteligente y eficiente adscripta. Cosas rarísimas, a fé, tiene mi amigo vegetarianista y abstemio como un hindú,—según dice—no deja de apropincuarse al jamón encebollado cada vez que se le pone a tiro.

Ví y oí y sufrí la vehementísima e inconexa plática de la respetable compañera de mi buen amigo aludido. Pídiome le sugiriese "lecturas morales y austerizantes", (repito sus palabras) y le recomendé los King, 2.000 años antes de Cristo, en chino; El Mahabarata en sánscrito; Los libros herméticos, en griego; Los Zendas, en persa; Las Metamórfosis, de Ovidio, en latín y La Perfecta Casada de Fray Luis de León, en castellano. A propósito del último libro citado no. A propósito del último libro citado tuvo la dignación de decirme algo muy viejo debido al pobre y jorobado Saulo de Tarso, o sea que "el estado perfecto de un hombre es el de casado" y que yo, a juicio de ella, navego con la carga escorada por estar totalmente soltero. Afirmó que la Humanidad no debe nada a los solteros, egoistas, rebeldotes e indociliones, a juicio de ella.

II

¡Cuán equivocada está la cuitada ciudadana! Voy a desembarcar unos cuantos nombres de solteros asaz famosos y beneméritos del planeta que habitamos.

Newton jamás se casó, y es fama que ni siquiera se enamoró. Hobbes, Adán Smith y Chamfort vivieron y murieron solteros. Este último, entre sus millares de "Pensamientos" tiene uno que dice: "Si los hombres consultaran unicamente la razón, ¿quién querría casarse?

Entre otros distinguidos célibes figuran Gassendi, Galileo, Descartes, Locke, Spinosa, Kant, Isaac Barrow, Butler, Bayle, Leibnitz, Boyle, Cavendish, Black, Dalton, Cavendish, Hume, Gibbón, Macaulay, Thirwall, Buckle, Camden, Jeremias Bentham, Fox, Leonardo de Vinci, Miguel Angel, Turner, Etty, Haendel, Beethoven, Rossini, Mendelssohn y Meyerbeer. Los cinco últimos fueron grandes músicos. No es posible suponer que desconociesen las reglas de la armonía..... Como sabían bien lo que perdían, si erraban, no se arriesgaron a "naufragar en el puerto" como dijo un poeta.

"Casar y compadrar, cada cual con su igual", dice un refrán. ¿Quien estará seguro de "encontrar su igual"? Caracteres opuestos generan divisiones, las divisiones se convierten en discordias y las discordias en francas luchas. Luchar dentro del propio ho[illegible] debe ser horrible

CORREO PARISIEN

Las memorias de un Zar y una causa de herencia

París, 1923

Qué liquidación ha hecho Rusia! Lo mismo la bolsheviqui en el interior del país que la emigrada que se ha derramado por el mundo! ¡Liquidación de joyas, de secretos, de esplendores, a veces hasta de dignidad! Con algún millón de francos, podéis saber dónde se encuentra alguna portentosa esmeralda auténtica de la Corona rusa; pero con pocos chelines podréis leer las cartas privadísimas que la última Zarina escribía a su último Zar.

Ultimamente habían sido ofrecidas al público de los historiadores y de los curiosos, las memorias del Zar Alejandro II, el soberano asesinado en 1881. Un periodista ruso, N. I. Markoff, había anunciado la publicación. Pero he ahí que dos princesas rusas se han dirigido a los tribunales franceses para impedir que el libro se publique.

Las memorias se refieren a sucedidos de 50 o más años atrás, que parece que no debían ya de apasionar a nadie. ¿Por qué se oponen las dos princesas rusas y cómo es que un periodista de la misma nacionalidad tiene en su poder el precioso manuscrito? (Supongamos que el manuscrito sea precioso.)

LA ESPOSA MORGANATICA DE ALEJANDRO II

Antes de que la causa sea vista en el tribunal de Niza, el periodista en cuestión cree poder informar al público sobre las razones y los personajes en debate. Sin la más lejana intención de intervenir en el asunto, podemos oirlo.

El publicista ruso sostiene su derecho a publicar las memorias y las cartas de Alejandro II, porque obtuvo el premiso de la persona a quien aquellas cartas fueron dirigidas, la cual era también la depositaria de las memorias. Esta persona fué la princesa Yurieski, esposa morganática de Alejandro II. En 1866, cuando el soberano andaba ya en los cincuenta años, se enamoró de la bella princesa Dolgoruki y la prefirió a la legítima Zarina, que envejecía a su vez. De la unión de Alejandro II con la princesa Dolgoruki nacieron un hombre, Jorge, y dos mujeres, Olga y Catalina. Las relaciones entre el Zar y la Dolgoruki fueron completamente irregulares mientras vivió la Zarina. Pero al morir ésta en 1880, Alejandro encontró un capellán de la Corte dispuesto a bendecir sus bodas morganáticas y secretas. La Dolgoruki obtuvo el título de Serenísima y se convirtió en Princesa Yurieski. Pero pocos meses después, Alejandro moría asesinado.

La viuda morganática comprendió que la nueva Corte de Alejandro III no iba a considerar muy grata su presencia en Rusia, y se trasladó como tantos otros de sus paisanos, a Francia. Traía consigo a los hijos de sangre imperial, 40 millones liquidos, las ventas de una inmensa propiedad que le señaló el amado soberano, y joyas en profusión. Parece que con las cartas de Alejandro II, la esposa se trajo las memorias del soberano. El hecho es que los herederos legítimos de Alejandro II no lograron ni encontrar dichas memorias ni comprárselas a quien las tuviera.

Pero hace dos años, desaparecidos tantos Zares y tantas otras cosas, la vieja princesa abrió sus viejos archivos privados al periodista dicho. Las memorias de Alejandro II fueron reconstituídas en la Costa Azul y se decidió su publicación.

DISPACHOS [illegible]

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

ta dejarlas exhaustas, en aras de la disipación administrativa, que no se ha contenido totalmente. Después del reajuste drástico, impuesto por la ingerencia y las circunstancias, cuando no habiendo fondos en el Tesoro ni para los pagos corrientes y estando en quiebra la Hacienda, fué preciso someterse o dimitir, han vuelto los aumentos en todas las Secretarías y, a juzgar por el número de automóviles oficiales y otros síntomas, se diría que volvemos a las malas mañas del tiempo de las vacas gordas y de los negocios más gordos que las vacas.

Entre esos "affaires" detestables ninguno más expuesto a pérdidas morales y materiales que la odiosa reelección, que el país entero repudia.

Nosotros recomendamos, por consiguiente, a los elementos económicos que no se dejen ablandar por cantos de sirena ni conmover por lágrimas de cocodrilo y sigan arma al brazo dispuestos a defender su patrimonio y el bienestar del país, íntimamente ligado a la prosperidad de los negocios, cerrando el paso a la concupiscencia y a la ambición, que acechan la oportunidad de echarse con felina agilidad sobre el pueblo que trabaja y produce, malogrando sus esfuerzos ingentes para salir de la hondonada a que nos condujera el menocalato con sus ocho años de "mano abierta", y el zayato con el primero inolvidable de los "cheques" y "papelitos" que ahora está liquidando la Comisión de Adeudos y se pagarán con los millones prestados a buen interés al pueblo cubano por los banqueros de Wall Street.

Veteranos y patriotas, corporaciones económicas, elementos políticos, ciudadanos conscientes han de constituir un bloque de defensa contra la rapacidad de los cuatro gatos que, bien alimentados, amenazan convertirse en tigres y desgarrar con sus zarpas crueles la República para que siga en la Presidencia quien después de lo de Cambute se humilló a Menocal y se puso de hinojos ante Crowder para que ellos le dieran lo que se negaba a darlo el pueblo soberano.

EL CAOS ALEMAN.

JAMAS pudo pensarse que la caída de Alemania, después de la guerra, llegase a los extremos que actualmente se ven. Aquel país grande y próspero que reclamaba su puesto bajo el sol pareciéndole poco a su soberbia ser una de las más poderosas naciones del mundo; aquel país que desencadenó los furores del conflicto europeo para conquistar una hegemonía sin precedentes en la historia, y a ese fin puso de relieve el máximo coeficiente de su maravillosa organización política y económica, ha venido a parar a un verdadero caos financiero y social, en que los sólidos factores de su antigua constitución se funden o licuan, se evaporan o desvanecen.

Empezó su crisis con la baja del marco. El marco, una de las monedas más apreciadas en el mercado mundial, padeció un descenso monstruoso que últimamente acabó por el aniquilamiento de su signo fiduciario. Los economistas del antiguo imperio, hoy convertido en república, no encontraron medios de levantar el crédito y actualmente es Alemania, en este punto, la nación más pobre de todas, supuesto que es una nación sin moneda, sin metal circulante.

Inútiles los esfuerzos desplegados para aliviar la situación económica, todos los inviernos, a partir de 1918, han sido, para los alemanes, horribles. Ni carbón ni leña para calentarse y muchas veces ni vestido apropiado con que hacer frente a los rigores de la estación. Los ricos de Berlín y de Munich, de Hamburgo y de Frankfort, han podido—como en todas partes—sobreponerse a la miseria y han vivido bien pero la clase media y especialmente la clase proletaria sufren lo indecible. El invierno actual se presenta en Alemania bajo condiciones más pavorosas que nunca.

Secuela del malestar y del hambre, palpita en los bajos fondos germánicos la revolución roja que agentes extranjeros se encargan, por su parte, de atizar. Contra este peligro yérguese la reacción kaiseriana, el ideal de restaurar el trono de los Hohenzollern. El Kronprinz Federico Guillermo ha quebrantado su destierro de Holanda reinstalándose en el feudo de sus mayores. Es un fermento más arrojado al país donde la guerra civil se incuba día por día.

¿Qué saldrá de este caos? Junto a él otros intereses hállanse en juego. Europa y América, la última representada por los Estados Unidos, no pueden desentenderse de la situación germánica. Con respecto a ella tienen puntos de vista contradictorios Francia e Inglaterra. Es un dédalo, un laberinto la política del viejo mundo, por consecuencia del desbarajuste alemán. Y lo peor es que el enredo está lleno de peligros para todos, hasta para los que se consideran más indiferentes.

...esposa entró en una de las alcobas de la casa, a las nueve de la noche. El gas estaba encendido, de manera que mi esposa vió inmediatamente que la imagen del Capitán Towns se reflejaba sobre la superficie pulida del armario. Eran visibles su cabeza, sus hombros y sus brazos. No difería mucho de un retrato del tamaño natural. El rostro era pálido y delgado, como pocos días antes de su muerte, y vestía una bata de franela gris que era la que acostumbraba ponerse antes de ir a la cama. Mi esposa, sorprendida y medio asustada, creyó al pronto que un retrato, colocado en algún lugar de la alcoba, se reflejaba allí. Pero en la alcoba no había retrato alguno. En esos momentos entró la hermana de mi esposa, Miss Towns. Y antes de ser advertida, lanzó un grito, diciendo: "¡Dios mío, vean a papá!" Una de las criadas pasaba en esos momentos por la escalera, le dijeron que se acercara y manifestase si no veía algo curioso en la alcoba. La criada paseó los ojos en torno de la habitación, y exclamó: "¡El señor!" Mandaron traer a Grahan, el ayudante del Capitán, el cual no tardó en exclamar: "¡Dios nos ampare, señora. Es el jefe!" El mayordomo fué mandado a llamar y después la señora Crane, la "nurse", y uno y otra dijeron que veían la imagen del Capitán. Por fin, llamaron a la señora Towns, y cuando ésta, viendo a su esposo, avanzó hacia ella extendiendo los brazos, la imagen fué perdiendo su semejanza gradualmente y por último se desvaneció por completo, y no volvió jamás a ser vista. Tales fueron los hechos, de los que no es posible dudar. Los firmantes, después de haber leído lo anterior, garantizan su autenticidad, pues fueron testigos de la aparición. Sara Left. Sibbile Smith (nee Towns).

Sobre Renán cuenta el periódico parisiense "Excelsior" una graciosa anécdota. El escritor iba todos los años a pasar las vacaciones a la Bretaña, donde era conocidísimo. Los honores oficiales que le habían sido tributados en la capital habían tenido en la provincia una extraña resonancia, y cambiaban, en concepto de aquellos buenos provincianos, su personalidad modesta y esquiva. Un año se supo que Renán había sido elevado a la dignidad de Gran Oficial de la Legión de Honor. Esto conmovió profundamente a los gendarmes de cierto lugar por donde el filósofo orientalista tenía que pasar en diligencia, y decidieron que a tan alto dignatario del Estado convenía hacerse los honores debidos. En efecto, tan pronto como apareció la diligencia donde Renán viajaba, se oyó en la calle una música marcial de cornetas y tambores. Colocados en dos filas, los gendarmes presentaron armas. El cochero se detuvo y Renán, asombradísimo, preguntó de qué se trataba. Cuando supo que todo aquello era en honor suyo, que todos aquellos buenos hombres estaban muy tiesos precisamente a causa de él, a guisa de homenaje, el autor de "La Vida de Jesús" descendió del carruaje, muy cohibido, sin sombrero, diciendo: "Gracias, señores gracias, son ustedes muy amables, muy amables".

...de guías desiguales y un trocito de forro blanco, sobrante.

Dejé aquel idiota que se empeñaba en hacerme comprar "Le Canada Catholique" y me resigné a escribir a un amigo en París para que me enviase la obra. Por suerte no la decomisó el correo.

Así es que ahora quiero darles a mis amables lectores una sencilla "impresión" del calumniado libro. Una impresión de lector desapasionado, que no tiene empeño ninguno en espantar a los asombradizos, pero tampoco ganas de salir por ahí de "moralista" a costa de la verdad, de la honradez artística, del decoro de la literatura.

—

Del libro de Margueritte sólo conservaba una idea desdeñosa, y tan injusta cuanto era de incomprensiva, de burda y de estúpida la crítica que había leído. La mejor crítica de la Francia oficial de las letras y de las letras oficiosas de los Estados Unidos, en las que contrajera una momentánea infección puritana. No podía imaginarme nunca que París, apesar de todos los intereses y de todas las mezquinas pasiones que se ponen allí simultáneamente en juego, desconociera y condenara la única obra, que con "Le Feu" de Barbusse forma la gloria dual de las letras contemporáneas en Francia. El hecho de que al autor de "La Garconne" le hayan quitado la Legión de Honor es una nueva y definitiva hazaña de la detestable cáfila de los "nuevos-ricos" y de su influencia indudable.

No es cosa de que nadie se ofenda porque quiten lo que se le concede a lenudo a cuanto judío hace negocios con un ministro o a cuanto salteador de caminos resulta "gobierno" en cualquier parte. Hace tiempo—lo han dicho así en todos los tonos dentro y fuera de Francia—que la Legión de Honor forma juego con las camisas de dormir y los "affaires" dudosos. ¡Bienhaya Victor Margueritte — patriota, soldado y evangelista—esta racha de odio y de estupidez que se desencadena contra él como en otra ocasión se desató contra Zola! Siempre habrá canallas que griten y disparen tiros en el camino del Panteón.

Si lo de la censura "oficial" de la República Francesa en este caso no influyó para nada en mi ánimo, después de la guerra—como no lo logró antts la misma censura contra Romain Rolland — en cambio la crítica, y sobre manera el crítico literario del "Times" de Nueva York, casi llegó a sorprender nuestra buena fe. Hubo ataques tan personales de parte de otras publicaciones que a la legua se delataba un rencor, una envidia, una torpe venganza, una de esas torpes venganzas subterráneas que las odiosidades literarias vomitan a intervalos...

En cambio el crítico americano se dió tal maña en presentar su opinión que casi, repito, convencía por adelantado: Margueritte había escrito una novela pornográfica porque la pornografía se vende bien... Si el hombre que escribió en tal sentido conserva un átomo de dignidad profesional, con semejante conducta debemos suponerle perdido en la sombra de su propia conciencia.

Margueritte ha escrito una obra maestra de genio, de dolor, de delicuantas son las infamias lóbregas y las brutalidades "normales" del hombre, del macho, del amo, déspota o pervertido, iracundo o hipócrita, como si ella fuese la llama que prende el rayo en la leña seca de los bosques y parte, recta, alta, firme, de lo profundo de los matorrales y por encima de la niebla de los pantanos. Porque no es una obra, sino la Obra. Allí las cosas más feas se llaman por su nombre, allí las prostituciones más ascosas surgen en un vaho de droga, de alcohol y de brutalidad... Y de entre las enormidades que sorprenden impresas en las trescientas páginas de una novela—y que constituyen el ejercicio cotidiano de las trescientas noches de un año para esos mismos sorprendidos "burgueses"—esos Plombino grotescos, esos Vignoret abyectos, esos mismos Lerbier, padres de Mónica, que son el mejor espejo de la sociedad contemporánea en y fuera de Francia, he aquí que surge, intacta, pulquérrima, la noción del ideal, de la redención por la bondad, por la tolerancia y por la compresión: toda una suave legislación del reino de Dios sobre la tierra que comenzó mil novecientos años há en la mesa de un banquete inolvidable. El autor, en efecto, escandaliza a los mediocres y a los hipócritas por la dádiva del vaso de alabastro que vierte a los pies humildes de su ideal hecho carne

—

El caso de Mónica Lerbier es infinito entre las muchachas. La conducta de Mónica Lerbier es excepcional. Pasa como una salamandra a través de todo el largo proceso por el que puede atravesar una mujer bella, fuerte, vigorosa para el amor, nula para la reproducción, con el alma destrozada a su primera aproximación al hombre, y que ha sido prostituída hasta las aberraciones inauditas de la conveniencia social antes de que el varón se aproximara a ella. Asqueada del novio, a quien se había abandonado unos días antes del fijado para la boda, sale del restaurant donde le ha sorprendido con otra—con cualquiera "otra", con la otra que figura en todas estas intrigas "a priori" en un matrimonio—y va a entregarse al primero que la toma, de paso, y que le sirve para alzar entre su novio Vignoret y ella una barrera poderosa. Al llegar a su casa confiesa a su madre lo que ha ocurrido, todo, hasta su entrega de hace un instante a uno cuyo nombre ni sabe... Podéis ya escuchar el sermón materno que ella soporta asombrada. —"Ahóra", le dice su madre, "ahora" más que nunca debes casarte con Vignoret." Se yergue contra la nueva infamia y cuando su padre, en la conferencia decisiva, quiere obligarla a aquel enlace "salvador", puesto que se trata de una combinación de negocios entre su futuro yerno y él, ella mantiene su repulsión y su asco. Entonces, el padre le propone "otra combinación", si es que su orgullo lastimado no acepta la de Vignoret: casarse con Piombino, el "nuevo-rico", hipopotamesco, enamorado de Mónica en las formas inferiores, sentimentales, lúbricas y babosas en que se enamoran esta clase de receptáculos de peltre con figura humana.

Mónica abandona a los suyos; su

(Pasa a la página cuatro)

...Angel, Túrner, Etty, Haendel, Beethoven, Rossini, Mendelssohn y Meyerbeer. Los cinco últimos fueron grandes músicos. No es posible suponer que desconociesen las reglas de la armonía..... Como sabían bien lo que perdían, si erraban, no se arriesgaron a "naufragar en el puerto" como dijo un poeta.

"Casar y compadrar, cada cual con su igual", dice un refrán. ¿Quien estará seguro de "encontrar su igual"? Caracteres opuestos generan divisiones, las divisiones se convierten en discordias y las discordias en francas luchas. Luchar dentro del propio hogar debe ser horrible, espantoso. El hogar debe ser el refugio de un hombre como la caverna pétrea lo es del león africano. Vivir es luchar, cierto. Pero vivir peleando dentro de la propia casa, no debe ser vivir (para los que han nacido, crecido y vivido en un ambiente elevado, normal y moral, al menos.)

III

Singapur, lectores, no será, según lo expresado en Londres antier, inexpugnabilizado por Inglaterra, que recoge velas y se orienta hacia otros mares. El 23 y el 24 de junio último dije en este HERALDO, ropular antes de nacer, parte de la importancia que Singapur tien hoy y la que tendría mañana convetrido en un Gibraltar del Océano Indico oburando la entrada al Pacífico. El golpe iba el Japón en primer término. La escuadra británica con tal formidable base podía mermar la eficiencia naval nipona, salva guardando ostensiblemente Australia, Nueva Zelandia, Nueva Guinea, Fiji Tonga y otras tongadas de islas de menos importancia, inglesas.

Contra los Estados Unidos iba también el intento de fortificar a Singapur inaccesibilizando el famoso Estrecho para buques que no fuesen británicos. La Gran Bretaña aliada al Japón habriale dado, a su placer, el dominio de Guam, las Filipinas y las Indias holandésas, con solo permitir carbonear en Singapur a los acorazados japoneses que no tienen base naval más cérca de tal supuesto objetivo conquistable. En caso de guerra entre Inglaterra y los Estados Unidos la primera habría podido, muy fácilmente, ocupar las dos posiciones estadounidenses citadas.

La escuadra norteamericana no puede contar con la base naval de Cavite cuyas fortificaciones no han sido concluidas por mala fé del congreso filipino, y no podrán serlo ya por impedirlo el tratado de limitación de armamentos navales signado por la gran República, recientemente, en Washington.

La base de Hawai, en el Pacífico, hállase muy distante del archipiélago, rumbo al Este o al Sur más de 1,800 a 2,000 millas por carecer de bases de aprovisionamiento.

Ahora, repito, el primer ministro británico, Sir Baldwin, ha dicho que no es necesario reforzar a Singapur, y que podrá bastar con la base pequeña que allí existe.

¿Quién ha impedido el temido propósito inglés? Lógicamente pensando, el acercamiento moral del Japón, el acercamiento moral de los Estados Unidos, que tan noble y altamente acaban de favorecerlos en su gran catástrofe reciente. Escribí, y puede leerse, (23 de Junio, párrafo IV): "Si el Japón y los Estados Unidos se entendiesen y aliasen, ¡qué chasco para Inglaterra y qué sorpresa para el mundo! Autralia y Nueva Zelandia temen al Japón; pero si éste se acercase a los Estados Unidos, el recelo disminuiría. En todo caso, ha sonado la hora ¡qué sorpresa para el mundo! Australa preponderancia mundial inglesa.

...rece que con las cartas de Alejandro II, la esposa se trajo las memorias del soberano. El hecho es que los herederos legítimos de Alejandro II no lograron ni encontrar dichas memorias ni comprárselas a quien las tuviera.

Pero hace dos años, desaparecidos tantos Zares y tantas otras cosas, la vieja princesa abrió sus viejos archivos privados al periodista dicho. Las memorias de Alejandro II fueron reconstituídas en la Costa Azul y se decidió su publicación.

DISIPACIONES Y EXTRAVAGANCIAS

Ni siquiera la Princesa Yurieski, la casi-Zarina, seguía siendo la riquísima rusa de otros tiempos. De concluir con la riqueza se habían encargado los hijos. El primogénito, casado en Alemania, murió antes de la guerra dejando deudas dignas del hijo de un Zar. Viven todavía las dos hijas: la primera, Olga, también se ha convertido en alemana, porque se casó con un hijo natural del Duque de Nassau. Parece que ha sido prudente y no ha agotado las rentas que le dejó la madre. Pero la segunda, en cambio, según se dice, es una princesa extravagante. Ahora se llama Princesa Obolerski, por el nombre del segundo marido, del cual sin embargo ya también se divorció. Ama tanto el arte, que a los cuarenta años cumplidos no ha tenido escrúpulos en presentarse en algún "music-hall".

Las memorias del Zar Alejandro pueden tener un valor no despreciable. Pero las dos princesas rusas niegan al publicista ruso el derecho de publicarlas. ¿Por qué? ¿Por delicadezas hacia tan alto recuerdo familiar, o por razones menos desinteresadas? El hecho es que la causa entre los herederos y el periodista ha sido llevada a los tribunales de Niza. El periodista por su parte reclama 20,000 francos, según el contrato hecho con la difunta princesa, más una indemnización.

Un juicio de herencia como tantos otros, tanto más acerbo cuanto más necesitadas de dinero se hallen las partes. Lo que no es vulgar es el objeto en disputa: Las Memorias de un Zar. El valor comercial de esas memorias subirá en razón directa del ruído que produzca el proceso. Sobre el valor histórico de ellas, nada se puede decir todavía. Hay que esperar y leer para emitir juicio.

LOS CABOS DEL EJERCTO, QUEJOSOS

Los cabos del Ejército están quejosos porque los exámenes que sufren después de cada cursillo no son definitivos como los de los sargentos, siendo válidos solamente durante un año.

De esperar es que sean atendidos.

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

ESPECTACULOS Y CONCIERTOS

HABLEMOS DE MI, LECTORES

Es de mal gusto hablar de sí mismo. A las veces, empero, resulta imprescindible. Ahora, por ejemplo, no puedo evadirme del compromiso de tratar de mi persona. ¿Por qué? Porque hoy se cumplen dos años justos de mi nombramiento de cronista de espectáculos del "Heraldo de Cuba". Era yo a la sazón redactor político en ese periódico donde ingresé en 1915. Mi anónima labor de editorialista no me había dado a conocer personalmente al público; pero las felicitaciones recibidas de Tulio Cesteros, Marcial Hernández, Lugo Viña, Mendieta, Baroni y el mismo Ferrara—tan poco dado a las efusiones sentimentales—llegaron a hacerme pensar, con un orgullo semejante al de las lagartijas de la fábula, que yo servía para las funciones hasta entonces encomendadas a mi laboriosidad y, sobre todo, a mi lealtad. No te asombrarás, pues, querido lector cuando te confiese que la indicación de mi superior, el Dr. Ferrara, de que en lo sucesivo abandonara la sección editorial para consagrarme a la crónica de teatros, me pareció lo que en el derecho romano llaman "capitis desminutio," una portergación, un descenso de categoría.

Pedí un pequeño plazo para deliberar conmigo mismo, al cabo del cual, acepté la nueva tarea. En realidad, pensándolo bien, no perdía en el cambio. Farsa por farsa, la del escenario era menos dañina que la de los parlamentos y demás asambleas políticas. Histrión por histrión es, a las veces, más caballero el de las tablas que el de los clubs. Y tribuna por tribuna resultaba para mí mucho más brillante, la de la crítica dramática, desde donde podía ostentar sin rebozo mi persona, que la del editorial y el panfleto de primera plana, donde tenía que hablar en ese inaguantable plural que "nos" disuelve en el maremagnum del periódico.

A partir del 12 de noviembre de 1921 tuve un público, un público mío, que me apreciaba o me aborrecía, que me elogiaba o me censuraba. De todas partes empezaron a llover cartas para mí. Ya el artista que imploraba mi benevolencia; ya el que agradecía conceptos laudatorios; ya el que sintiéndose lastimado me pedía rectificaciones. Otras veces era la niña campesina que había tenido el mal gusto de prendarse de mi estilo; ya el aficionado a la música que se dolía de una apreciación que por sobrado sincera molestaba al compositor de sus simpatías. Tuve que sostener una correspondencia extensa y apremiante con infinidad de personas. A pesar de mi natural modestia ¿por qué he de ocultarlo? comprendí por tales síntomas que mis crónicas teatrales habían logrado un gran éxito.

No te engaño, lector, si te digo que las reiteradas muestras de aprobación que por todas partes se me hacían, lisonjeaban no poco esa vanidad personal de que no está libre ni el más santo; pero mi satisfacción era mayor cuando pensaba que mis triunfos eran del "Heraldo de Cuba". Porque ese diario, consagrado años y años, con mi colaboración, a la defensa de todas las causas justas, llegó a parecerme algo mío, un músculo de mi cuerpo, una palpitación de mi espíritu. ¡Qué orgullo sentía al oír—y lo oía con frecuencia—que el "Heraldo de Cuba" era el mejor periódico de la nación!

Ahora, precisamente al cumplirse los dos años de mi ingreso en la crónica teatral, el "Heraldo de Cuba" ha dejado de existir... Sí, sí, no hay duda: moralmente se ha muerto, supuesto que morir, conforme a la escuela materialista, no es desaparecer, sino transformarse.

Pero no, no ha muerto. Vive. Vive la misma vida que ayer ¿No veo junto a mí al simpático Miguel de Marcos, perseguido conmigo por el gobierno menocalista y por los elementos desencadenados en aquella noche inolvidable, al estallar la revolución de febrero, cuando íbamos en busca de Wifredo Fernández para que nos ayudara a libertar a nuestros compañeros presos? ¿No está aquí Horacio Roqueta, el gran cronista de Sports y Monterito y Villarauz y todos los colegas del "Heraldo de Cuba" capitaneados por Aldo Baroni?

Evidentemente el "Heraldo" vive. El "Heraldo" somos nosotros que no hemos hecho más que cambiar de casa.

Puedo, pues, desde estas columnas dirigirme a mis habituales lectores, a los lectores del "Heraldo" y pedirles perdón si les ofendo al hablar exclusivamente de mí mismo.

Isidoro CORZO.

su persona y de los espectadores que ocupan en la platea precisamente la vertical.

El jueves de la entrante semana se llevará a efecto la gran cabalgata del Circo Santos y Artigas, que inaugurará su temporada al día siguiente, viernes, en el teatro "Payret". En dicha cabalgata, irán diferentes bandas de música y la Jazz Band que amenizará las funciones, así como las jaulas de leones y otras fieras; caballitos ponnies, osos, monos, perros y todas las carrozas del Circo. He aquí las calles que recorrerá: Malecón, Galiano, San Lázaro, Belascoaín, Nueva del Pilar, Estévez, Infanta, Puente de Agua Dulce, San Joaquín, Cuatro Caminos, Calzada del Monte, Cienfuegos, Arsenal, Calzada del Monte, Egido, Monserrate, Prado, Zulueta y se disolverá frente al teatro "Payret".

De este modo podrá apreciar el público habanero las atracciones que brindarán Santos y Artigas en su Circo que será, sin duda alguna, el mejor y más completo de todos los que han venido a Cuba.

CINES

Anuncia el teatro Campoamor para sus tandas preferidas de 5.15 y 9.30 la bella cinta titulada "Bodas de odio" de interesantísimo asunto y de magnífica presentación escénica. La orquesta del teatro amenizará la función.

El teatro "Capitolio", brindará hoy dos funciones, a las cinco y cuarto y a las nueve y media. Por la tarde se estrenará la preciosa producción que lleva por título "¿Por qué pecan las mujeres?", en la que encarna magistralmente el papel central, la encantadora actriz Alice Lake, completándose la sección con la revista "Pathé News". La función nocturna, estará dedicada a rendir un homenaje al popular "Papaito" Torroella, y a ese efecto se ha preparado un programa repleto de alicientes. Hortensia Valerón, Eloisa Trías, Blanca Becerra, María Teresa y Zequeira, Mariano Meléndez y otros aplaudidos artistas de la Compañía de Regino López, tomarán parte interpretando divertidos y agradables números. Se estrenará un apropósito de Sergio Acebal, el negrito de "Alhambra", titulado "Papaito en Capitolio".

LOS ULTIMOS SERAN LOS PRIMEROS

EL GRAN CIRCO SANTOS Y ARTIGAS SERA UN GRAN EXITO. LA COMPAÑIA ESTA COMPUESTA DE 24 NUMEROS DIFERENTES, PROCEDENTES DE EUROPA. — LA FAMOSA TROUPPE JUNETROS



Santos y Artigas, los famosos empresarios de Circo, que año tras año han venido presentando las verdaderas maravillas del género, se proponen este año batir el record de los éxitos. Por eso no se han apresurado en el debut, quedándose para los últimos a fin de que el público pueda comparar.

"Los últimos serán los primeros", dicen ellos, y así anuncian su debut para el próximo VIERNES 16 en el Gran Teatro Payret, seguros de que el público quedará complacido ante el grandioso espectáculo que van a presentar.

Todo lo que constituye la característica del espectáculo está agrupado en el programa, desde los clowns originalísimos y finos hasta el sensacional acto de fieras. Todo ha sido contratado en Europa entre los mejores números del Nuevo Circo, Circo Medrano y Circo París, de la Capital Francesa y Coliseo y Alhambra de Berlín.

Sobresale en el conjunto como una verdadera maravilla en su trajo la famosa Troupe JUNETROS, compuesta de tres señoritas y tres caballeros los que realizan los más portentosos ejercicios acrobáticos sobre trancos de madera. Esto como el **Mono Cónsul II. El Hombre Acuario, El Circo en Miniatura, Los Enlers,** etc., constituyen una novedad en Cuba, que prestará al espectáculo Santos y Artigas, el aliciente de la originalidad.

Antes del debut del Circo se hará una gran cabalgata por toda la Ciudad, formando el cordón las fieras del Circo, la gran Banda Americana, los artistas, los animales amaestrados y las carrozas y carros de la compañía.

El Circo Santos y Artigas es la única gran organización de ese género en Cuba y lo demostrará plenamente en Payret este año.

El sábado y el domingo habrá grandes matinées.

FUNCION DE HOY

TEATROS

PRINCIPAL..—Comedia. A las 9 "El príncipe Juanón". Luneta, un peso.

MARTI.—Zarzuela. A las 8.15 "La Montería". Luneta, 60 centavos. A las 9.30 "Lysistrata" y "La liga de naciones". Luneta, $1.20.

CUBANO.—Zarzuela. A las 8. "Esa es mi hembra". Luneta, 40 centavos. A las 9.30 "Locuras europeas". Luneta, 60 centavos.

ACTUALIDADES.— Comedia. A las 8.45 "Ester-Lina". Luneta, 60 centavos.

ALHAMBRA.—Zarzuela. A las 8 "Su Majestad la Canela". Segunda tanda "La bienquerida" 3ra. "Los vividores". Luneta, 50 centavos cada tanda.

CIRCO

ARGENTINO.—(Prado y San José). A las 9: "los flying Boys" por última vez; los Fedriani, la niña Rosita y otros actos interesantes. Luneta, 80 centavos.

PUBILLONES.— (Teatro Nacional) A las 9 Las hermanas Werber, Renie y Carcass (Foot ball en bicicleta) Terutero Koma [illegible] el cable [illegible] a mas de [illegible]

NOTAS VARIAS

MARGARITA XIRGU

El próximo día 21 embarcará en España con rumbo a Cuba la excelsa actriz española Margarita Xirgú que tan profundo recuerdo dejó en la Habana donde trabajó con éxito inmenso en el Teatro Principal de la Comedia. Margarita y su compañía trabajarán en Payret durante algunas semanas. Probablemente la inauguración de la temporada será el día 10 del próximo diciembre. La obra elegida para el debut es la interesante comedia del malogrado Henri Bataille que lleva por título "La femme nue" (La mujer desnuda).

PRINCIPAL DE LA COMEDIA

En la función de anoche confirmó el numeroso público que acudió a ver la segunda representación de la obra de Muñoz Seca "El príncipe Juanón" en el Principal de la Comedia el éxito conseguido la noche del estreno. Al final de cada acto, [illegible] de la calle de Monserrate el [illegible] vaudeville titulado "Ester-Lina" uno de los más francos éxitos de la temporada. Obra entretenida, llena de situaciones altamente cómicas, el público no se cansa de aplaudirla y de pedir su reiteración en el cartel.

TEATRO CUBANO

"Locuras Europeas" triunfa de nuevo esta noche en el "Teatro Cubano".

Esta brillante y alegre revista de Pous, Prats y Gomis, (porque las decoraciones maravillosas de Gomis, han contribuído poderosamente al éxito de "Locuras Europeas") [illegible] tos del "Teatro Cómico" de Madrid".

Pronto se estrenará un sainete de García Alvarez titulado "El Punto de Mira".

ACTUALIDADES

Esta noche se pone en el [illegible]

EL DOLOROSO CALVARIO DE UNA MADRE, PRESA CUANDO DESEABA SALVAR DE LAS GARRAS DE LA MUERTE A UN SER AMADO

Era administradora de Correos en Hatuey, el Estado le adeudaba seis meses y tomó de la caja una suma menor de la que le debía la administración pública

Hace algún tiempo fué publicada la noticia de que la señora Balbina de Velasco, administradora de la oficina de Correos de Hatuey, pequeño pueblecillo de la provincia camagüeyana, había abandonado su destino, después de haber desfalcado la caja de la oficina a su cargo.

Como es natural, el hecho llamó la atención, por tratarse de una mujer.

Pasaron los meses y la policía encargada de la captura de la exadministradora no pudo averiguar su paradero. Los vecinos de Hatuey llegaron a olvidar el suceso y no [illegible] de un inspector que iría a girar una visita a su oficina. Y entonces la infeliz madre, angustiada por la falta que cometiera, aterrada ante sus consecuencias, quiso apelar al suicidio como única liberación para sus dolores y para salvarse de la cárcel. Redactó una carta para el juez de instrucción y otra para su madre, y esperó a que su hija muriera, —su mal se había agravado con la miseria: los médicos le habían dicho que no tenía salvación—para consumar sus siniestros propósitos. Pero la niña no murió. La débil vida resistía. Poco a poco fué recobrando [illegible]

DOS CASAS FUERON DESTRUIDAS ESTA MAÑANA POR UN VIOLENTO INCENDIO EN LA VIBORA

Resultaron con quemaduras cuatro personas.— Dos niños salvados milagrosamente por la policía y varios paisanos.—El fuego comenzó por un depósito de películas.—Las pérdidas se calculan en más de veinte y cinco mil pesos.

AL PRINCIPIO FALTO EL AGUA. DIFICULTANDO LA ACTUACION DE LOS BOMBEROS.—HASTA LAS DEZ DE LA MAÑANA HA ESTADO ACTUANDO LA POLICIA Y EL JUZGADO

Un violento incendio destruyó esta madrugada tres viviendas en la barriada de la Víbora, poniendo en grave peligro la vida de varias personas.

A la hora en que redactamos estas líneas aún se encuentra actuando la policía en el lugar del siniestro. Este ha tenido lugar en las casas marcadas con los números 140, 142-A y 142-B, de la calle de San Francisco, propiedad la primera de la señora Enriqueta Hernández Cartaya, vecina de Buenaventura número 14, en la Víbora y de la señora viuda Pérez, residente en San Rafael 165, la segunda.

Dichas casas estaban habitadas por el señor Abelardo Domingo, su esposa y tres niños de corta edad, hijos de dicho matrimonio la segunda por el señor Antonio Serpa González, también con su familia y la tercera por la señora Gertrudis Ruiz González.

El vigilante número 360, Tomás Villalón, que cubría posta en la calle de Armas y San Francisco, vió que de la casa marcada con el número 140 salía una gran cantidad de humo, observando también un rojo resplandor en el espacio, por lo que dándose cuenta de lo que ocurría, se dirigió al sitio indicado y comenzó a llamar a los vecinos, corriendo enseguida a dar aviso a los bomberos.

Sin pérdida de tiempo acudió el material de Corrales y Jesús del Monte. Los abnegados y beneméritos obreros enchuflaron enseguida los pitones después de haberse situado las bombas en los lugares estratégicos: pero al comenzar el ataque una vez hecho el salvamento de lo que pudieron sacar de las casas contiguas que fué casi nada, resultó que no había agua. Media hora tardóse en obtener el precioso líquido. Como el viento soplaba además con furia a esa hora, acompañado de la lluvia, el incendio tomó alarmantes proporciones y la labor de los bomberos resultó estéril, pues en pocos momentos dos de las casas, las marcadas con los números 140 y 142-A, quedaron destruídas, localizándose el fuego cuando ya se había propagado a la número 142-B.

El señor Domingo, que fué uno de los primeros en levantarse a los gritos de los vecinos, se lanzó enseguida a salvar a sus hijos y a su esposa, sufriendo gravísimas quemaduras por todo el cuerpo, de las que fué asistido en el Hospital Municipal, siendo trasladado inmediatamente al Hospital "Calixto García."

La señora Cármen Vázquez Casanas, familiar del matrimonio Do[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ralmente endicha vivienda y al darse cuenta del peligro que corrían los menores Yolanda y Abelardo, de 5 y 10 años respectivamente, acudió a salvarlos, sosteniendo una lucha con las llamas. Cuancho dicha señora salía de la habitación donde los pequeños dormían en sus camitas, traía los vestidos envueltos en llamas, peligrando la vida de ella y de las criaturas; entonces la policía y los bomberos se le abalanzaron auxiliándola y quitándole de los brazos a dichos menores. La señora Vázquez sufrió quemaduras, así como los niños también.

Todos fueron asistidos en el centro de socorros de Jesús del Monte y en el Hospital de Emergencias.

La policía de la décima tercera estación se constituyó en una de las casas colindantes, iniciando las actuaciones de rigor.

Por las declaraciones de varios testigos, principalmente de la señora Cartaya, se ha sabido que el fuego se originó en el depósito de películas propiedad del señor Domingo, sin que se pueda explicar cómo.

Este aprecia las pérdidas en $18.000. Las casas pueden calcularse con moviliario y todo en unos $7.000.

El señor Leopoldo Soto Roca, vecino de San Francisco 142-B, perdió parte de los muebles. Los otros inquilinos lo perdieron todo y hasta dinero en efectivo en gran cantidad y prendas de valor.

la Universidad

TENDRA EFECTO EL MIERCOLES POR LA TARDE

Las maestras y alumnas de las Escuelas Normales celebrarán una importante asamblea el próximo miércoles a las cuatro de la tarde, en el Aula Magna de la Universidad, para tratar de la situación creada con motivo de la validación de los títulos concedidos a personas que se examinaron en 1901.

Se ha hecho la siguiente convocatoria:

AVISO

A las Normalistas Graduadas

Se cita por este medio a las normalistas graduadas, para la asamblea que tendrá efecto el miércoles, 14 del actual, en el aula Magna de la Universidad Nacional a las cuatro p. m. Se ruega la más puntual asistencia de todas las graduadas.

MERCEDES SIRVEN,
Presidenta.

¡Señora!
PIDA SIEMPRE EL FAMOSO GENERO BLANCO
PLANTATION

El alma del...

(Viene de la página tercera)

tía Silvestra—el único sér noble y bueno que la comprende y que por el amor la interpreta—ese mismo día ha venido a morir en el vestíbulo, arrollada por un automóvil. Delante de sí no tiene la niña [illegible] ternativas de abnegación y de depravación, de sublimidad y de bajeza, tras de haber ensayado todas las redenciones posibles: el trabajo, la independencia, la maternidad y finalmente "la igualdad de funciones sexuales" en cuanto a la iniciativa y al procedimiento, sólo le ofrece las dos únicas sendas que se abrieron [illegible]

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

ña trabajarán en Payret durante algunas semanas. Probablemente la inauguración de la temporada será el día 10 del próximo diciembre. La obra elegida para el debut es la interesante comedia del malogrado Henri Bataille que lleva por título "La femme nue" (La mujer desnuda).

PRINCIPAL DE LA COMEDIA

En la función de anoche confirmó el numeroso público que acudió a ver la segunda representación de la obra de Muñoz Seca "El príncipe Juanón" en el Principal de la Comedia el éxito conseguido la noche del estreno. Al final de cada acto, y muchas veces durante la interpretación, la concurrencia aplaudió al autor y a los artistas. Se trata, como hemos dicho, de una comedia de tesis, con asunto muy interesante, abundando en ella los personajes y los momentos cómicos.

"El príncipe Juanón" vuelve a escena esta noche, en vista de su franco éxito.

Mimí Aguglia prepara el primer estreno de la temporada. Tendrá efecto mañana martes, en función de moda, con la comedia de Roberto Bracco "La infiel". Se trata de una obra muy sugestiva, por el delicioso tipo de la protagonista; uno de esos personajes que hacen popular el nombre de un autor y el de los artistas que saben interpretarlo. "La infiel" figura en el repertorio de las primeras actrices italianas, y traducida a otros idiomas entre los de muchas otras artistas famosas en todo el mundo, que eligen ese personaje para poner de manifiesto sus facultades y talento. Se estudia en la comedia de Bracco el corazón femenino, en cuanto sabe rebelarse contra las imposiciones arbitrarias del amor.

Al solo anuncio de la primera obra que ha de estrenar Mimí Aguglia, las principales familias del gran mundo se han adelantado a separar localidades en contaduría. La sala del elegante coliseo de Animas promete verse concurridísima el martes con motivo del estreno de "La infiel".

En ensayo la comedia de Muñoz Seca "Las hijas del Rey Lear".

MARTI

Un atractivo programa ofrece esta noche el Teatro "Martí". En la primera sección se representará "La Montería", gran éxito de la temporada que suma esta noche setenta representaciones.

En la segunda doble, la bonita opereta "Lysistrata", y la vistosa revista de Vitoria y Lecuona "La Liga de Naciones".

Para el próximo miércoles se prepara una función extraordinaria de beneficio y despedida de Salvador Gregori, el aplaudido tenor de las jotas.

Gregori, ha confeccionado un programa en el que figuran su gran triunfo de "La Alegría de la Huerta", "Bohemios", opereta de Amadeo Vives y "Moros y Cristianos", bella zarzuela del insigne maestro Serrano.

Para el viernes se anuncia el estreno de "El Rey de la Martingala", muy divertida zarzuela de Antoñito Asenjo y Angel Torres del Alamo, uno de los más grandes éxi-

de la calle de Monserrate el gracioso vaudeville titulado "Esterlina" uno de los más francos éxitos de la temporada. Obra entretenida, llena de situaciones altamente cómicas, el público no se cansa de aplaudirla y de pedir su reiteración en el cartel.

TEATRO CUBANO

"Locuras Europeas" triunfa de nuevo esta noche en el "Teatro Cubano".

Esta brillante y alegre revista de Pous, Prats y Gomis, (porque las decoraciones maravillosas de Gomis, han contribuído poderosamente al éxito de "Locuras Europeas" y que señaló una ruta en el "Teatro Cubano" es una obra que goza del favor del público.

Cada vez que "Locuras Europeas" asoma en el cartel del "Cubano" es seguro que se llena la elegante sala del modernísimo coliseo.

Va "Locuras Europeas" en la segunda tanda.

En la primera: se representará el sainete "Esa es mi hembra".

Para el viernes se prepara la reposición de "Las Mulatas de Bam-Bay" la más popular y aplaudida de las obras de Pous.

Pronto el estreno de "Oh, Mister Pous!"

TINA PAGGI

Tina Paggi, la notabilísima soprano contratada por la Empresa Tolón para actuar en la próxima temporada de ópera, tiene una parte preponderante en el repertorio de la temporada.

Gilda, en el "Rigoletto" que cantarán Lázaro y Galeffi, estará a cargo de Tina Paggi. Y ella será también Rosina en "El Barbero", Micaela en "Carmen", Adina en "Elisir d'Amore", Elvira en "Puritanos" y Margarita de Valois en "Los Hugonotes".

Esas son las óperas que cantará en el abono. Fuera de abono tomará parte en la interpretación de "Marina", con Hipólito Lázaro.

Tina Paggi ha cantado la inspirada producción de Arrieta en Sud-América, con el tenor Palet, obteniendo siempre grandes éxitos.

A juzgar por lo que hemos leído en la prensa sud-americana Tinna Paggi es una cantante de primera categoría, una artista finísima que ha de llegar a los más altos puestos.

Por algo la han comparado en Sud-América con María Barrientos.

CIRCOS

Ha rebajado sus precios el magnífico circo Argentino que funciona en el espléndido local construído "ad hoc" en Prado y San José. Desde esta noche la luneta de primera y segunda fila sólo costará 80 centavos. Se preparan nuevas atracciones.

Indudablemente la compañía de circo que Geraldina Wade ha traído este año al teatro Nacional es muy superior a la que trajo el año pasado. La noche del debut el teatro ofrecía aspecto deslumbrador, llenas todas las localidades. Esta noche trabaja el incomparable Koma en sus arriesgados equilibrios junto al techo de la sala con riesgo de

ce [illegible] ayos.

ALHAMBRA.—Zarzuela. A las 8 "Su Majestad la Canela". Segunda tanda "La bienquerida" 3ra. "Los vividores". Luneta, 50 centavos cada tanda.

CIRCO

ARGENTINO.—(Prado y San José). A las 9: "los flying Boys" por última vez; los Fedriani, la niña Rosita y otros actos interesantes. Luneta, 80 centavos.

PUBILLONES.— (Teatro Nacional) A las 9 Las hermanas Werber, Renie y Carcass (Foot ball en bicicleta) Terutero Koma en el cable aereo a mas de quince metros de altura, sin red, etc. etc. Luneta, un peso cincuenta centavos.

CINES

CAMPOAMOR.— A las 5.15 y a las 9.30 "Bodas de odio". A las 8 "Ficción y realidad" y "Las garras del águila". de 11 a 5.15 matinée.

CAPITOLIO.—A las 5.15 "Por qué pecan las mujeres". A las 9.30 función a beneficio de "Papaíto" Toroella" en la que toman parte los artistas del teatro Alhambra. De 1.30 a 5 matinée.

FAUSTO.—No se ha recibido el programa. Función a las 5.15 a las 8.30 y a las 5.45.

MAXIM.—A las 7.45 cintas cómicas y "La senda del Oregón". A las 8.45 "Mancha que limpia". A las 9.45 "Deberes mayores".

NEPTUNO.—No se ha recibido el programa. Función a las 5.15, 8 y 30 y 9.30.

RIALTO.—A las 5.15 y a las 9 y 45 "El hijo consentido". A las 8.30 "Millonaria por una hora".

WILSON.—No se ha recibido el programa. Funciona a las 7.45 y a las 9.30.

INGLATERRA.—No se ha recibido el programa. Funciona a las 5 y 30. 7.45, 9.30 y 10.15.

IMPERIO—No se ha recibido el programa.

VERDUM.—No se ha recibido el programa.

GRIS.—A las 5.15 y a las 9.15 "La suicida". A las 8 "la crisis de gallinas".

OLIMPIC.—No se ha recibido el programa. Funciona a las 5.15, a las 8.30 y a las 9.30.

TRIANON.—No se ha recibido el programa. Funciona a las 5.15. a las 8 y a las 9.15.

Los Vigilantes de Policía Que Pertenecieron al Ejército y la Ley del Retirro

Por un grupo numeroso de vigilantes de la Policía Nacional, que pertenecieron al Ejército se están realizando gestiones cerca de los miembros del Poder Legislativo para obtener la pronta aprobación de una ley que completando la del Retiro comprenda a estos exmilitares en sus beneficios.

Pretenden dichos vigilantes que se les tenga en cuenta el tiempo que sirvieron a la Patria en las filas del Ejército el cual abandonaron para ingresar en el Cuerpo de la Policía Nacional.

Hace algún tiempo fué publicada la noticia de que la señora Balbina de Velasco, administradora de la oficina de Correos de Hatuey, pequeño pueblecillo de la provincia camagüeyana, había abandonado su destino, después de haber desfalcado la caja de la oficina a su cargo.

Como es natural, el hecho llamó la atención, por tratarse de una mujer.

Pasaron los meses y la policía encargada de la captura de la exadministradora no pudo averiguar su paradero. Los vecinos de Hatuey llegaron a olvidar el suceso y no se habló más del asunto.

Balbina de Velasco se había esfumado. Fué circulada a todos los destacamentos de la provincia y se inició proceso contra ella por los gravísimos delitos de malversación de caudales públicos y abandono de destino.

DETENIDA

Pero hace días se encontraba en la Estación del Ferrocarril de Camagüey el policía especial de aquel Gobierno Provincial Rafael Guzmán, cuando advirtió la presencia en el andén de la señora de Velasco, a la que conocía. Inmediatamente procedió a su detención, conduciéndola a las oficinas del Juzgado.

Balbina Velasco pretendía embarcar hacia la Habana con el señor Ramón Sardaín, sobre el cual recayeron sospechas de ser cómplice en el delito de la funcionaria detenida. Pero después fué puesto en libertad por haberse comprobado su inocencia. Acompañaba solamente a la señora por ser amigo de ella.

Balbina se declaró responsable del delito por el cual se la acusaba, añadiendo que no tenía cómplices, y refiriendo las circunstancias que la obligaron a delinquir. Su relato, lejos de ser la cínica confesión de una criminal, es una historia triste y lamentable, de maternal dolor y amarga miseria, que constituye uno de tantos casos, uno de tantos dramas silenciosos y desgarradores producidos en Cuba de hace tiempo a esta parte por la corrupción ambiente. Los causantes de esa corrupción, los que de ella se aprovechan para su medro personal, son los verdaderos culpables del delito cometido por esa pobre y desdichada mujer.

EL TRISTE RELATO

En 1918 Balbina de Velasco era administradora de Correos de Hatuey. En aquella oportunidad se le presentó un joven que después de ganarse, "con palabras zalameras y engañosas", su corazón la sedujo y la abandonó, dejándola como recuerdo de la dulce y cruel aventura, una niña.

Nació esta niña muy enfermiza. Sin embargo, para la pobre madre era consuelo en su abandono y compañía en su soledad. Era preciso atenderla, cuvarla, rodearla de todos los cuidados necesarios. Pero la situación de la pobre empleada no podía ser más horrible. El Estado le debía seis meses de sueldo y ella, necesitando comprar las medicinas para la hijita, fué tomando una tras otra varias cantidades con las que remediaba su situación y la de su familia, que tenía que mantener.

Un día, le anunciaron la llegada de un inspector que iría a girar una visita a su oficina. Y entonces la infeliz madre, angustiada por la falta que cometiera, aterrada ante sus consecuencias, quiso apelar al suicidio como única liberación para sus dolores y para salvarse de la cárcel. Redactó una carta para el juez de instrucción y otra para su madre. y esperó a que su hija muriera, —su mal se había agravado con la miseria; los médicos le habían dicho que no tenía salvación—para consumar sus siniestros propósitos. Pero la niña no murió. La débil vida resistía. Poco a poco fué recobrando la salud, y la madre se vió en la necesidad de vivir para atender a la vida de su hija, sin la cual había ya considerado que la suya le sería inútil y odiosa.

En esos días, una carta de inspector le exigía la remisión a Manzanillo de los modelos en los cuales se da cuenta de los envíos hechos a Tesorería, y como no podía hacerlo sin denunciarse, llamó a su amigo Sardaín, y le explicó el caso.

Sardaín hizo toda clase de esfuerzos por conseguir los $300 que era lo que faltaba de la caja de la oficina postal, pero no los pudo obtener. Una cantidad relativamente tan pequeña, hubiera remediado una situación tan terrible. Pero no se pudo lograr. Cuando a algún poderoso se le va a referir una de estas trágicas situaciones que conmueven la vida de los pobres, pidiéndoles su apoyo, creen que se trata de un ardid para sacarles su dinero. Y en tanto la visita del inspector se aproximaba, y en vista de ello Balbina determinó huir a Camagüey, enviando a la Habana todo el dinero que quedaba en la oficina, sin contarlo ni llenar modelo alguno. Pagada hasta donde pudo su deuda salió para Camagüey con Sardaín, alojándose en una casa de aquella capital.

Sardaín se demoró en Camagüey al enterarse de que su esposa, de la cual estaba separado, se hallaba gravemente enferma, permaneciendo en aquella ciudad hasta que su mujer murió. Cuando fué detenido en unión de Balbina, tenían planeado el viaje a la Habana, que se frustró al ser sorprendidos en la estación.

LO MONSTRUOSO

Balbina se halla detenida, como decimos, y sujeta a una severa causa que constituye una monstruosidad moral.

Hace poco en los Estados Unidos se discutió ampliamente si es humano condenar a una persona a la que pagándole poco sueldo se le confía el manejo de importantes sumas de numerario. Y se convino en que no; en que en ese caso el culpable no era el empleado infiel, sino el que lo ponía en condiciones de delinquir, excitando, tentando sus pasiones.

El caso de esta desdichada mujer es mucho más horrible todavía. Cogió de los fondos del Estado, que administraba, paca criar a su hija enferma, menos de lo que el Estado le adeudaba por sus sueldos vencidos. ¿Y por eso se la procesa y se la encarcela?

Esa mujer, era madre honrada a pesar del delito de que se la acusa, no puede estar detenida un día más.

[illegible] se hallaba residiendo [illegible] ralmente endicha vivienda y al darse cuenta del peligro que corrían los menores Yolanda y Abelardo, de 5 y 10 años respectivamente, acudió a

El alma del...

(Viene de la página tercera)

tía Silvestra—el único sér noble y bueno que la comprende y que por el amor la interpreta—ese mismo día ha venido a morir en el vestíbulo, arrollada por un automóvil. Delante de sí no tiene la niña sino las dos sendas inevitables: la humillación de su sexo o la libertad comprada al precio de su reputación externa y de su vergüenza íntima. Es demasiado mujer ella para aceptar esto último y tiene una cruel experiencia del hombre para someterse a lo otro. Quiere vivir de su industria, dibujando modelos de mobiliario e instalaciones; quiere vivir de un modo masculino, a lo garconne. Y cuando desee, como los jóvenes, un rato de placer, buscará como ellos un buen chico, o, como ellos también, una chica dócil... Así conoce el amor, o lo que por tal cosa se entiende en el diario y sapientísimo ejercicio que los hombres medianamente civilizados practican. ¡Y del que parecen tan escandalizados en París...! Desfila en toda la obra, con rasgos precisos, sin recargo de tintes pero con una justeza absoluta y tremenda, una galería de los tipos de la corrupción internacional. Mónica quiere un hijo; pero al aproximarse a un hombre de ciencia que pueda ponerla en condiciones de ser madre, éste pretende ponerla antes en condiciones de ser su querida; y la repugnancia del "caso" individual la hace tomar aversión al proyecto de redimir su vida por la maternidad. Su penúltimo encuentro con el hombre—un tipo fuerte, primitivo, sano, que la arranca a violencia de pasión de entre las garras del opio—termina en un rompimiento y en una tentativa a tiros del amante desesperado y celoso. Ella le ha corrompido a él; le ha devastado el alma sin redimir la suya. Y entonces comprende que no es precisamente el sér quien tiene la culpa sino la eterna miseria femenina, agudizada y deformada por siglos de siglos que al consagrar la desigualdad de la pareja humana, hizo de la hembra un instrumento de sociedad, de placer y de especulación para soportar la autoridad de su señor con el engaño, el disimulo o una humillación animal, la doble humillación de la carne y del espíritu... La alianza moderna, "el matrimonio", a base de combinación social, es una unión sí, pero la del caballo con el jinete. Y ella está harta de que la monten...

La perspectiva ¿cuál puede ser? Nuestra organización social, tal como ahora la entendemos, después de su aprendizaje encarnizado entre alternativas de abnegación y de depravación, de sublimidad y de bajeza, tras de haber ensayado todas las redenciones posibles: el trabajo, la independencia, la maternidad y finalmente "la igualdad de funciones sexuales" en cuanto a la iniciativa y al procedimiento, sólo le ofrece las dos únicas sendas que se abrieron ante ella la noche que rompió nexos con la sociedad, irguiendo entre ella y su personalidad adolorida el muro infranqueable de la prostitución: o la hipocresía que detesta o el escándalo que la infama... Nada ha cambiado, pues; y de su libre escapatoria sólo regresa herida, maculada, destrozada, manchada, casi loca de pena y de ansiedad. Nada ha dejado de ser como era... Ese penúltimo amor burgués, que ella hubiera querido convertir en término de la jornada, apenas la aparta un instante del vórtice en que ha de seguir girando, como esos fragmentos que flotan en los remolinos del agua y que dejados en sosiego un segundo vuelven a ser cogidos en el tormento circular de los torbellinos...

Y Margueritte, asustado sin duda del punto en que su tésis ha venido a parar, sale por la tangente y nos da un cuadro final, recogido piadosamente al márgen de "Las Afinidades Electivas" que un genio alemán, suave, egoísta y perverso tuvo a bien tender como un puente metafísico sobre la sorda vorágine de los instintos.

Es el gran defecto del libro.

Es el gran error del libro. La cobardía final del largo valor de escribirlo; la inevitable componenda que de nada le ha servido al autor.

Su talento, su apostolado, son superiores a tamaña timidez.

Debemos arrancarle a "La Garconne" esas postreras páginas de melodrama que "termina bien".

Georges Blanches casándose "en buen-hombre" con Mónica Lerbier, puede considerarse como una concesión cobarde de quien supo plantear, crudamente, valientemente, un problema inaplazable y... lo deja para el siguiente día.

Por suerte la Vida sabe mejor "los finales" y antes de un cuarto de siglo la situación anormal de las "garconnes" será tan escasamente curiosa y tan poco digna de atención como la de una heroína de novela de cuando el divorcio parecía una cosa absurda, disociadora y atroz...

En la vida social, por suerte, las anormalidades de ayer serán las buenas costumbres de mañana.

En la vida literaria la crítica de siempre perseguirá a la obra genial para dignificarla con su persecución y para embellecerla con su odio.

Y como en Francia hay tanto de literatura crítica en la política, he aquí que Margueritte atraviesa el período al rojo blanco en que se forjara el alma de Honorato de Balzac cuando una aristocracia auténtica de la sangre y del espíritu, no obstante, comprendía, pensaba y amaba mejor que este tropel de burgueses, retóricos, hipócritas y agresivos.

JOSE RAFAEL PACATERRA

---

o en Cuba la Justicia es una cosa horrenda, que los encargados de aplicar la cual no la entienden. Lo justo es dejarla que cuide a su hija, que siga cuidando a su hija heroicamente, que se liquiden sus cuentas con la Administración pública, se le paguen sus sueldos atrasados y se la remonga en su puesto

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

SOCIALES

Noticias de Paris.

HEMOS recibido noticias del movimiento social en la encantadora "Ville Lumiere", donde han brillado últimamente con el doble prestigio de la elegancia y de la belleza algunas de las principales damas del gran mundo habanero.

El doctor Ezequiel de la Calle y su distinguida esposa, Lulú Angarica,—que habitan un confortable "chalet" en París—celebraron hace días un espiritual y amable "cinq-a-sept" al que asistió un grupo selecto de sus amistades.

He aquí una breve lista de los concurrentes: la Condesa de Buenavista y su gentil hija Gracia Cámara.

Estela Broch de Torriente.

La Condesa de Beaumont, "née" Angelina Abreu.

Esther Carrillo de Zevallos.

Rosa C. Viuda de Zaldo, María G. de Sánchez y Dorila G. de Muñoz.

Blanca Alvaro, la bondadosa viuda de Arriba; Herminia Rodríguez viuda de Argüelles; la señora viuda de Angarica; Clementina C. de Dobal y su hermana Amelia; Isabelita Urbizu y sus encantadoras hijas Julia y Bessie; Madame D. Millian de Font; Madame Cartaya de Negret; Madame Díaz Iranzo, distinguida dama perteneciente a la alta sociedad del Ecuador.

Rosina, la Guardia, Fannie Castelló, Mary Carr, Nena Piñeyro, Josie Font.

Y Fabiola de Arriba, una gentil cubana que brilla en los fastuosos salones de la alta sociedad parisién, por su cultura y su proverbial simpatía.

Entre los caballeros: Cosme de la Torriente, Embajador de Cuba en Washington; Víctor Zevallos; Gustavo Sánchez Galarraga; doctor Alonso Betancourt; Gaspar Betancourt; Eddy y Oscar Angarica.

Y los señores Angulo, Cartaya, Muñoz, Castro.

Los esposos Angarica-Calle atendieron exquisitamente a los invitados que disfrutaron de un regio "buffet". En las finas copas de "baccarat" entonaba el "champagne"—el aristocrático vino—su eterna canción de oro...

El 26 del pasado mes de Octubre salió de París, para embarcar a bordo del "Majestic", el Sr. Pelayo García en unión de su distinguida familia, con dirección a Nueva York.

El tres del actual tomaron pasaje en el "París" el señor Mario García Menocal, y su esposa Mariana Seva de Menocal.

El mismo día embarcaron—a bordo del "Aquitania"—la Marquesa de Pinar dle Río; Luisa Terry viuda de Ponvert y la señora Sánchez viuda de Lombard.

Han embarcado también las familias de Madrazo, Pantin, Lobo, Olavarría, Herminia Rodríguez viuda de Argüelles.

El día 4 del actual mes embarcaron en el "Lafayette"—vía directa a la Habana—: Quetica Recio de Borges; doctor Alfonso Betancourt, su esposa y su simpático hijo Gaspar, prometido de la señorita Esther González Chartrand.

El día 14 embarcarán en el "Majestic": Rosa Castro viuda de Zaldo, Víctor Zevallos y señora; Guillermo Zaldo, Miguel Mendoza, Carlos Font, Laureano Falla Gutiérrez, Ernesto Sarrá, José Martí y Teté Bances de Martí y la familia de Longa.

Y la familia de Ulacia tiene tomado pasaje en el "Leviathan" para el próximo día 20.

Existe una gran animación para la gran "soirée" que organiza la bella dama María Luisa Gómez Mena de Cagiga y que se celebrará en el mes de Febrero en París. Es el tema palpitante en la sociedad parisién esta hermosa fiesta a la que asistirá la colonia cubana en pleno. La mujer cubana triunfará una vez más con su belleza magnífica, resplandeciente, bajo deslumbrantes "toilettes".

La señorita Fabiola de Arriba será operada de apendicitis, en los primeros días de Diciembre, por uno de los más expertos cirujanos franceses.

Fiancailles.

Esta tarde formalizarán sus relaciones amorosas una de las más bella y distinguidas señoritas de la sociedad habanera y un joven simpático y apuesto, personalidad prestigiosa del Partido Liberal.

Es un "on dit" que en estos últimos días ha causado verdadero interés en nuestros círculos sociales.

Mañana despejaremos la incógnita.

Viajeros.

El señor Alfredo Armenteros y su bella esposa Lllian Sanjenís—rostro de nardo y rosa bajó el oro de los cabellos—han regresado de New York donde disfrutaron las primicias de su luna de miel.

Los jóvenes esposos se hospedan en el flamante hotel "Regina".

Bienvenidos.

(Pase a la Página SEIS)

LA ACTUAL CRISIS ECONOMICA, A JUICIO DE LA BANCA, SE DESVANECERIA PRONTO SI EL DR. ZAYAS RENUNCIARA A REELEGIRSE

En una Entrevista con Distinguidos Elementos del Mundo de las Finanzas, el Jefe del Estado Escuchó muy Amargas Verdades, que le Hicieron Palidecer y le Obligaron a Callar

El doctor Zayas recibió hace breves días una interesante visita: la de dos personas que pertenecen el mundo de las finanzas y se preocupan de las cosas que ocurren a diario en nuestro país. Y a sus colaboradores no les quedan ya más que diez y ocho meses de gobierno; el 20 de mayo de 1925 caerá para siempre el régimen con-

El Encanto
Habana

En la proximidad de la ópera

¿Ya empezó usted a preparar sus **toilettes** para la gran temporada de ópera que se avecina?

No vacile en decidirse por cualquier color del vestido o la tela, temerosa de no hallar las medias en el tono armonizante.

Deseche ese temor.

El Encanto ofrece tan extensa, tan múltiple variedad de colores en las medias de todas clases, desde las más baratas hasta las más costosas, que puede usted estar segura de hallar en nuestro Departamento de Medias el matiz preciso que su traje reclama.

A medida que la moda va decretando nuevos colores, **El Encanto** los recibe con matemática precisión

☼☼☼

¿Y los precios de nuestras medias? Como los de todo lo que **El Encanto** vende.

Los más económicos desde que hemos establecido, con el beneplácito de todo el país, el ansiado, justo, razonable y equitativo "precio fijo".

Al reducir los precios, basando la utilidad en la mayor evolución del negocio no sólo vendemos más barato sino que—y juzguen ustedes la importancia de esto—provocamos la natural y lógica emulación del resto del comercio de nuestro giro de lo que se derivan generales ventajas para el público.

Medias de fibra, mucelina, hilo, seda.



Enumeremos ahora algunos precios de las medias:

De fibra, a 55 centavos el par. Calidad mejor, a 75 centavos.

De seda **chiffon,** a un peso el par. De seda, con refuerzo de hilo para la liga, a $1.30. Clase superior, a $1.50. Pie francés, tejido semigrueso, con refuerzo de hilo para la liga, a $1.75.

De pura seda **chiffon,** pie francés, a $2.00. Mejor clase, tejido semigrueso a $2.25. Dos tipos superiores; uno a $2.50 y el otro a $2.75.

De seda **chiffon,** cuchilla calada al costado, a $3.00.

De pura seda—un tipo especial—, tejido muy trasparente, a $3.25.

Un fastuoso lote de medias de pura seda—suprema calidad—, tejido en forma de malla, y calada la parte de abajo, a $3.50.

Hemos omitido, para abreviar, los colores.

Ya hemos dicho que los tenemos todos, entre ellos el gris, **champagne,** topo, cordobán, **beige,** carne, **nude,** perla, **gun-metal,** oro, **skyne,** rojo, **bobolink, flesh,** fresa, coral, pastel, pan quemado, morado, lila, orquídea, cocoa, **tete de negre, etc.,** incluyendo desde luego el negro y blanco.

☼☼☼

También presentamos un surtido inacabable de medias de muselina a a $1.30 el par y $7.00 la media docena.

Y de medias de muselina de hilo —el tejido más fino que se fabrica—, a $1.30 el par y $7.00 la media docena.

Y de medias de hilo—tejido **chiffon,** cuchilla calada—, a $1.25 el par.

En los mismos variadísimos colores de las medias de fibra y de seda.

Venta especial
Camisas de seda, de caballeros

Ayer dijimos cómo tienen que ser, en la etapa que para **El Encanto** abrió el precio fijo, nuestras ventas especiales.

"Resueltos a acreditar la frase **Ven-** [illegible] nuestro anuncio ma- [illegible] ayer—, a fin de que al usar [illegible] Nuestros reconozcan todos en ella [illegible] contenido de verdad indubitable, [illegible] anunciaremos ventas especiales [illegible] cuando rigurosamente lo sean".

Así serán nuestras ventas especiales en el nuevo período de **El Encanto.**

Ayer anunciamos una que finaliza el lunes.

Es de bolsas y carteras.

¡Más de tres mil!

Pueden verlas ustedes en el centro de la Sedería.

☼☼☼

Ayer empezó otra venta especial en nuestro Departamento de Caballeros.

Sólo por tres días.

Es de finas camisas de seda. De la propia seda el cuello.

Durante los tres días de venta especial—ayer, hoy y mañana martes —venderemos estas magníficas camisas a $8.75.

Después se marcarán nuevamente a su precio primitivo.

MENDIETA Y...

(Viene de la PRIMERA Plana)

ha hecho esfuerzos por tomar los nombres de todos los que formaban parte de ellas.

De Jaruco estaban: los señores Gerardo Aguiar, José Cruz, Enrique García, Delfín Darna, José Núñez, Francisco Hernández, Antonio Peñate, Custodio Pedroso, Tomás Pérez, Juan Núñez, Quintín Chaluz, Gregorio Felipe.

Romualdo García, Dámaso Pérez, Ramón León, Nino Rolo, Silvestre Cubas, Domingo Cubas, Román Pérez, Domingo Batista, Enrique Martínez Soria, Nicolás Equé, Aniceto Gómez, Enrique Marrero, Paulino Marrero, José María Lugones, Tin Padrón, Félix Monsón, Andrés Cordovín, Félix Linares, Máximo Linares, Santiago Machín, Manuel Martínez, Porfirio Fano Antonio Monzón, Eleno Torres, José D. Torres, Pedro Cruz (Cinqueño,) Paulino Marrero, Bernardo Huarte, Tomás Barreto, Cornelio Millán, Felipe Valles, Cheo Lugones, José Montoto, Justo Pablo Peña, Herminio Llerena, Paso Alcover, Sixto Arce, Ramón León, Vicente Suárez, Adolfo la Paz, Juan Medina Vicente Gabell, Lucio García, Pepe Montoto, Julián Linares, Modesto Arencibia, Mariano Arencibia, Miguel León, Manuel León, Sixto Equé, Antonio Batista, Serafín Ruiz, Emilio Barroso, Eladio Huarte, Amado González.

De Guanabacoa: Dr. Juan Mencía, Miguel Rivas, R. Arango, Oscar González, Salvador Sánchez, Juan Ramón Mencía, José Luis Araoz, Carlos Pimentel, Julio Checa, Ricardo Checa, Bernardo Mencía, Emilio Domínguez, Luis Rodríguez, José Solá, Honorio González, Secundino Araoz, Julio de Castro, Luis Ordana, Gustavo Miyares, José Castellanos, Regino Ruiz, José Ocantos, Francisco Casas. y José Antonio Ocantos.

El mitin

En los intervalos que dejó libres la lluvia, se llevó a cabo el mitin. A veces el público resistió al agua. Así fueron desfilando por la tribuna el Dr. Rabassa, quien pronunció un sereno y convincente discurso en el que hizo la historia de los partidos políticos de Cuba. También tuvo elogios calurosos para el General Machado. El Dr. Rabassa, a quien sus compobllanos dieron ayer muestras de su aprecio, tuvo párrafos de gran interés para su auditorio y fué muy apiudido.

Hablaron después los señores Pablo Calzadilla, Delfín Darna, de Jaruco, JuanM. de Arriba, Enrique García, Valentín Rivero, José Luis Araoz, Ricardo Checa, el General Machado y el Senador Varona Suárez.

El discurso de Machado

Empezó el General Machado dando las gracias a las damas que a pesar de la inclemencia del tiempo vinieron a demostrarle su adhesión. Y garantizó que él aceptaría el candidato que designe la Asamblea Nacional, sea el que sea, y que trabajará por él, si otro es el designado, con mayor fe que si se tratara de su propia candidatura. "Me importa la Presidencia—dijo— para un liberal, porque el nuestro es el partido de la mayoría y es el que debe gobernar. Y será muy menguado el que haga pactos bochornosos con el adversario si no le es propicia la Asamblea".

"Aspiro a la Presidencia porque aspiro a que la República sea de par y afecto, y si algún día voy a Palacio, allá podrán ir todos los ciudadanos.

"La República ha atravesado períodos de crisis porque los Presidentes han mirado a los adversarios como enemigos.

"Es necesario que en Guanabacoa, como en todo e Rerritorio de la República, los que piensen con Mendieta, igual que los que piensen con Machado, [illegible]

EL ALMA LIBERAL...

(Viene de la pág. PRIMERA).

bierno honrado, capaz de hacer la ventura del país, salido de las urnas por la expresa voluntad de la mayoría del cuerpo electoral.

UNA OPOSICION DECIDIDA A LA REELECCION

Antes de que el coronel Mendieta saliera a sus faenas de colono, quisimos obtener de él unas declaraciones alrededor de la actitud que están asumiendo los elementos liberales de las provincias orientales, cuyo clamor de protesta contra la reelección maldita seguirán las demás provincias, frente al intento del Ejecutivo de llevar a la República al "porfirismo" fatal de una estancia limitada en el poder, de los mismos elementos, bien por la prórroga de poderes, bien por la reelección directa y sin disfraz.

El coronel Mendieta ha hablado a EL HERALDO. Su palabra, como siempre fogosa, llena de virilidad, pletórica de patriotismo, ha respondido a nuestras preguntas en la siguiente forma:

..—¡La reelección!— exclama con gesto de profunda contrariedad. ¡Siempre el mismo triste problema! Sobre el movimiento que se observa entre el liberalismo de las provincias orientales, debo decir que responde a un sentimiento unánime del pueblo cubano. Es el reflejo de un estado general de opinión, el eco de un ¡alerta! dado ante los peligros

Después el coronel Mendieta añade:

..—El Partido Liberal tiene que oponerse a la reelección, por principios, porque su historia le hace contraer este compromiso de honor, porque así está consignado en sus estatutos y porque el Partido Liberal, que es el pueblo cubano, tiene que satisfacer los anhelos generales de renovación. Los poderes tienen indefectiblemente que ser renovados.

LA BANDERA DE LAS RECTIFICACIONES

—El Partido Liberal — agregó después el caudillo, tiene que actuar en estos momentos en beneficio de su mas absoluta cohesión, de su mas fuerte disciplina; tiene que prpender a una campaña franca y decidida, pidiendo al Gobierno rectificaciones sinceras, y su programa tiene que coincidir con el programa forjado "Por la Regeneración de Cuba", por los "Veteranos y Patriotas". Es necesario rectificar y el liberalismo es quien debe exigir virilmente al Gobierno que cambie de ruta y marche por el camino de la rectitud y la honradez.

EL PELIGRO DE LA REELECCION

..—La reelección ,a mi juicio — añade el paladín liberal— envuelve muy serios peligros. La reelección equivale a la desorganización, a la anarquía, al desbordamiento del fraude y la concupiscencia. La reelección, con su cortejo abominable y repelente de impurezas, de claudicaciones bochornosas, de violencias, de usurpación del sufragio, de mixtificación de la ley y el derecho, la reelección, envuelta en un manto rojo de sangre y de dolor, produciría otra vez en nuestro país solo una cosa: ¡La revolución!

Y al decir estas últimas palabras, observamos en la faz del caudillo la convicción obsoluta de un profeta [illegible] que no yerra y el dolor de un patriota que sabe la gravedad de su profecía.

La reelección, además —nos expone Mendieta luego— produciría la bancarrota del Tesoro, porque habría que sostenerla a fuerza de potentes inyecciones de oro; pero aunque se gastasen muchos millones en mover ese carro funesto, el éxito estaría muy lejos de conquistarse, porque tenemos la experiencia en Cuba, de hechos anteriores. Menocal pretendió reelegirse con el oro de las arcas nacionales, y su fracaso no pudo ser mas ruidoso. Sólo después, por la violencia, alcanzó lo que con el oro no había podido obtener.

EL ALMA LIBERAL NO SE VENDE

..Y el reeleccionismo — añadió nuestro ilustre interlocutor—, intentará sobornar con su dinero a los liberales. Pero se equivoca completamente quien piense que el liberalismo es almoneda pública, artículo de mercaderes. ¡No! La reelección podrá comprar algunos espíritus mezquinos, a pobres seres sin ideales y sin conciencia, pero la reelección no podrá comprar el alma liberal, el alma del pueblo cubano. La reelección no tiene oro bastante para comprar al liberalismo, porque el liberalismo no se cotiza a ningún precio, y en esta realidad encontrará el cadáver del continuismo su sepultura.

EL PARTIDO LIBERAL TIENE QUE TRIUNFAR

El Coronel Mendieta hizo una pausa en sus exaltadas manifestaciones. Luego añadió, solemne: El partido Liberal tiene que triunfar, porque se encuentra en las mejores condiciones de conseguir el triunfo. Cualquiera que sea el candidato liberal —que no sea un candidato reeleccionista— dará la victoria al partido porque hoy el pueblo liberal ha crecido, se ha multiplicado, es la mayoría mas efectiva que haya existido nunca en el cuerpo electoral.

EL DERECHO MORAL QUE LE PRIVA A ZAYAS DE REELEGIRSE

El coronel Mendieta nos pidió le perdonáramos en atención a que estaba próximo a tomar el tren, que no fuese mas explícito en sus declaraciones; pero aun antes de partir para su colonia de Cunagua, nos dijo:

—Zayas tiene el derecho constitucional a intentar reelegirse; pero le falta otro derecho para pretender la continuación en el poder: es el derecho moral. Y como ese derecho, el primordial, le falta, la reelección sería algo arbitrario, un engendro monstruoso, un producto espúreo de la insidia, del fraude y la violencia, con la ayuda de los cuales es como únicamente se impondría ese designio horrendo; pero a esta imposición, el pueblo respondería con la revolución indudablemente. El dilema está planteado de nuevo en la conciencia nacional. Sería criminal querer desconocer que la solución de uno de sus dos términos es ineludible: O no reelección o revolución inevitable.

..Tales son las rotundas levantadas y patrióticas declaraciones hechas a EL HERALDO por el coronel Mendieta

Agua Mineral Natural de
VITTEL
GRANDE SOURCE
GOTA - ARENILLAS - DIABETES - ARTRITISMO - FORMATEINE COTOSO
Exíjase esta Marca

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

EL DR. ZAYAS RENUNCIARA A REELEGIRSE

En una Entrevista con Distinguidos Elementos del Mundo de las Finanzas, el Jefe del Estado Escuchó muy Amargas Verdades, que le Hicieron Palidecer y le Obligaron a Callar

El doctor Zayas recibió hace breves días una interesante visita: la de dos personas que pertenecen al mundo de las finanzas y se preocupan de las cosas que ocurren a diario en el mundo de los políticos.

En son de consejo, uno de los visitantes declaró que la campaña veteranista revestía importancia y era ya la hora de realizar actos de concordia, de justicia, de reparación moral, que la dejarán satisfecha y en condiciones de disolverse o, a lo menos, de cambiar el tono y el "modus operandi".

El doctor Zayas escuchó con calma al banquero (nos parece que se trata de un banquero) y, seguro del éxito hízole esta pregunta:

—Bien. Yo estoy dispuesto. Pero ¿dígame usted que acto cree que puedo realizar yo que complazca, de ese modo, a los Veteranos y Patriotas?

El banquero no quiso irse por las ramas y contestó al Presidente en crudo:

—Por ejemplo: una declaración solemne de usted rehusando la reelección. Yo no he hablado con los jefes del movimiento, pero imagino que si usted desiste en serio de reelegirse, el país y los Veteranos y Patriotas recobrarán la calma y habrá paz y orden en la República.

El lector sabe bien que el Presidente no se da cuenta exacta de las circunstancias que lo rodean, y suele hacer excursiones largas y lastimosas por los cerros de Ubeda.

Creyendo que el banquero desafinaba le observó:

—De manera, estimado señor, que si yo me decidiera a no aceptar mi reelección, los Veteranos y Patriotas dejarían de romper lanzas por la honradez, no les preocuparía más la ley de Loterías, y la Ley Tarafa dejaría de ser monstruosa...

D. Alfredo supuso que a tanta lógica no había respuesta posible; y nerviosamente saboreó su victoria...

El banquero, después de una breve pausa, adujo:

—Verá usted, señor Presidente. Yo hablo por los rumores que corren y por las referencias de amigos míos que suelen charlar con los jefes del movimiento. Me parece, me ha parecido desde el primer día, que la piedra central de la protesta es la reelección; y si usted quitara esa piedra la protesta perdería uno de sus objetivos primordiales. Todo lo que la Asociación de Veteranos y Patriotas quiere suprimir del pasado, y evitar del futuro, es obra ya hecha por su gobierno, o que su gobierno se prepara a realizar, en el porvenir, si usted, en efecto se reelige. Naturalmente, la garantía que usted le ofreciera de no presentarse a la reelección haríala reaccionar conforme a, este razonamiento: al Dr. Zayas y a sus colaboradores no les quedan ya más que diez y ocho meses de gobierno; el 20 de mayo de 1925 caerá para siempre el régimen concupiscente. No se trata, pues, de una esperanza sino una realidad. Y el camino más corto para reivindicar al país de todo el daño que ha recibido, y del que pretenden hacerle aún, los actuales gobernantes, no es otro que el de una fuerte propaganda de regeneración social, política y económica, que lleve al poder a un grupo de hombres honrados, inteligentes, laboriosos, patriotas, capaces de borrar de la faz de la República el último vestigio de todas las manchas con que la corrupción se ha complacido en humillarla.

Nada de esto fué del agrado del Presidente de la República. Se nos informa también que nada hizo por disimular su contrariedad. Y limitóse a ponerle punto al diálogo con un rasgo de cólera:

—No estoy dispuesto a complacer a los Veteranos y Patriotas haciendo renuncia de mi reelección. Créame usted, no les temo.

LOS MAESTROS CLAMAN CONTRA EL ESPECTACULO DE LAS "CONGAS"

HAN PEDIDO A ITURRALDE QUE SUPRIMA LOS BAILES AFRICANOS POR LAS CALLES

Se Organiza un Homenaje en Honor del Dr. González Manet

La "Asociación Nacional de Maestros" ha tomado el acuerdo de actuar cerca del Sr. Secretario de Gobernación a fin de que se suprima el espectáculo que ofrecen las calles los grupos políticos, en cuyas fiestas se organizan bailes africanos, al son de la "conga" y otras músicas análogas.

Declaran los maestros que este espectáculo callejero es un atentado a la moral y a la decencia y que lesiona el concepto de pueblo culto a que debemos aspirar. Agregan que muchos niños se suman a estos bailes callejeros deprimentes e inmorales, y otros los contemplan recibiendo un ejemplo qué puede ser corruptos para sus inclinaciones.

Por todas estas razones, la "Asociación Nacional de Maestros" se ha dirigido al Secretario de Gobernación para que dicte un decreto suprimiendo la "conga" y otros bailes análogos en la vía pública.

HOMENAJE AL DR. GONZALEZ MANET

También la "Asociación Nacional de Maestros" en su última sesión tomó el acuerdo de organizar un homenaje al actual Secretario de Instrucción Pública, Dr. Eduardo González Manet.

La idea de este homenaje del Magisterio al Dr. González Manet se agitaba desde hacía tiempo, pues el actual Secretario de Instrucción Pública viene actuando de una manera intensa en favor de los maestros y de la instrucción en general, con indudable acierto y sorteando hábilmente las dificultades que en su labor se le presentan.

Apenas circulado el acuerdo de realizar ese homenaje, de todas partes de la nación se han recibido adhesiones al mismo.

El homenaje consistirá en un almuerzo campestre que tendrá efecto en el próximo mes de Diciembre, concurriendo al mismo representaciones de los Distritos Escolares de la República.

Ayer empezó otra venta especial en nuestro Departamento de Caballeros.

Sólo por tres días.

Es de finas camisas de seda. De la propia seda el cuello.

Durante los tres días de venta especial—ayer, hoy y mañana martes—venderemos estas magníficas camisas a $8.75.

Después se marcarán nuevamente a su precio primitivo.

...nífe... usa... ella... table, ...pecial... sean".

...ayer—, a fin de que al ...Nstros reconozcan todos en ...ntenido de verdad indubi... ...anunciaremos ventas es... ...cuando rigurosamente lo

Así serán nuestras ventas especiales en el nuevo período de **El Encanto.**

Ayer anunciamos una que finaliza el lunes.

EL TRAFICO EN J. DEL MONTE VA A SER ALIGERADO

LA CONGESTION EXISTENTE OCASIONA NO POCOS MALES AL COMERCIO Y AL PUEBLO

Se Trata de Conseguir que la Nueva Vía que se Abra Tenga Salida por Concha

Los propietarios y vecinos de la inmensa y populosa barriada de Jesús del Monte están organizando una petición general, a fin de que se resuelva por la Secretaría de Obras Públicas el grave problema de la congestión del tráfico en aquel barrio. En realidad el tránsito en Jesús del Monte resulta algo insoportable en la forma en que hoy se realiza. Por fuerza la congestión de esa calzada es permanente, prolongándose un viaje por ella de una manera desesperante.

En el Puente de Agua Dulce y frente al Mercado Unico, el tráfico sufre interrupciones frecuentes, pues a esos lugares afluyen todos los vehículos para salir de Jesús del Monte, ocasionando una situación que cada día es más grave y entorpecedora.

El barrio de Jesús del Monte, a pesar de su importancia y de ser el lugar de acceso a la ciudad de gran parte de la provincia, no tiene otra vía de comunicación y salida y entrada con el centro de la ciudad, que la calzada de su nombre. El problema de la congestión del tráfico en esa vía es viejo, pero últimamente, con la instalación de Mercado Unico en la Calzada de Vives, se ha hecho más intenso.

UNA NUEVA VIA DE POCO COSTO

Desde hace doce años se han realizado estudios, se han hecho proyectos y se han votado créditos suculentos para hacer una nueva vía en los barrios del Sur; pero hasta esta fecha la nueva vía no ha tenido efectividad, a pesar de haberse realizado muchos trabajos con ese fin, trabajos de papel y gastos sin utilidad.

Podría solucionarse esta situación, según exponen los vecinos y propietarios de Jesús del Monte, realizando la pavimentación de la Avenida del Porvenir desde la calle de Dolores hasta Luyanó y Concha, y reparando el pavimento de la Avenida de Acosta. Por esas dos avenidas podrían desviarse las tres quintas partes del tráfico de la Calzada de Jesús del Monte, resolviendo así el problema de la congestión.

Estas obras podrían realizarse con poco costo, y su resultado sería milagroso, captándose sus autores la gratitud de millares de vecinos.

LAS CALLES DE FIGURAS Y FABRICA

Todos los Secretarios que han pasado por Obras Públicas, y los Ingenieros Jefes de la Ciudad, han considerado de suma importancia esta vía y hasta el actual Secretario dió órdenes de sacar a subasta el arreglo de la pavimentación de las calles de Fábrica y Figuras para dar salida al tráfico de las calzadas de Concha y Vives; pero la subasta se ha suspendido y el intento no ha pasado de tal, continuando dichas calles en mal estado. la Avenida de Porvenir sin pavimentación y la congestión de vehículos en los Cuatro Caminos, Puente de Agua Dulce y Calzadas del Monte, Cristina y 10 de Octubre.

EL TRANSPORTE ES MUY DIFICIL

Este problema afecta no solo al tráfico de vehículos. Los tranvías, donde viaja el pueblo, sufren con esta congestión grandes retrasos. Los empleados de todas clases que tienen que usar los tranvías, se ven la mayor parte de los días, demorados en sus horas de entrada, por culpa de este mal.

En la barriada de Jesús del Monte especialmente, la creación de una nueva vía de tránsito público, es una necesidad que debe ser atendida con toda urgencia por la Secretaría de Obras Públicas.

(Viene de la pág. PRIMERA).

Vento, destruir la cañería de comunicación de agua con la Habana y quemar un ingenio de propietario extranjero, sembrando en una noche el pánico, para dar origen a las protestas de los perjudicados...

El repórter, ante los terribles anuncios hace un gesto de asombro. Sin embargo, nuestro comunicante prosigue sin dar importancia a nuestra alarma:

—Pero eso preocupa muy poco al Dr. Zayas, porque el Presidente tiene tomadas todas las avenidas; está al cabo de lo que se trama y sabe como cortarlo. Si ocurriera cualquier atentado a la paz pública cualquier desmán contra la propiedad extranjera, el gobierno no habría de vacilar en los medios que pondría en práctica, porque ya los tiene estudiados; pero son de un radicalismo tan tremendo, que si los conjurados para llevar esas acciones extremas a la práctica los conocieran, vacilarían en lanzarse a la aventura...

—¿Entonces Zayas cree que se trata efectivamente de una aventura?

—Hombre, ¿qué duda cabe? Los veteranos y patriotas han estado, según piensa Zayas, desacertados en los trabajos que han venido realizando en los Estados Unidos, porque esos trabajos han anulado precisamente la figura del único jefe indiscutible que tiene ese movimiento: el Gral. García Vélez, a tal grado, que los planes que se propone desenvolver próximamente en Cuba el elemento que desde allí los ayudaría, llevan por delante esta consigna: "Unicamente se debe reconocer la autoridad del señor Castillo Pokorny".

El repórter se permite sonreir, incrédulo. Pero su informante reafirma:

—Cauto le digo es rigurosamente exacto.

Y luego agrega:

—Zayas sabe que no puede contar con la amistad del Gral. Crowder, pero sabe también que lo ha derrotado. Por lo menos, Zayas estima que el embajador no goza en Washington de la misma privanza que antes y el nuevo Presidente de los Estados Unidos lo ha invitado a que se ciña a su papel diplomático. Esto ha disgustado extraordinariamente a Crowder, que quería venir a apretarle las clavijas al doctor Zayas.

—¿Y cómo pudo obtener el Presidente Zayas ese cambio?

—Muy sencillamente, haciendo actuar en los Estados Unidos intereses americanos radicados en Cuba a quienes esta situación perjudica. Los mismos americanos que ven los peligros que se ciernen sobre las actividades de la zafra venidera; que no pueden desenvolver sus negocios como antes; que temen a una revolución en Cuba, son los que han denunciado las graves contingencias de esta situación y la coresponsabilidad que al Gral. Crowder pudiera caberle, según esos compatriotas suyos al habla con el Gobierno cubano, en la agitación patriótico-veteranista. Desde luego el Gobierno de Mr. Coolidge no acepta ese papel ante la historia y frente al Continente, principalmente después de lo ocurrido en Chile, y ha desaprobado la conducta de Crowder. Tanto es así, que hace pocos días que en Palacio se recibió la extraña pregunta del Gobierno Americano, de si el Embajador Mister Crowder seguía siendo persona grata.

—¿Y qué ha respondido el Presidente?

—Pues Zayas se ha limitado a tomarse el máximum de los días que el protocolo señala para responder. Todavía no ha respondido. Eso significa algo, pero lo más probable es que diga que sí porque si Crowder viene sin facultades ilimitadas, cree que podrá serle menos perjudicial que otro cualquiera, porque sus informes adversos al Gobierno cubano, los estimará el Gobierno de Washington como consecuencia de su enemistad personal con nuestro presidente, y así éste vivirá tranquilo y dichoso, sin temor a memoranda ni notas enojosas.

A Zayas se le ha dicho que este es un movimiento político hecho para arrancarle la promesa de que no irá a la reelección. Pero él asegura que no lo cree, y contesta cuando se le habla de esto:

—De eso saldrá el Partido Anexionista.

El repórter no responde, pero piensa: Se sigue cultivando el nacionalismo de "camouflage", para ahogar con él toda protesta cívica contra la corrupción administrativa.

Las declaraciones del amigo del Presidente, que se repiten de boca en boca entre los elementos oficiales, no tienen, seguramente, otro propósito.

Evidentemente la política del avestruz es la única que se le ocurre en estos momentos a los prohombres de esta desastrosa situación.

No es Júpiter el que los ciega... son ellos mismos.

Agua Mineral Natural de
VITTEL
GRANDE SOURCE

Exíjase esta Marca
GOTA - ARENILLAS - DIABETES - ARTRITISMO - REUMATISMO GOTOSO
Agua de Régimen para los Artríticos :: De venta en todas las Farmacias, Droguerías
Agente: Edgar DESCAMPS - Apartado 1.088 - Villegas 119-121 - HABANA

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

SOCIALES

Boda Elegante.

Evangelina Alonso—culta, distinguida, gentil hija del señor subdirector de "El Mundo" Eduardo Alonso—ha contraído matrimonio con el señor Manuel Viñas del Castillo.

En la más absoluta intimidad se verificó la ceremonia nupcial en la que actuaron como padrinos el padre de la linda "fiancée" y la respetable dama Concepción del Castillo.

Firmaron el acta matrimonial en calidad de testigos por los desposados los señores Jesús Clark, Cándido Hoyos, Oscar Bonachea y el popular empresario teatral Ramiro de la Presa.

A Evangelina Alonso de Viñas y al señor Manuel Viñas enviamos nuestros votos por su felicidad.

En la Legación de Francia.

En la sede de la Legación de Francia—cuyas paredes adornan gobelinos fastuosos y cuadros admirables pintados por manos maestras—se ha celebrado una ceremonia sencilla, interesante.

Su Señoría Henri Aymée-Martín hizo entrega oficial de la valiosa condecoración de la "Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise" a nuestro distinguido amigo Julián Juelle, joven de relevantes méritos, "leader" entusiasta de la colonia lionesa en nuestra ciudad.

El culto diplomático felicitó efusivamente al señor Juelle por la alta distinción alcanzada en mérito a sus valiosos servicios prestados durante la guerra mundial.

Nuestra cordial enhorabuena.

MIGUEL BAGUER.

Ayer...

Ayef celebró sus días Ernestina Cabrera, la interesante viuda de Fernández de Velasco, recibiendo con tal motivo infinidad de felicitaciones de la alta sociedad habanera.

Reiteramos a nuestra distinguida amiga nuestros votos por su ventura.

Restablecida.

Teresa Rovirosa de Uribarri, dama que goza de grandes simpatías en los principales círculos sociales, se encuentra restablecida de la operación quirúrgica sufrida a manos del doctor Agustín Varona y González del Valle.

Muy reconocida se siente la señora de Uribarri al alto personal de la casa de salud del "Centro Asturiano" que la colmó de infinitos cuidados.

Enhorabuena.

Traslado.

El señor Salvador Fondón y su bella esposa Carmelina Laurrieta se han instalado en la casa calle 25 entre G y H, en el "faubourg" del Vedado.

Prosperidades.

Homenaje.

"Papaito" Torroella—figura simpática en nuestros círculos artísticos—será objeto de un homenaje esta noche en el elegante teatro "Capitolio".

Tomarán parte en dicha fiesta teatral los conocidos artistas Blanca Becerra, Hortensia Valerón, Eloísa Trías, Pepe del Campo y Mariano Meléndez.

El homenaje dará comienzo a las nueve y media de la noche.

Noche de gala en el "Capitolio".

En "Martí"...

En el frívolo coliseo "Martí" se representarán las siguientes aplaudidas obras: "La Montería", "Lysistrata" y "La Liga de Naciones". Esta última es una brillante producción de Ernesto Lecuona y Mario Vitoria. En el transcurso de sus diversas escenas desfilan triunfalmente las hermosas vice-tiples, plenas de gracia y encantamiento.

Gustavo Rey.

Nuestro distinguido compañero en las lides nobles del periodismo Gustavo Rey, ha reanudado sus labores desde ayer.

Enviamos nuestra enhorabuena al atildado autor de "Perfil del día", a quien admiramos devotamente.

Scarpetta.

Jesús González Scarpetta, el exquisito y talentoso "Bradomín"—compañero de redacción a quien profesamos sincero afecto—mejora rápidamente en la casa de salud de la "Asociación de Dependientes".

Deseamos al leal compañero un total restablecimiento.

Inauguración.

El gran circo "Santos y Artigas" se inaugurará el próximo viernes por la noche en el teatro "Payret". El jueves por la tarde se efectuará una hermosa cabalgata que recorrerá las principales calles de la ciudad, como un heraldo del magno acontecimiento social.

La sociedad habanera en pleno asistirá esa noche al rojo coliseo a presenciar los admirables números ecuestres.

M. B.

Medias



Hablar de exposiciones de trajes y vestidos y no dedicar unas líneas a la Sección de Medias nos parece cosa improcedente.

Y más ahora que contamos ya con el surtido completo de medias de seda —pie francés— en los colores propios para la estación: plata, topo, cielo, rosa, paja, **nattiere,** violeta de Parma, **evequé,** rosa de China, rojo **Ponceau, lie de vin,** nilo, pavo real, tabaco, **mordoré,** Habana, oro, castor, resedá, **dóme,** rosa antigua, marino, cocoa, blanco, negro...

TELAS NUEVAS

Entre las telas llegadas el último sábado, vino una cuantiosa colección de sedas negras; del fabricante francés universalmente conocido por el honroso apelativo de "El Mago de los Tintes".

Título que obtuvo consagrando la vida entera a la persecución de un ideal.

Los géneros de sus telares —especialmente los negros— son, reconocidamente, insuperables.

Recibimos:

Crepe de China, muchas calidades, desde la de $1.50 hasta la de $6.00 la vara.

Charmeuse-moaré, charmeuse-faya, charmeuse francés, charmeuse brocado, crepe-satín, crepe-libérty, fiat-crepé y crepé Mongol.

Negros todos.

El crepé Mongol y el charmeuse brocado vinieron también en completa carta de colores.

Sin faltar la poética tonalidad **Azul pensativo de los cielos.**

DE LA EXPOSICION

—¿Ha visto usted la exposición de los pisos altos? —preguntamos a una muy distinguida dama que sorprendemos, infraganti, en su diversión favorita —su terrible manía, dice ella— : seleccionando las últimas creaciones de perfumería.

—Si — corresponde amable— pensiles granadinos parecen los salones con tanta planta bonita y flores fragantes.

—Muchísimas gracias en nombre del Jardín EL CLAVEL, a quien corresponden todos esos honores; pero, para nuestros modelos ¿no hay un elogio?

—Lo he tributado ya de la mas sincera y elocuente manera. Y nos contaba como, habiendo venido "a ver", no pudo resistir la tentación de aquella toaleta verde ruso...

A la Sección de Sombreros debese una gran parte de la brillantez alcanzada por esta nuestra exposición.

Preciosos, gentiles y novísimos son, los modelos que presentamos; ideacciones de Flora, Blanchot, Vivet, Agnes, Lewis y Marson; en una palabra, el último dictado de la Moda.

Grandes sombreros adornados sobramente y pequeñas y airosas **cloches;** para todos los usos, para todas las ocasiones.

Para mejor aquilatar el mérito de nuestros vestidos, valímosnos del ardid de presentar muchos de ellos sin rótulo que denunciara la procedencia.

¡Hermoso y justiciero triunfo! Dos creaciones, de Lanvin y de Patou respectivamente, eran blanco de todas las miradas y objeto de todas las celebraciones, pese a nuestro empeño de ocultar su verdadera paternidad.

¿Qué mejor elogio al talento creador de esos dos magos del corte?

¡Y qué demostración del gusto, del refinamiento, del sentido estético de nuestra clientela! (sinónimo de: nuestra sociedad).

El cuarto piso —el piso de los niños— revelonos una grata noticia; muchas personas aseguraron que no existe en la Habana una colección de trajes para niñas y jovencitas como la que nosotros presentamos.

—¿Sigue mañana la exposición?

—Forzosamente; esa pregunta que se nos hace continuamente parece indicar un deseo y, a eso estamos, a complacer.

MERAS, RICO Y CIA.

Estos comerciantes (de Galiano, 117) nos han cedido los muebles que exhibimos en una de las vidrieras de la calle San Rafael.

Conste así.

ALMACENES FIN DE SIGLO

EN EL MEDROSO SILENCIO DE UNA CARRETERA, UN FANTASMA AULLABA DE MODO SINIESTRO A LAS SOMBRAS DE LA NOCHE

Antes de su aparición, sin embargo, los cacos robaban a diario los materiales de una casa

Como un sereno original y valeroso surgió la extraña y rara visión fantasmal...

El fantasma logró lo que no se había conseguido antes: que los robos cesaran acto seguido

Desde hace muchos días, entre los chauffeurs que hacen carreras entre Marianao y la Habana se ha venido diciendo que en la carretera cerca del paradero de Columbia, "aparecía un fantasma". La noticia, fantasmal no ha asustado a nadie porque esas apariciones a media noche: ya se sabe que son malhechores que quieren alejar a los timoratos para realizar alguna fechoría, o tenorios de arrabal que tratan de impresionar a los buenos vecinos para que no les estorben en sus correrías amorosas.

De todos modos la noticia fué un incentivo para los noctámbulos que hacen sus correrías por el camino que conduce a los cabarets enclavados en los dominios de Baldomaro Acosta. En pocos días, la carretera se vió más transitada que nunca por los curiosos que deseaban "ver el fantasma".

UNA CARAVANA DE CURIOSOS NOCTAMBULOS

Todas las noches en caravana pintoresca salían los trasnochadores hacia el lugar por donde se decía que aparecía el "fantasma". El lugar está situado en los alrededores del terreno donde la congregación de Jesuítas está levantando un soberbio edificio para el colegio de Belén, a poca distancia del paradero de Columbia y a la izquierda de la carretera. Es un sitio solitario, oscuro, con unas cuantas casas desperdigadas, donde las calles están

Desde hace muchos días, entre los chauffeurs que hacen carreras entre Marianao y la Habana se ha venido diciendo que en la carretera cerca del paradero de Columbia, "aparecía un fantasma". La noticia, fantasmal no ha asustado a nadie porque esas apariciones a media noche: ya se sabe que son malhechores que quieren alejar a los timoratos para realizar alguna fechoría, o tenorios de arrabal que tratan de impresionar a los buenos vecinos para que no les estorben en sus correrías amorosas.

De todos modos la noticia fué un incentivo para los noctámbulos que hacen sus correrías por el camino que conduce a los cabarets enclavados en los dominios de Baldomaro Acosta. En pocos días, la carretera se vió más transitada que nunca por los curiosos que deseaban "ver el fantasma".

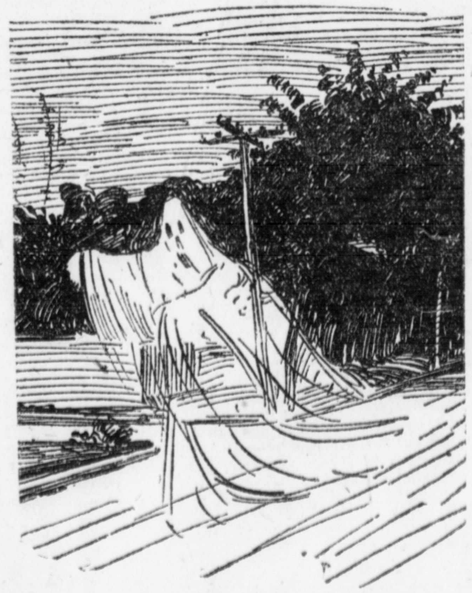
UNA CARAVANA DE CURIOSOS NOCTAMBULOS

Todas las noches en caravana pintoresca salían los trasnochadores hacia el lugar por donde se decía que aparecía el "fantasma". El lugar está situado en los alrededores del terreno donde la congregación de Jesuítas está levantando un soberbio edificio para el colegio de Belén, a poca distancia del paradero de Columbia y a la izquierda de la carretera. Es un sitio solitario, oscuro, con unas cuantas casas desperdigadas, donde las calles están

Pero la noticia de la aparición nocturna se extendió. Llegó a la Habana y a Marianao y los desocupados hicieron un alto en sus correrías nocturnas para presenciar el el extraño espectáculo. Los chauffeurs con frecuencia oían dar esta orden a los pasajeros:

—Lléveme a ver el "fantasma".

Y allá se iban los "totingos", aligerados, rumbo a la carretera con su impávido pasajero, amigo de los



aspectos fantasmales y ku-klux-klanescos.

Algunos, llenos de intrepidez y de ron extrajeron su pavonado Smith y al divisar algo que creyeron era el fantasma de aquellas soledades, dispararon sobre él. Desde luego que nunca hicieron blanco y esto contribuyó a aumentar el prestigio del misterioso rondador.

LA POLICIA ACLARO EL CASO

La manera de acabar con el fantasma se d'scutía en los corrillos. Unos deseaban abatir de un garrotazo el espectro, que sabían era un hombre como otro cualquiera; otros, que hacían gala de buena puntería querían solamente probar su revólver tomándolo por blanco. La policía de Marianao, para terminar estas correrías, intervino en el asunto. Una noche, dos vigilantes,

---

SE CIERNE SOBRE EL VECINDARIO EL HORRIBLE PELIGRO DE UNA EPIDEMIA

LOS ANIMALES MUERTOS, LOS DESPERDICIOS DE LOS HOSPITALES Y OTRAS INMUNDICIAS, QUEDARAN DESDE EL DIA 20 ABANDONADOS EN MITAD DE LAS CALLES

El Ayuntamiento, a Pesar de sus Cuantiosos Ingresos, no Paga a los Contratistas de Esos Servicios, Desde Junio y se Hace el Sordo Ante sus Justos Apremios

Un grave asunto ha sido planteado ayer ante el Director de Sanidad, al advertirse la necesidad de que se adopten las medidas procedentes para la salud pública en la Habana de la falta de recogida de los animales Municipio para que les pagara la consignación del servicio que prestan, y que no les era posible sin ser pagados, sufragar los gastos del crematorio y recogida.



HOY

SEGUNDA EXPOSICION DE MODELOS FRANCESES DE INVIERNO.

VESTIDOS DE CALLE Y

Noticias del Puerto

FALLECIO EL CAPITAN DEL SANTA TERESA

Ayer falleció en un hospital de esta ciudad a donde había ingresado pocas horas antes el Capitán Herbert Selby Edwards, que mandaba el vapor de bandera inglesa Santa Theresa" de la consignación de la finca Duffau Comercial.

La muerte del mencionado marino inglés se debe a un síncope cardiaco.

Posiblemente, el cadáver será embarcado a Inglaterra.

EL "IVERNIA"

Con un cargamento de papas ha llegado de St. John el vapor noruego "Ivernia".

EL "ESTRADA PALMA"

El ferry Estrada Palma ha llegado de Key West, con 26 wagones de carga general.

VAPORES QUE SE ESPERAN

Los siguientes vapores se esperan esta semana, el Excelsior de New Orleans, el To Tonger de San [illegible], el "Cuba" de Veracruz, el "S[illegible]dll" de Newcastleel Corning de l[illegible] EE. UU., el Hadorsler de Mobila, el Cárdenas de New Orleans, el Abangarez de New Orleans, el Orizaba de Nueva York.

EL "CORNING"

Este vapor tanque petrolero llegó al atardecer de ayuer quedando para ser despachado en la mañana de hoy.