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

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May 27, 1925 (Afternoon)
May 28th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - May 27, 1925.

Gonzalez Besuville continues to publish the confidential cablegrams which Minister Cespedes sent to Secretary of State Desvernine in April, 1921. - The cablegram quoted and commented upon in this article refers to General Gomez' request to the Cuban Legation in Washington to obtain an interview with the President of the United States, and Cespedes' refusal to act unless he received specific instructions from Habana.

The personnel of the Secret Police is being totally renewed. The following dismissals were decreed yesterday: Assistant Inspectors Pompilio Ramos, Angel Corujedo, Leandro Sousa and Andrés Morales; and Detectives Ignacio Falero, José J. Rosado, Emilio Casi and Bienvenido Alfonso.

Celso Cuellar del Rio will lose the Presidency of the Municipal and of the National Executive Committees of the Popular Party, because he failed to vote at the last election and has been stricken off the electoral register. Having lost his condition as elector, he has no right to act as President of said Committees.

Jose Izquierdo, who was recently appointed for the office of Captain of the Port, has taken possession of his new post. He proposes to introduce many important reforms in his Department.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Liberal Party will visit President Machado today, to express the desires of said Committee of cooperating in the work of moralization of the new Government.

There is a deficit of $47,000.00 in the office of the Paymaster of the Department of Agriculture. Administrative proceedings have been instituted to determine responsibilities.

EL HERALDO - May 27, 1925.

An important conference was held yesterday at the office of the Secretary of ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Justice, Barraqué, at which the following were present: The Correctional Judges and Judges of Instruction of Habana, the Prosecuting Attorneys of the Audiencia and of the Supreme Court, and the Secretary of the Interior. This conference was held at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, Zayas Bazan to adopt certain resolutions in connection with the campaign undertaken against vice and corruption, and especially for the restriction of protitution. The Secretary of the Interior recommended that severe punishments be inflicted to all transgressors of the law.

A contraband of 1,500 pounds of opium was seized in the port of Habana. The boxes containing the opium were imbedded in the walls of safes imported from Germany. The Agent of the "Hamburg-American Line" is is said to be implicated in this contraband. The Consuls of the United States and of England are credited with having cooperated in the discovery of this contraband which came on board the Steamship "Antioquia" arriving on May 17th.

Text of a letter from Mr. L. S. Rowe to Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes congratulating him on his re-appointment to the office of Secretary of State, and stating that he is one of the best quallified men for the post. The letter also states: "The success of your task in the past assures a brilliant outlook for the development of the diplomatic relations of your country...."

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Communication addressed by the Prosecuting Attorney of the Audiencia of Habana to the Prosecuting Attorney of the Supreme Court, requesting that an investigation of his conduct be ordered, in connection with the decision of the Audiencia in the matter of the appeal against a resolution of the Debt C ommission; which decision has been bitterly combated by Heraldo de Cuba."

LA DISCUSION - May 27, 1925.

EDITORIAL commenting very favorably upon the signing of the Treaty of Extradition between Cuba and Mexico, and praising the actions of Dr. Cespedes at the head of the Department of State.

LA PRENSA - May 27, 1925.

EDITORIAL favorably commenting upon the cooperation offered by the Conservative members of Congress to the work of Government of General Machado.

One more fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred yesterday in Habana. This is the fourth death within a short space of time. The boy Fernando Lainz Bailon had contracted the disease shortly after his arrival from Santander, Spain.

LA NOCHE - May 27, 1925.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Liberal Party in the House of Representatives, visited President Machado to-day. The visitors expressed to General Machado that the Committee had adopted the resolution yesterday of paying a visit of courtesy to ~~xxxxx~~ him, and of offering him their cooperation and help for the development of the program of the new Government, especially in connection with the project of Budget for the coming fiscal year. Machado thanked them for all this, and added that he would faithfully carry out the program which he had promised to the country. With respect to his political attitude, he said that he would act perfectly in accord with the Liberal and Popular Parties, and that the future of the Liberals depended from their own unity and discipline. Finally, General Machado requested the amendment of the Constitution, because he would never run for a second term; that he would send several messages to Congress regarding this question, and also regarding the modifications which should be made in the Budget. He also expressed his opinion that the Civil Service Law should not be held in suspense, as this would be very detrimental to Public Administration.

EL MUNDO - May 28, 1925.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the fact that this paper was right in combating the policy of lavish waste of the las Administration, the consequences of which are being felt at present. It has been found that many Departments were overdrawn in their appropriations, and the article ven states that it will be very difficult to meet the obligations of the present month of May. The total amount overdrawn by the different Departments of the Government is said to amount to about TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Liberal Party in the Senate, has adopted the following resolutions: (1) Not to vote in favor of any petition of urgency; (2) Not to vote, during the present legislature, any law entailing an expenditure, unless the Parliamentary Committee previously resolves to do so; (3) That Dr. Cortina request an audience with the President of the Republic, in order that the fourteen Senators who constitute the majority in the Senate may visit him, and exchange views with

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him with respect to the plans of the Government. -- In connection with this last resolution, one of the Senators said that the idea was to pay a visit of courtesy to the President, and at the same time to offer ~~it~~ him the cooperation of the Senate, in a harmonious and effective manner, for the proper development of the plans of the Government, thereby giving a proof of the identification and cordiality existing between Congress and the Executive.

The Secretary of War and Navy, Dr. Iturralde, will act as Secretary of Agriculture during the absence of Mr. Andres Pereira to whom a leave of absence of two months has been granted.

Circular issued by the President of the Supreme Court, Dr. Gutierrez Quiros, to the Presidents of Audiencias, asking for the cooperation of all the members of the Judicary for the moralization of that important branch of the Government.

President Machado has vetoed fourteen Bills granting pensions which had been passed by Congress.

News item stating that ex President Zayas will sail for the United States on June 10th.

Secretary of Agriculture, Andres Pereira will sail for the United States tomorrow.

General Menocal and his wife paid a visit of Courtesy to President Machado and his wife, yesterday.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - May 28, 1925.

Second article by Ramiro Guerra, commenting upon the deficiencies in the administration of Public Instruction. Favoritism and politics have been enthroned in this branch of the Administration. The Kindergarten teachers prefer to live in Habana. The Kindergarten schools are distributed as follows: Province of Habana, 105; Santa Clara, 42; Matanzas, 28; Oriente, 25; Pinar del Rio, 17, and Camaguey 8.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at an Assembly of Congressmen of the National Conservative Party, Emilio Sardiñas publishes a call to a meeting of all the lawyers belonging to said Party who may wish to lend their professional services for the purpose of defending the Conservative employees who are rendering honest services to the Administration against any dismissals which may be unjustly decreed by the Government.

EDITORIAL very favorably commenting upon the campaign initiated by the Secretary of the Interior against gambling, prostitution and the use of narcotic drugs.

The fraud committed in the office of the Paymaster of the Department of Agriculture, amounts to $114,620.00 according to the books of said Department. The arrest of the Paymaster Jose J. Tovar has not yet been effected.

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May 28, 1925 (Afternoon)
May 29th (Morning and Afternoon)
May 30th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - May 28th.

This paper quotes one of the Decrees signed by President Zayas shortly before leaving the Presidency, and comments upon it in a very unfavorable manner. This Decree refers to an appropriation of $250,000.00 to "reinforce" certain items of the Department of Public Works.

Rafael Sanchez Aballi, recently appointed to the office of Cuban Ambassador in Washington, and his wife, were seriously hurt in an automobile accident last night.

EL HERALDO - May 28, 1925.

A large group of Liberal Congressmen held a conference with President Machado yesterday. The group was presided by Mr. Claret. They exchanged view with the President concerning important matters now pending, such as the approval of the Law of Budget, the suspension of the Civil Service Law, and the removal of public employees. The members of Congress promised to lend their cooperation and aid for the fulfillment of Machado's program. The President informed them that the additions to the Budget would be sent to the House next week, expressing the hopes that Congress would approve the same for the more efficient development of the Administration. He also said that he was not in favor of the suspension of the Civil Service Law, because his purpose was to respect the efficient and honest employees; but that energetic measures should be adopted against those who were not honest or competent. General Machado said that the Mendietists should not be persecuted, and that they should be treated as members of the Liberal Party.....

Dr. Heliodoro Gil has ratified before the Supreme Court the criminal complaint filed against Dr. Alfredo Zayas for the malversation of eight million dollars. Accusations are also made against the ex Secretaries of Public Works and the Treasury, and other officials of the last Administration. $641,000.00 were paid in one month for warks of dredging; but in order to do the work represented by that sum, at the rate of 80 cents per cubic meter, with the two dredges now existing, a period of at least four years would have been required. Orders of Advance amounting to $3.000,000.00 remained unpaid, but they serve to prove the crimes committed.

Cable despatch from Washington: "It is affirmed that the next Pan-American Conferences will be held in Habana in 1928. This declaration was made by Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling after conferring with Government officials. He said that the new Government of Cuba would probably accede to this honor for Cuba. He also said: 'Cuba has no special problems to present at the Conference, but it wishes to send invitations to the same and to give all possible assistance to other nations. There is a project to appoint a Commission of Ambassadors next Winter, for the purpose of preparing the program of the Conferences.' The codification of international law will probably be one of the most important subjects to be discussed at said Conferences.

LA PRENSA - May 28, 1925.

Another death caused by the Cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred this morning in Vedado.

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EL MUNDO - May 29, 1925.

Retirement has been granted to the Prosecuting Attorney of the Supreme Court, Dr. Juan Victor Pichardo.

Report of the Cabinet Meeting held yesterday. Upon motion of the Secretary of the Interior, it was unanimously resolved to derogate the Decree No. 1572, of 1923, prohibiting the meetings of the members of the Association of Veterans and Patriots. - A vote of confidence was given to Dr. Zayas for his campaign against vice and corruption. Dr. Hernandez Cartaya informed of the actions he had taken as President of the Temporary Banking Commission, and requested that a resolution be adopted in a question of jurisdiction over said Commission, because in the past, Decrees affecting said Commission had been signed either by the Secretary of the Treasury or by the Secretary of Agriculture. After due deliberation, it was resolved that the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor should handle everything connected with the Temporary Banking Commission, in spite of the fact that it is presided by the Secretary of the Treasury.

EL TRIUNFO - May 29, 1925.

Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes' plan to collect eighty million dollars. - The Secretary of the Treasury informed the reporters yesterday that the present Government did not have any project of loan in view, but simply a plan prepared by the Secretary of Public Works, which would yield eighty million dollars, and that all this money would be spent for public works. This money will be obtained by means of a special tax on motor trucks, gasoline, etc. All the works accomplished would be kept out of the Budget.

HERALDO DE CUBA - May 29, 1925.

Gonzalez Beauville continues his campaign against Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. He quotes to-day a confidential despatch which Minister Cespedes sent to Secretary of State Desvernine, in March, 1921, in reply to one from Desvernine reprimanding him for the presence of Dr. Angulo and wife at a reception given at the Cuban Legation and a supposed conference between Angulo and the Secretary of State of the United States.

1,190 dismissals have been decreed in the Department of Public Works, representing a saving of $112,000.00 per month. -- President Machado has authorized the Secretary of Public Works to initiate his ample program tending to facilitate the means of communication in Habana. - The Secretary of Public Works has commenced to study the serious problem of the shortage of water in Habana.

The Assistant Director of Communications is in favor of a Postal Agreement with the United States which will permit the exportation of cigars by parcel post, as this will give new impulses to the tobacco industry of Cuba.

EDITORIAL, urging the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor to take some action against the high cost of living.

Letter from Dr. Celso Cuellar del Rio explaining why he failed to vote at the last elections. He says that on election day, he had to go to Matanzas in compliance with special instructions received from General Machado and President Zayas; and that as soon as he was elected President of the National Executive Committee of the Popular Party, he presented his resignation as President of the Municipal Committee of Habana.

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EL HERALDO - May 29, 1925.

Representative Mora Diaz has presented a Bill in the House for the repeal of the Turismo Law.

EL TRIUNFO - May 30, 1925 .

EDITORIAL, expressing the hopes that Congress will approve the plans prepared by the Secretary of Public Works, and which entail an expenditure of eighty million dollars to be obtained by certain special taxes, but without resorting to loans.

LA NACION - May 30, 1925.

The Ambassador of the United States, in Habana, will not return to his post. It is affirmed that the mission of General Crowder in Cuba has ended with the elevation of General Machado to the Presidency. The present Government represents morality, order and patriotism. Crowder is in a delicate state of health. In Washington, they are already talking of his probable successor.--(General Crowder is higly praised in this article).

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May 30, 1925 (Afternoon)
May 31st (Morning and Afternoon)
June 1st (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - May 30, 1925.

Gonzalez Beavuille refers to certain declarations made by President Machado at a luncheon given at the Palace to which Beauville was invited. The President said, among other hings: "I can only be an honest man in the Presidency. I have only two roads to follow: either be a crook, or be honest; and I have chosen the latter. And I have made promises to this effect to the country and to the whole world, and consequently, it shall be a reality, for the good of Cuba....." "Nothing of reelection. I will not accept it, and I am not flattered by the promises or the talk of it. I am 53 years old and I like to enjoy life; but here I am at present a prisoner of my people and of my duty; and at the expiration of my period of office I want to enjoy fully the rest to which I will be entitled and which I do not desire to give up." "Nobody will get a salary without earning it. That will be the norm of conduct of my Government. The 'botella' is an evil which must be extirpated, and that money should be devoted to something beneficial. There will undoubtedly be some dissatisfaction, but the good obtained will be seen later.."

The Secretary of Public Works has ordered the construction of a dam to prevent the waters of the Almendares River from getting into the Vento Basin when the river flows over its banks.

--EL HERALDO - May 30, 1925.

Interview with the Secretary of Public Works in which Dr. Cespedes bitterly criticizes the actions, or inactivity of the Railroad Commission. He has a plan to put an end to this inactivity, which he intends to carry out without delay.

EL MUNDO - May 31, 1925.

The following dismissals have been decreed in the Department of the Treasury, as part of the general plan of readjustment and reorganization:

373 employees, constituting the entire personnel of the Division of Pensions Overdue to Veterans;
90 temporary employees of the office of the General Comptroller;
70 temporary employees of the Bureau of Statistics;
34 temporary employees of the Division of the Tax of One per Cent;
17 inspectors of the 1% tax recently appointed, and
8 inspectors of land taxes; making a total of
592 employees dismissed.

The new British Minister will present his credentials next week.

EL COMERCIO - May 31, 1925.

At a meeting held yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of the Island of Cuba, among others, the following resolution was adopted: To appoint a commission which will visit Dr. Hernandez Cartaya and congratulate him on his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and at the same time to offer the cooperation of the Chamber for the resolution of problems so important as the reorganization of the Board of Protests, the intensification of the fiscalization of the tax on gross sales so as to prevent the increase of the 1% now paid; because if this tax was properly collected, the four per cent tax could be suppressed without having to increase the other tax.....

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HERALDO DE CUBA - May 31, 1925.

Article entitled "GISPERT'S INCAPACITY" - commenting upon the total failure of Dr. Gispert at the head of the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Felipe Gonzalez Sarrain has been appointed Director General of the Lottery, and Mr. Sebastian Planas, Assistant Director.

EL MUNDO - June 1st.

EDITORIAL urging Congress to devote preferent attention to the study and approval of the Budget for the coming fiscal. Great care should be taken in this connection, because if public services are not properly taken care of and the public works are abandoned, the country cannot prosper. The secret of the success of a good financial policy lies in spending the money in an efficient manner; that the expenditures will benefit the country, and be in accord with the wealth of the country, with its taxing capacity and its possibilities.

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June 1, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 2nd (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 1, 1925.

Article unfavorably commenting upon the actions of the House of Representatives, and the liberal manner in which it grants appropriations. The "Order of the Day" for the session scheduled for to-day, includes Bills carrying appropriations to the extent of $6.476 550.67. Heraldo de Cuba expresses the hope that if such Bills are approved, the President will veto them.

Article stating that Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes and Dr. Gispert should withdraw from Machado's Cabinet, because they cannot possibly be identified with the program of President Machado, and their appointment was only the result of an unwarranted imposition.....

EL HERALDO - June 1, 1925.

Article highly praising the actions of Dr. Enrique Hernandez Cartaya at the head of the Department of the Treasury. - Hernandez Cartaya was opposed to the Tarafa Law and to the Law of the "Colecturias", the two evils which have caused the greatest harm to Cuba. His repugnance to said laws compelled him to present his resignation when he had succeeded in saving thirty million dollars in the Treasury. He is once more at the head of the Department of the Treasury, and one of his first actions has been to recommend the Law of Bases of the Budget, which will establish penalties for those who may try to waste the public funds.....

There is a movement on foot to have Dr. Alfredo Zayas elected to the Presidency of the Liberal Party, and to force the resignation of Dr. Vazquez Bello.

Article stating that if the Secretary of the Interior, Zayas Bazan really wants to moralize the city of Habana, he must begin by moralizing the Police Force.

LA PRENSA - June 1, 1925.

The Secretary of the Presidency gave out the following declarations made by President Machado:

"I wish to state that my Secretaries and I will always work in accord. They are all inspired by my purposes, and their decisions are my own decisions. We will work in common accord, and without detriment to the autonomy which every one enjoys to direct the affairs of his own Department, our national policy will be the same. I am, therefore, principally responsible for the actions of my Secretaries, who, by the mere fact of being the Members of my Cabinet, equally have my confidence. Up to the present time, nothing that comes within my powers has been done without my orders, or without my previous absolute approval."

LA NOCHE - June 1, 1925.

It is announced that ex President Zayas will visit President Machado within the next few days. Dr. Zayas will bid good-bye to President Machado, as he intends to sail on or about June 15th.

This paper protests against the campaign initiated by the Secretary of the Interior against gambling. The article states that only the humble gamblers are persecuted, while gambling is permitted in aristocratic clubs, and that there should be no discrimination.

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A telegram from Santiago de Cuba states that an option of sale of Centrals "Ermita" and "Almeida" has been given to General Menocal. The price of said sugar mills is said to be 10 million dollars, and that General Menocal is to pay about six millions in cash, and the balance in easy instalments.

EL MUNDO - June 2, 1925.

THE SENATE held session yesterday. The first message of salutation of President Machado to Congress, was read. "El Mundo" publishes the full text of said Message.

Dr. Julio de la Torre has been appointed Member of the Temporary Banking Commission, in substitution of Dr. Alonso Pujol. Dr. Lucius Q. Lamar was also appointed member of said Commission, in substitution of Mr. Clarence Marine.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 2, 1925.

Text of a Decree issued by the Department of the Treasury, reducing the duties on methyl alcohol to 5 cents per liter, instead of 10 cents.

Mr. Arturo Padró, Cuban Chargé d'Affaires ad-interim in Washington, has sent a cablegram to the State Department informing that in compliance with instructions sent to him, he has twice visited Ambassador Crowder, who will probably not be subjected to any operation for time being, and that his general condition is good.

EL TRIUNFO - June 2, 1925.

Dr. Rabassa, recently appointed Director of Sanitation, has suddenly become insane. He has been granted a leave of absence of one month. - Dr. Emilio Valdes Valenzuela will be the Acting Director of Sanitation.

EDITORIAL protesting against the reduction of salaries of the Custom House employees, in the Budget for the coming fiscal year.

EL DIA - June 2, 1925.

(This is a new morning paper, of the opposition, with the following staff: Armando André, Political Director and Manager; Alberto C. Vila, Chief Editor; Gregorio Hernandez, Acting Administrator).

The Budget for the coming fiscal year may give rise to a crisis of the Cabinet. Rumors have circulated in political circles indicating that the Government is against the Budget preapared by the Secretary of the Treasury, Hernandez Cartaya.

Dr. Felipe Gonzalez Sarrain, appointed to the office of Director General of the Lottery, did not take possession of his post yesterday. This paper gives as a reason that Dr. Sarrain refuses to act as a dummy of the Secretary of the Presidency, because Dr. Viriato Gutierrez wants to have the absolute control of the "colecturias."

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June 2, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 3rd (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 2, 1925.

Gonzalez Beauville continues to publish the confidential cablegrams sent by Minister Cespedes to Secretary of State Desvernine, during the months of March and April, 1921, tending to prove that Dr. Cespedes was spying the movements of General Jose Miguel Gomez as an act of servility to the tyrannical Government of General Menocal. One of the despatches, dated April 3rd, reads as follows: "In compliance with your instructions, I delivered copy of your despatch to Department of State. From a long despatch received from General Crowder, they were able to see that the copy I delivered to them was perfectly in accord with the statements made by you to General Crowder with respect to object of conference General Gomez. Among other things, General Crowder expresses opinion that General Gomez should be received, and certain questions asked. Matter of conference General Gomez was discussed yesterday at a Meeting of the Cabinet. The President will receive General Gomez. I have today requested audience for him in the form and manner expressed..... As General Gomez does not speak English, he will be accompanied by an interpreter, probably his Private Secretary Castañeda or some other, BUT NOT FERRARA....." Commenting upon this, Beauville points out that Cespedes was proud because his statements coincided with the cable received from General Crowder, "who represented the Interference," and again seeks the support of General Crowder for the best success of his petty intrigues at the service of a tyrannical Government.....

In an article entitled "THE MILITARIZATION OF THE CIVIL POWER", this paper states that it cannot fail to record the protest of the people against the appointment of officers of the Army to supervise many branches of the Civil Administration.

The following news item appears: "We learned yesterday at the Department of the Treasury, that during the verification of the securities deposited in the National Treasury, four millior dollars in securities were discovered which do not appear to have been recorded in any book. In answer to questions made by the reporters, the Secretary of the Treasury said that he had not yet received the official report of the verification made, and that, consequently, he could not give any categoric answer."

EL HERALDO - June 2, 1925.

This paper publishes an interview with the Secretary of Public Instruction in connection with the problems of the University. Dr. Fernandez Mascaró refers to the failure of the recent movement initiated in the University. He states that the present Government intends to act in a decisive manner in favor of the reorganization of that institution; the "University Assembly" which has proved to be a failure, will be suppressed by the derogation of the Decree which created it; the designation of a Rector will be postponed.

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the Editor of "El Heraldo", requesting the decided cooperation of the press for the campaign of moralization which he has undertaken.

The new Director General of Communications, Mr. Juan Clemente Zamora, has informed the Secretary of the Interior that as a result of the investigations made in connection with the expenditures of the Post Office Department, a deficit of over one million dollars has been discovered. The item of "Transportation" alone is overdrawn in the sum of $600,000.00.

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EDITORIAL unfavorably commenting upon the aspirations of Dr. Alfredo to preside the Liberal Party again. "El Heraldo" states that this constitutes a challenge to public opinion; and it would not be at all strange if he should try to run for President at the coming general elections. The people of Cuba should respond to that challenge with an active campaign for the investigation of the administrative crimes committed during his incumbency, and severe punishment inflicted to the culprits.

LA PRENSA - June 2, 1925.

After Secretary of the Treasury Cartaya conferred with the President and handed him the Project of Budget for the coming fiscal year, he informed the reporters that the expenditures will amount to about 83-1/2 million dollars, and that there will be a surplus of about one million dollars, because the revenues are estimated at 84-1/2 millions. - The Budget of the Department of Sanitation is decreased by one million dollars; but the Budget of Public Instruction is increased, for the maintenance of the 29 school rooms recently created. The Budget of the Treasury Department is also increased, for the payment of interest on loans, pensions to Veterans, etc. Cartaya said that if it were not for the "draggings" of previous fiscal years, the Budget would not amount to over 74 millions.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the first message sent by President Machado to Congress. The article states that the message is a brief document free from all bombastic bureaucratic literature; that President Machado does not bring the question of immediate changes in the Administration. He merely addresses a salutation to Congress, expressing his firm will of maintaining the closest and most fruitful relations between the Executive and Congress. "He announces, as the synthesis of the economic policy of his Government, that he proposes to follow a policy of rigorous rational economy and of prudence in the Budget, purposes which, if carried out, would suffice to accredit the new President not only as a sober and foresighted ruler at the commencement of his official relations with Congress, but also as an honest administrator of the national interests and as a faithful servant of his people."

EL MUNDO - June 3, 1925.

This paper also comments editorially upon the first Message of President Machado to Congress, and states, in part, as follows: "As can be seen by the paragraphs quoted above, General Machado acknowledges, as we have often said in these columns, that the taxong capacity of the country has been exploited to its utmost limit of resistance, and what is worse, it has been ineffectively exploited; that is to say, not to improve the general conditions of the country, but merely to pay useless bureaucratic personnel...."

Text of the Presidential Message to Congress submitting the project of Budget for the coming fiscal year. The estimated revenues are placed at $84.791,650.00; and the expenditures at $83.887,589.25, leaving a surplus of $$ 904,060.75.

Evening News ——— June 3, 1925

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President Machado's Estimate Provides for Reductions in Various Departments and Makes Conservative Estimate of Revenues

The expenses of the government of Cuba, as estimated in the budget bill presented by President Machado in his message to congress yesterday, and the estimated revenues are as follows;

Presidency	$ 481,520.00
State Department . .	1,768,235.28
Dept. of Justice. . .	322,520.00
Interior Department .	9,025,643.00
Treasury Department .	4,158,861.50
Additional Treasury. .	6,954,883.73
Public Instruction . .	14,055,116.04
Public Works Dpt. . .	5,148,426.00
Judicial Power	4,130,041.90
Total Fixed Budget . .	$18,236,046.90
Grand Total . . .	$83,887,589.25

Estimate Annual Revenues:

Customs Collections .	$29,625,443.10
Port Improvement Tax	1,237,385.00
Consular Receipts . . .	1,400,000.00
Mails and Telegraphs	2,584,500.00
Property Taxes	23,820,150.00
National Lottery . . .	4,820,000.00
Gross Sales and Profits Taxes	3,068,125.00
Total	$66,555,603.10

Fixed Revenues:

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of his people."

EL MUNDO - June 3, 1925.

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Public Instruction . .	14,055,116.04
Public Works Dpt. . .	5,148,426.00
Dpt. of Agriculture. .	981,280 62
Sanitary Department .	5,278,696.94
War and Navy Dpt. .	12,043,354.79
Veterans' Pensions . .	4,383,004.10
Port Improvements . .	950,000.00
Total Current Budget.	$65,651,542.35
Fixed Budget:	
Interest and Sinking Funds on Public Debt	$11,173,275.00
Legislative Power . .	2,932,730.00
Judicial Power	4,130,041.90
Total Fixed Budget . .	$18,236,046.90
Grand Total . . .	$83,887,589.25
Estimate Annual Revenues:	
Customs Collections .	$29,625,443.10
Port Improvement Tax	1,237,385.00
Consular Receipts . . .	1,400,000.00
Mails and Telegraphs	2,584,500.00
Property Taxes	23,820,150.00
National Lottery . . .	4,820,000.00
Gross Sales and Profits Taxes	3,068,125.00
Total	$66,555,603.10
Fixed Revenues:	
Customs Taxes . .	$12,505,556.00
Port Improvement Tax	662,615.00
Property Taxes . . .	3,136,000.00
Special Taxes for Loans	1,931, cm
Special Taxes for Loans	1 931,875.00
Total	$18,236,046.00
Grand Total . . .	$84,791,650.00
SUPERAVIT.	$ 904 060.65

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

2 OFFICE Chief MIL. INTEL. DIV.
4-1 1925 2657-G-145 37
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JUN 16
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2629 *Date* June 9, 1925, *19*

Replying to No. *Date* RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 16 1925, *19*

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:
June 3, 4, 5, 6.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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

Encl 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 16 '25
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WAR DEPARTMENT

June 3, 1925 (Afternoon) 1-1
June 4, 1925 (Morning and Afternoon)
June 5th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 3, 1925.

Article by Gonzalez Beauville, referring to the dissatisfaction of the people caused by the appointment of Military Supervisors for many branches of the Administration; and stating that General Machado should use his influence with the members of his Cabinet in order that, in the future, instead of appointing military supervisors, to place at the head of such branches persons who are now leading a civil life, but who belonged to the Army and in 1917, fought for the Liberal Party and for the cause of Justice, and they still maintain all the prestiges of the military career.....

Article stating that Dr. Manuel Carrerá delivered the Department of Public Works to Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes with a deficit amounting to nearly two million dollars.

Under the title of "THE CANDY CHANCELLOR MUST RESIGN" - this paper publishes an article stating that after the articles published showing the incompetence and nullity of Dr. Cespedes, it is supposed that he will not try to continue at the head of the Department of State, because a position of such an importance should be filled by one who enjoys the absolute confidence of the Government. "We have desired to unmask him --the article states-- publishing his famous correspondence with Menocal showing the base and repugnant servility cultivated by the "candy diplomat", because it is already time to begin to think in making a revision of value, and know definitely who are good and who are bad, who deserve the respect and consideration of the people, and who live and grow rich under cover of an illustrious name, but without personal merits of any kind" ..... "Dr. Cespedes has been disqualified by the court of public opinion....."

Letter from Secretary of Justice, Dr. Barraqué in which he explains his opposition to the granting of pardons. He states that he can be generous in his own personal affairs, but not in matters entrusted to his care; that he wishes to be just, but not cruel, and in cases where it is just to grant a pardon, it will be granted.

LA PRENSA - June 3, 1925.

EDITORIAL entitled "ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES" - commenting upon the necessity of constructing roads in Cuba, and defending the project of the Cuban-American Roads Co. It states that by granting a concession for forty years, the taxes levied will not have to be so high, and, besides, said Company will be obligated to maintain the roads in perfect state of repair during the same period. It also states that not all the material needed for the work will have to be imported, because the samples of granite brought by the engineers of that Company from Najasa and Guantanamo, shows that Cuban granite is as good as that imported from Norway.

LA NOCHE - June 3, 1925.

The EDITORIAL, comments upon the first message sent by President Machado to Congress, and states that it refers to two points worthy of special attention: the economic problem, and the question of taxes. "The President predicts a profound economic crisis for the country, or better still, for the sugar industry; but as the sugar industry is the only foundation of our financial system, General Machado comes to the logical conclusion that with the very low price of sugar, the fiscal revenues will be likewise very low." The article further states that this is the result

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of the eternal improvision of the Cubans, and that the Cubans failed to profit by the experience of the crisis of 1920, and states: "But that saddest part is that at each crisis of this nature, part of our capital passes to the hands of foreigners, and even strips of our national territory, more than one-third of which does not belong to us at present....."

EL MUNDO - June 4, 1925.

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the deficit of more than two million dollars in the Department of Public Works, officially reported to the President at a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday, and states: "All this serves to justify the foresighted campaign of this paper against the policy of lavish waste of the previous Administration. The public funds were uselessly spent, and even embezzled--as in the scandalous case of the aqueduct of Cienfuegos--and now a precarious financial situation difficults the carrying out of the reconstructive program and which constitutes an obligation contracted by the new Government with the people." The article states that the only remedy lies in a policy of strict economy, and to obtain a maximum collection of revenues--a thing which can only be obtained by a very honest administration.

Account of the meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday. The President referred to the appointments made in the Temporary Banking Commission. - The Secretary of the Treasury said that the collections during the month of May amounted to $6.316,052.94, and referred to the changes made in the project of Budget. He said that the verification of the moneys in the Treasury had not been terminated, but that as the work advanced, it showed that everything agreed with the balance made as of May 19th. He explained that the securities of the Banco Nacional had been recorded in a special book. Dr. Cartaya also referred to the overdraft of the Paymaster of the Department of Agriculture, and suggested that the Government should stand the loss of certain checks now in the hands of some banks, by reason of the clauses of the contract signed with the Clearing House of Habana. - Dr. Iturralde, as Acting Secretary of Agriculture, suggested certain changes in the Immigration Regulations. - The Secretary of Public Works referred to the deficit of over two million dollars in his Department. He also referred to the water problem of Habana, and explained in detail the deficiencies and their causes. He finally called the attention of the Cabinet to the fact that the Budget of his Department for the coming fiscal year only calls for an appropriation of five millions, when the average spent by the Department during the last fifteen years amounts to $12.000,000.00, and that he had been compelled to decree the dismissal of 1,200 employees. Other subjects were discussed.

The new British Minister, Mr. Morris, presented his credentials yesterday morning.

EL DIA - June 4, 1925.

Dr. Viriato Gutierrez, Secretary of the Presidency, and Dr. Vazquez Bello, President of the Senate, have assumed the Management of the "Cinodrome" (or "Whippet races"), according to a denunciation presented to the Secretary of the Interior by Dr. Augusto Figueroa. They are bitterly criticized by this paper, stating that the "Apostles of Social morality" are proving to be just the opposite. The purposes of moralization of Mr. Zayas Bazan will clash with the influences of Dr. Gutierrez and Dr. Vazquez Bello.

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HERALDO DE CUBA - June 4, 1925.

A telegram from Manzanillo states that Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes is implicated in the bribery of a Judge who received $25,000.00 for a decision in connection with the survey proceedings of the estate "Macaca".

Referring to the revival of the "Association of Veterans and Patriots," this paper states that Secretaries Zayas Bazan, Barraqué and Hernandez Cartaya have been invited to a meeting of said Association which will be held next Sunday, at the "Fausto" Theatre. Speeches will be made by Colonel Despaigne, Colonel Laredo Brú, Yero Miniet, Muñiz Vergara, Commander Perez Stable, and Dr. Luis de Luis.

EL HERALDO - June 4, 1925.

Referring to the campaign against Secretary of State Cespedes, this paper states that he was praised at the last meeting of the Cabinet. According to this paper, Machado said: "Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes is an official who gives honor to any Government, and for my Government, it is an honor to have him as a member of the Cabinet. Dr. Cespedes enjoys my entire confidence and also that of the country."

---LA PRENSA - June 4, 1925.

A cable despatch from Washington states that Mr. Richard B. Southgate, Second Chief of the Division of the Near East of the Department of State, has been appointed First Secretary of the Embassy of the United States in Habana.

EL MUNDO - June 5, 1925.

Referring to a recent letter published by the Cuban-American Roads Company in defence of its project for the construction of Central Highway, this paper replies in an editorial, stating that "El Mundo" does not discuss projects, but that it wants some work accomplished.

Dr. Jose Clemente Vivanco will be appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Supreme Court, to-day.

Letter from Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello emphatically denying the report published to the effect that he was one of the Managers of the Whippet Races (or Cinodrome). He states that some time ago he was offered the position of Consulting Attorney of the Cinodrome with a monthly salary of one thousand dollars, which he flatly refused "because --he says-- it is not my norm of conduct to protect, with the influence given me by the public offices I hold, business of a doubtful character, or which are regulated or supervised by the State, the Province or the Municipality."

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 5, 1925.

Cable despatch from Washington (by United Press) - March 4th. "Ambassador Crowder left the Walter Reed Hospital to-day. His health, as described to-night was "greatly improved." After a careful examination of his condition, the military surgeons decided that an operation was not necessary. General Crowder will leave for New York to-night. His friends say that he expects to sail for Habana within the next few days, probably by steamer."

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Junio 5, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 6th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 5th.

Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, at a conference held yesterday afternoon, submitted and explained his plans for beautifying the city of Habana to a Commission appointed by the Good Government Association. Said plans are briefly outlined in this article, and include: a straight and wide avenue between "Puente de Agua Dulce" and the "Ermita de los Catalanes"; widening of Teniente Rey Street, so as to make it the Broadway of Habana; construction of an avenue terminating at the Palatino Pumping Station, where a Park will also be constructed; extension and amplification of the Malecon to connect it with the Caballeria Wharf; erection of a National Monument to the Country, etc. The most noted artists of the world will be invited to take part in the contest, and the Court of Award will be formed by members of the Institutes of Fine Arts of Paris, London, Berlin, Rome and other countries, a member of the Societies of Engineers and Architects of Habana and a Delegate appointed by the Executive. "Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes does not desire to give publicity to his project until such time as it can be carried out". The article states that his plans meet with the approval of the President and of Congress. Only 25 million dollars will be required to carry out this huge project, and will be finished in a period of one year.

There is a movement on foot in the House of Representatives for the approval of a Bill prohibiting the reorganization of the political parties. "Heraldo de Cuba" protests against such intentions, and states that President Machado could not possibly sanction such a Bill.

Immediately after the discussion and approval of the Budget for the coming fiscal year, Congress will take up the study of the Program of Public Works prespred by Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes. The special taxes in view will constitute a Special Fund which will be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of Public Works whose program entails an expenditure of $200.000,000.00, which can be wiped out by said taxes in a period of ten years. All the works included in the program will be accomplished during Machado's term of office, equally divided among the six provinces. To carry out said works, contracts will be signed with solvent companies which may give the guarantees demanded, and which may be willing to advance the said sum of 200 millions during the four years of Administration of President Machado.

EL HERALDO - June 5, 1925.

This paper denounces a scandalous fraud in the Custom House of Habana, said to amount to six millions dollars. All the gasoline imported was entered as "Crude Oil". Eighty thousand dollars were paid every month to the Collector of Customs of Habana for permitting this fraud. - The Secretary of the Treasury can easily verify all the details of this scandalous deal.

Referring to the water problem of Habana, this paper publishes a news item stating that President Machado will shortly send a Message to Congress requesting the necessary appropriation to solve the water problem of Habana.

Article stating that Mayor Cuesta is the only obstacle for the purposes of moralization of the Secretary of the Interior, Zayas Bazan.

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LA PRENSA - Jum 5, 1925.

Declarations made by President Machado: That he has not leased, nor intends to lease, and much less sell, any of the properties of the State; and that during his administration, not a single inch of Government property will be lost. He will use all the buildings belonging to the Government, and thereby save many thousands of dollars now paid for rental.

Cable despatch from Washington announcing that Ambassador Crowder expects to return to his post in Habana early in July. After leaving the Hospital, General Crowder went to New York to visit some friends. From there he will go to Colorado where he will stay some weeks.

LA DISUUSION - June 5, 1925.

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the dictatorial tendencies of President Machado, and his policy of centralization and militarization. President Machado has commenced by trying to discredit the civil administration, by means of the arbitrary appointment of military supervisors for services which do not come within his jurisdiction. The Department of the Interior is systematically combating the independence of the municipalities.....

EL DIA - June 6, 1925.

Letter from Viriato Gutierrez, Secretary of the Presidency, to Mr. Armando André, Editor of "El Dia", replying to the charges made by "El Dia" that Gutierrez was connected with the Management of the "Cinodrome", and stating that neither he nor any of his relatives has any ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ business connection with that enterprise. André replies to the above explanation stating that Dr. Gutierrez is the Attorney for the widow of Mr. Fernandez Rio y Cuervo (the principal Promotor of the Cinodrome who committed suicide last April), and as such he has "professional connections" with the Cinodrome.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2631 Date June 16, 1925., 19

Replying to No. Date RECEIVED G/2 W.D., JUN 22 1925, 19

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:
June 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.
Asst.Military Attaché.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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

Encl 1

June 11, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 12th (Morning)

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HERALDO DE CUBA - June 11, 1925.

Article by Gonzalez Beauville stating that the Secretary of the Interior, Zayas Bazan, is following a dangerous orientation in his campaign against prostitution. Hundreds of women of easy virtue were arrested yesterday, and sent to jail by Judge Almagro. Beauville states that Zayas Bazan is trespassing the limits of the prudence and wisdom which should guide the actions of the men in power. Zayas Bazan must stop to consider the abuses which he is committing, because the provisions of the Penal Code are very clear, and must also remember that the cosmopolitan city of Habana is altogether different from the quiet and isolated city of Camaguey.....

The Supreme Court has forwarded to the First Chamber of the Audiencia of Habana, and this to the Judge of Instruction of the First Section, the denunciation filed about three months ago by Dr. Heliodoro Gil, against President Zayas, Francisco Zayas Arrieta, Dr. Celso Cuellar del Rio and Moises Vieites, for the crime of malversation of public funds amounting to five million dollars, in the Department of Public Works. The Supreme Court excluded Dr. Alfredo Zayas from the proceedings, because there do not appear specific charges against him.

The Budget of expenditures for the coming fiscal year which were approved by the House of Representatives exactly as ~~xhx~~ it was submitted by the President, has been forwarded to the Senate for action.

It has been learned that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered an investigation in the accusations made against the Collector of Customs of Habana and Nuevitas, and especially in connection with the contrabands of gasoline.

Secretary Zayas Bazan conferred yesterday with a group of Senators, in connection with his plans to transfer the National Penitentiary to the Isle of Pines.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday, General Machado declared that the time had arrived to discuss the project of Public Works which formed a part of his electoral platform; that it was indispensable to carry out this initiative without delay and that after conferences which he had hold with bankers and merchants, he was under the impression that those important ~~xxxxxx~~ elements which constitute the Cuban society were willing to contribute with a higher percentage for the realization of the works projected. That he had requested all the necessary data from the Secretary of Public Works, in order to send the corresponding message to Congress. "The President also said that he desired to state emphatically, that before taking office as President of the Republic, he had devoted his efforts and his initiatives to business enterprises. That he had received the honor of being elected President or Vice President , or occupied other important positions in several companies. But that from the very moment he was elected by the Cuban people to assume the responsibilities of Power, he had resigned, in a terminant and absolute manner, from all of said offices, and had completely severed his business relations with said commercial enterprises. That he was specially desirous of making this known, and that the members of the Cabinet had absolute liberty of action to proceed in the manner which they believed better adjusted to legality and justice, in all the problems which affected any of the companies or enterprises with which he was connected before, without any consideration or worry for the fact that he was connected with said companies before. The Honorable

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President affirmed that when he went to the fields of revolution he did not take into consideration the family ties which bind so strongly, nor the damages which would be caused to the material interests of his family, and that from the moment he took office as President of the Republic of Cuba he had severed all business relations with private enterprises, in order to devote himself entirely, and in this manner respond to the distinction which the majority of the people had conferred upon him, to the work of aggrandizement, of prosperity and of definite consolidation of the country."

EL HERALDO - June 11, 1925.

Under the title of "RECONSTRUCTIVE POLICY" , this paper comments upon the Budget Bill approved by the House of Representatives, and which surely will also be approved by the Senate. In this connection, the article states: "The Budget about to be finally approved is of the kind which M. Rouvier, of the French Chamber of Deputies, classified as "Budgets of inertia", lacking all potentiality, and with no other signs of life than that of vegetating. The amounts calculated do not permit the presumption of any initiative. The amounts hardly suffice for the necessary attentionsof the services....."

EL MUNDO - June 12, 1925.

"CRUEL, DESIRING TO BE HUMANE" - Editorial favorably commenting upon the general protest of the press against the ruthless campaign initiated by the Secretary of the Interior Zayas Bazan to wipe out prostitution.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 12, 1925.

The Rotary Club of Habana held its weekly gathering yesterday. Mr. Isidro Fernandez Casuso spoke in behalf of the "Agrupación Civico Ecónomico Nacional", and said that the purposes aimed by said Association were from the beginning:

(a) The modification of taxes as far as possible, leaving only those which may be indispensable in order to furnish resources to the Government, without detriment to the working classes and those who risk their capital;

(b) That said taxes be collected at the Custom House, in the same manner as Port Dues are collected, because in this way the Government collects the taxes in advance, and saves the expenses of their administration and inspection;

(c) Obtention of facilities to railroad transportations and other land and maritime means of transportation;

(d) Improvement of public instruction and sanitation;

(e) Strenthening of the national banking institutions and commerce, as far as possible; and

(f) Re-inscription and inscription of Cubans who stay away from the polls, and the nationalization of foreigners who own properties in Cuba.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Hernandez Cartaya, who was a guest of honor, gave certain explanations in connection with the Budget for the coming fiscal year. He said that the Bill approved by the House, which in round figures amounts to $83.887,000.00 should not be regarded as a bureaucratic budget. He said that the Government desired to prepare a constructive budget, but that it had been compelled to act in haste, but that the work, however, changed the previous situation in which the Executive had the absolute control of the Treasury. The increase--he said--does not constitute a new heavy burden on the taxpayer, but is represented by obligations previously contracted. The budget for the year 1922-1923 which amounted to 55 millions, included sor

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eight million dollars for the payment of the public debt; the budget for the coming fiscal year includes $11.173,275.00 for the payment of this obligation, and for the payment of 3 million dollars for account of the fifty-million-dollar loan. In the former budget, 8-1/2 millions were appropriated for public instruction, but in the next budget there appear 14 millions for public instruction, which included the maintenance of 296 new school rooms. - As to the Department of Public Works, although there is a special project which the Government intends to carry out, there appear in the next budget five million dollars, as against somewhat less than four millions which appeared in the former budget. Dr. Cartaya then referred to the Veterans' pensions and said that this was a sacred debt, and that about four millions had been included for this obligation. Works of dredging which did not appear in the budget, have now been included, and represent over one million dollars. - According to Dr. Cartaya, the exact amount of the new budget is of about 62 millions, disregarding certain obligations previously contracted and which the Republic cannot refuse to meet, which make up the difference between said sum and the sum of 83 millions. After the above explanations, Dr. Cartaya emphatically affirmed that the taxes demanded by the present Government shall be properly justified and duly applied; and he also explained that the difference of seven millions over the amount of the budget for the year 1922-1923 (which amounted to 55 millions) should not be a cause for alarm, if it is considered that the former budget was the result of a very severe readjustment imposed by special circumstances.

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June 12, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 13th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 12, 1925.

Gonzalez Beauville publishes an interview with the President, in which General Machado criticizes the purposes of certain politicians to prevent the reorganization of the political parties. Machado said, in part: "The reorganization of the political parties is a democratic and fundamental practice for the logical and depurated development of the same, and in order that the renovation of the assemblies will finally result in an electoral ticket of useful candidates. It is a right of the citizens which the Liberal Party cannot restrict or diminish in any way, and my program of Government is based on the respect for all rights and the exigency of all duties, without excluding from the above principles a single member of the Cuban society. You can affirm that the political parties will be reorganized, and that all the citizens will be able to take part in it, without any distinction of political creeds, and I solemnly promise that there will be guarantees for all....."

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, Zayas Bazan, to Mr. Gustavo Gonzalez Beauville explaining that the abuses committed against the prostitutes in Habana and other towns do not constitute a systematic plan of persecution, but that his instructions were misinterpreted by the Police forces.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the fact that the system of appointing military supervisors in different branches of the Administration, has proved to be a total failure, as evidenced especially in the street-cleaning Department.

Another editorial stating that the Sanitary disaster is making headway in Cuba; and that the Department of Sanitation can never be entrusted to an incompetent and ignorant person, because when that happens, the citizens immediately begin to suffer the consequences. Cuba had always been proud of its sanitary organization, but things have changed at present; and the negligence and incompetency of the present Secretary of Sanitation is evident. Measles and cerebro-spinal meningitis are working a havoc among children.

EL HRALDO - June 12, 1925.

Article addressed to the Fiscal of the Supreme Court and to the Secretary of Justice, asking that action be taken on the matter of the contraband of gasoline and petroleum. The article refers to the denunciation presented by Dr. Oscar Soto in the month of October, 1924, against the Havana Electric Ry. for the contrabands of gas-oil, on which no action has been taken. Dr. José Maria Zayas, Collector of Customs of Habana, refuses to furnish the data requested by the Court to prove the existence of the fraud, while the Court does not seem disposed to push the case forward.

EL MUNDO - June 13, 1925.

EDITORIAL very favorably commenting upon the explanations given by the Secretary of the Interior in connection with the inhuman campaign initiated against prostitutes, who stated that his instructions were misinterpreted by the Police.

Cable despatch from New York referring to the declarations made by the Manager and the Assistant Manager of the National Surety Company of Habana, to the effect that "Cuba is a magnificent field for honest investment of American capital."

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DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 13, 1925.

Dr. Carl Lang has been recognized as Chargé d'Affaires ad-interim of Germany, during the absence of the Minister, Mr. Franz Carl Zittelman.

Mr. Lucas A. Cordoba has been accredited as Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine, during the absence of Minister Mario Ruiz de los Llanos.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

June 13, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 14th - Sunday -
June 15th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 13, 1925.

At a meeting of the Syndicate of Motormen and Conductors of Havana Electry Ry. Co., held yesterday, it was resolved to ask the Company to reinstate all the employees who were dismissed in 1920 by reason of the general strike declared at that time, and also de demand an increase in the present scale of wages.

The President of the Supreme Court has ordered that investigations be effected in each one of the six Audiencias to find out whether everything is running in good order; and at the same time requests the people of Cuba to denounce any irregularity committed by any Judge.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the declarations made by President Machado in an interview with Gonzalez Beauville, in which the President said in an emphatic manner that the political parties will be reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Code.

EL HERALDO - June 13, 1925.

Having approved the Law of Bases of the Budget for the coming fiscal year, the House of Representatives now intends to take up the discussion of certain bills pending, such as the so-called "Non-reorganization" Bill, the Amnesty Bill, the General Plan of Public Works contained in a recent message of the Executive, and the so-called "vindication" of the members of the Army who took part in the revolution of 1917. Inasmuch as Congress has decided to adjourn on June 30th, the Representatives intend to display great activities in the discussion of the problems pending. Relating to the proposed non-reorganization bill, the Representatives allege that in view of the manner in which politics are handled here, and especially in partial elections, the reorganization of the parties require great expenses to be made by the candidates. They state, besides, that the reorganization causes serious disturbances and agitations in all the assemblies, with the consequent problems and conflicts which only the candidates have to solve, due to the indifference of other political bosses, and therefore only the candidates stand the expenses, losses and work. Machado, however, is in favor of the reorganization, and also the popular sentiment in all the political parties. .....

Mr. Manuel Marquez Sterling has presented his resignation of the office of Chief of the Pan-American Office. The reasons for his resignation have not yet been disclosed.

EL MUNDO - June 14, 1925.

Cable despatch from New York: Colonel A. C. Harbor, who formerly belonged to the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army, is making preparations to go to Cuba. The program of Public Works prepared at the suggestion of President Machado is said to be connected with the trip of Col. Harbor who will act as Technical Adviser of the Secretary of Public Works, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes. Col. Harbor is said to be perfectly acquainted with the three principal problems to be solved: the construction of good roads; the supply of plenty and good water to the city of Habana, and the system of collecting the garbage. Col. Harbor has made a thorough study of these problems.

Cable despatches from New York and from Mexico City, referring to the Note sent by the American Government to the Government of Mexico.

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DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 14, 1925.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the purposes of the present Government to elevate the moral level of the Administration of Justice.

Another editorial, comments with regret upon the resignation of Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling. After setting forth some of his most praiseworthy actions, the article states: "His resignation, the causes of which we are not aware of, does not only deprive the Republic of the services of one of its most expert officials in the field of diplomacy, but also interrupts the preparatory work of a Congress in which the credit of our country is at stake. That is the reason why we do not consider the resignation of Mr. Marquez Sterling as a mere personal question, but as a problem of general interest, and very regrettable. We trust, however, that it will be possible to find a solution whereby Mr. Marquez Sterling will continue at the head of an Office which he has been directing with so much competence and authority." This editorial is entitled: "The Resignation of Mr. Marquez Sterling, and the next Pan-American Congress."

In another editorial entitled "MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES", this paper refers to the new differences which have arisen between the United States and Mexico. "Mr. Kellog--the article states, made the declarations which we published yesterday, in which strong admonitions are made to the Government of President Calles. The declarations made by President Coolidge that 'Mr. Kellog's Note was a very clear exposition of the situation', clearly shows that the declarations of the American State Department commented upon, have not been unpremeditated, but were made with the well considered purpose of causing a strong impression, a purpose which has naturally been obtained in view of the calm which existed....." "Both Mexico and the United States are neighboring countries with which we are connected by many ties of interest and sympathy. The Cuban public opinion, which by reasons of history, geography and of affection, cannot remain indifferent in cases like this, sincerely hopes that the incident commented upon may be solved in a friendly manner by means of equitable formulas which, instead of diminishing, may strengthen the relations between those two friendly countries."

EL TRIUNFO - June 14, 1925.

This paper comments editorially upon the Program of Public Works prepared by Mr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, and states that Congress should approve the corresponding Bill without delay, creating the necessary taxes to carry out the project.

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 14, 1925.

This paper gives an account of the meeting held yesterday by the Temporary Banking Commission, and states that the new members of this Commission are following a line of conduct quite different from that of their predecessors, and have undertaken an active action in defence of the interests entrusted to their care.

Under the title of "OUR ETERNAL RIVALS", this paper comments upon the recent declarations made by Mr. Smoot in which he maintains the intangibility of the high tariff rates on sugar existing at present "for the pleasure and benefit of the beet sugar manufacturers who have powerful and enthusiastic friends and defenders in the American Congress." The editorial states: "That conduct of the extremist protectionism may perhaps respond to the exigencies or necessities of their campaign, but it will not serve to make the Cuban manufacturers abandon their campaign for the obtention of a favorable modification in the economic policy of the United States.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

beginning by the reform of the commercial treaty of reciprocity ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ which has been in force for over twenty years, and which demands radical changes, since the conditions of our industries and the consumption in the United States, as well as the importation of goods manufactured in the North, have also changed."

EL DIA - June 14, 1925 .

This paper states that at the last meeting of the Cabinet, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes presented the resignationof his office as Secretary of Public Works, and that this step was taken principally because Dr. Cespedes finds a strong opposition in Congress to his Program of Public Works.

LA NOCHE - June 14, 1925.

Referring to the rumors of the resignation of Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, a reporter of "LA NOCHE" obtained the following declarations of President Machado: "None of my Secretaries has presented his resignation, and up to the present time I do not know that any of them intends to do so."

EL MUNDO - June 15, 1925.

EDITORIAL entitled "THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM". After commenting with regret upon the very high Budget for the coming fiscal year, which, aside from the fourteen millions for Public Instruction, it will only be a budget of inertia or merely a bureaucratic budget and devoted to the payment of obligations contracted by previous Administrations; this editorial states that that the fundamental problem lies in the program of public works , as from this will depend the reconstruction of the country, and will enable the Cubans to reconquer the Cuban wealth. The editorial ends as follows: "The plan of public works which the Government will suggest in a Message to Congress, will fix the terms of this great problem and indicate its solution. We believe that it is a matter which will solve the future of Cuba, and, therefore, it must be taken up with the greatest interest and the profoundest patriotism."

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 15, 1925.

Full text of the declarations made by President Calles, of Mexico, refuting the declarations made by the Secretary of State of the United States. He denies that the country is at the verge of another revolution and that Mexico is trying to dodge its obligations.

EL DIA - June 15, 1925.

Interview with Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling, in which he explains that Secretary of State Cespedes in a deliberate manner placed all sorts of obstacles in the work of Mr. Marquez Sterling, and that in view of this attitude of Dr. Cespedes, he was compelled to present his resignation in an irrevocable manner.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 30 1925
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2657-G-145
1520

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2634 Date June 19, 1925, 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 25 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:
June 15, 16, 17, 18.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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

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JUN 30 51
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 15, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 16th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 15, 1925.

The National Association of Veterans and Patriots held another meeting yesterday. The Secretary of the Interior, Zayas Bazán, was highly praised for his campaign of moralization. - Zayas Bazan replied that it is not with applause that cooperation is given to the Government, but with the patriotic and energetic action of all and every one of the citizens, and faithfully complying with the laws of the country. A motion was approved protesting against the purposes of non-reorganization of the political parties.

Telegram from Moron (Province of Camaguey) referring to the alarming number of cases of typhoid fever and measles in that town.

The paper comments editorially upon the present Mexican-American controversy, as follows:

"Among the international events of great importance, there undoubtedly appears the reply given by President Calles, to the somewhat hasty declarations made by the Secretary of State of the U.S., Mr. Kellogg. With calm and energy, General Calles maintains the principle of the Mexican sovereignty, and demands the respect it deserves, from the American Secretary of State, placing the latter in the difficult position corresponding to his indiscrete declarations, as they constitute an official aggression to the rights of Mexico. In so far as it relates to the Latin-American countries, the reply of President Calles will undoubtedly have the healthful effect of definitely fixing the exact extent of the attributes of the U.S. in the defence of the rights of its citizens, and of marking the line where the respect which the great Power of the North must have for other free nations, begins."

EL HERALDO - June 15, 1925.

A motion has been presented in the Board of Education of Habana, which contains the following resolution: "To suggest to the National Executive, through the Secretary of Public Instruction, the convenience of sending a circular letter to all the officials and employees of the State recommending them to send their children to Public Schools; to make a census of all public officials and employees who send their children to public schools, and those who fail to do so; to recommend the adoption of similar resolutions to all the other Boards of Education of the Republic.

In an editorial commenting upon the Mexican-American controversy, this paper states:

"We applaud with sincere enthusiasm the manly and worthy reply of President Calles. Another would be the destiny of these countries if all the replies to all the American notes were drafted in the same tone. And we are enthusiastically on the side of Mexico today just as we were in the past, and just as we will always be, provided it will constitute a check against the imperialistic expansion of the United States."

LA NOCHE - June 15, 1925.

Mr. Miguel Angel de la Campa, Under Secretary of State, told the reporters that Mr. Marquez Sterling presented his resignation because he (Campa) had ~~refusing~~ refused to sign a voucher certifying the services of an employee of the Pan-American Office, called Mr. Carlos Marquez Sterling, as he considered that the appointment of said employee had been made in an illegal manner.

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EL MUNDO - June 16, 1925.

EDITORIAL entitled "AN APPLAUSE TO MR. ZAYAS BAZAN" - Very favorably commenting upon the campaign initiated by the Secretary of the Interior for the restriction of the use of fire-arms.

Cable despatch from New York referring to declarations made by ex President Menocal. General Menocal said, in part: "Everything seems to indicate that General Machado intends to carry out his promises and to correspondence to the confidence entrusted in him by the people of Cuba."

Cable despatches from New York referring to the attitude of President Coolidge with respect to the attempted reduction of import duties on sugar. The American Press reminds that the present President of the United States never concealed his purposes favorable to the Beet Sugar Trust.

The Secretary of the Treasury spoke yesterday with the reporters with respect to the project of the new taxes on petroleum, gasoline, import duties on automobiles of luxury, and perhaps on mortgages, but this last tax is not considered feasible by him, as it would clash with the mortgage law in force. This is a part of the plan of public works, and the estimates made indicate that it would yield fifteen millions per year.

Commenting upon Secretary Kellogg's Note to Mexico, this paper comments editorially as follows:

"The reply given by President Calles to the American Secretary of State, is very good. It could not say less, but it could not say more. Even though Washington thinks that it was not strong, the American Note has the bitter taste which is characteristic in the language of the American Foreign Office when addressing"us" the small and medium-sized countries of Latin-America: "We cannot consent", "we will not tolerate", "we will continue lending our protection provided that...". While on one side, efforts are made in Washington to convince the South-American countries of the good friendship and honest purposes of the Americans, which is an intelligent policy, with commercial and even political views, because South America is growing and the Monroe Doctrine diminishing in proportion, that language with a keen edge, or perhaps with some sharp pointed boot, aggressive and mortifying, spoils everything. In this, there happens to the Americans with respect to us, something like what happens to them as merchants when they try to introduce some dry-goods in our market. They could advantageously control our dry-goods market. But althoug they put up large and well organized stores, make their prices very low, and advertise in a splendid manner, they sell goods so out of our taste and of our psychology, that we have to order everything from England and from France. - Let us hope that Mexico will not think of ordering its goods (or "entrusting its affairs") to Japan and to Germany."

The Section "Profile of the Day" also comments unfavorably upon Mr. Kellogg's Note to Mexico

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 16, 1925.

There was no session yesterday in the House of Representatives yesterday, due to the lack of quorum.

At yesterday's session of the SENATE, there was read a communication from the House forwarding the Budget Bill, which was passed to the Finance and Budget Committee for immediate action. The debate on this Bill will probably commence tomorrow.

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A meeting will be held next Thursday at the Department of the Interior, at which the Consulting Attorneys of the various Departments of the State and the President of the House of Representatives will be present, to discuss the reforms which are necessary in the penitentiary system.

It is affirmed that the following changes will be made in the diplomatic service: Dr. Antonio Iraizos will go as Minister to Portugal; Dr. Ibrahim Urquiaga, to Holland and Switzerland; Mr. Luis Solano, Minister to Peru. The present Minister in China, Dr. Barnet, will be transferred to Brazil. Dr. Aristides Aguero will be confirmed as Minister to Germany. Mr. Luis Rodolfo Miranda will also remain as Minister in Belgium. The present Minister in Brazil, Mr. Vega Calderon, will be transferred to China.

In an editorial, this paper comments upon the reply given by President Calles to the declarations made by Secretary Kellogg, and states: "We did not have to wait long for President Calles' reply, as was to be expected. It is drafted in an energetic, worthy and elevated tone, as is proper for a nation zealous of its rights, its good name and its sovereignty..... The controversy between the United States and Mexico, as we said in a previous editorial, although it was carried to the field of international opinion in a very unusual manner by Mr. Kellogg, is not of the kind which are impossible to solve in a friendly manner. But in the declarations made by the American Secretary of State, there is a point against which President Calles rightfully protests: we refer to the paragraph in which reference is made to the rumors or indications of possible revolutionary movements in Mexico, immediately adding that the United States will continue to support the Mexican Government, only as long as it protects the interests and lives of American citizens and fulfills its international obligations. That declaration of Washington.....seems to have a double object in view, likewise reproachable....."

EL TRIUNFO - June 16, 1925.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the program of Public Works prepared by Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, and expressing the hopes that Congress will approve the same without delay.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

June 16, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 17th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 16, 1925.

Referring to the program of public works and the taxes to be created to obtain the funds necessary for said works, Gonzalez Beauville writes an article strongly objecting to the increase of the tax on gross sales to 1-1/2 per cent.

A feature article recommending that the tax of four per cent on profits be maintained in force.

EL HERALDO - June 16, 1925.

In an editorial commenting upon the controversy between the United States and Mexico, this paper states:

"Seldom the transcendental word has been more fully adjusted to the circumstances, as in the present case of Mexico in confliet with Mr. Kellogg. Transcendental, not because the flag of the stars and stripes is ready to wave over the legendary plateau of Anahuac, preceded by the echo of guns, but because the flag and the cannon are of a moral character. Everything is, in the present case, of spirit, interior constitution and aggressive and defensive frame of man to man incarnating two very distinct races. When it seemed that old quarrels and old hates and probable clashes would disappear forever by means of a cordial understanding, there comes Mr. Kellogg hurling an admonition to an entire country with the emphasis used in olden times by the Chancellor of the German Empire with the distant and subjugated colonies. The eternal americanizers pretent to save Mr. Kellogg thinking that he is influenced by the prejudiced information of Ambassador Sheffield. It is very sad, in the first place, to gaze upon the spectacle of a Secretary of State who permits himself to be influenced by the gossip of a man like Sheffield; and, in the second place, it is also sad to see a super-man of the Saxon race arbitrarily violating the most elemental principles of diplomacy. As to Sheffield.... All those who read our articles written shortly after his appointment, will remember that we presented him denuded and bare, without any scruples. The dark and terrible net of"acquired rights" of Wall Street, that fatidical and somber net in which the most pure values of America are caught, had imposed him. He was not an "Ambassador" in the beautiful meaning of that word, but an "observer" of business, an inspector of the vast oil and commercial transactions, without detriment to his acting as an intermediary of probable contracts of loan with Wall Street. Up to the present time our peoples have enrolled in revolutionary adventures aiming to improve their living conditions. It is now necessary to arouse the entire Continent and to know the formulas for an international welfare, especially in that part which relates to the Rome of the present day. It is necessary to kill the corrupting diplomacy, and to restore the lost prestiges of the small sword and the three-cornered hat. It is necessary to revolutionize the atmosphere of the Foreign Offices, and force men to act as men. It is necessary to place in the presidential chairs men like Calles, a man of honor in the battle field, and a man of shame in the civil struggles....."

LA NOCHE - June 16, 1925.

In view of the conflict existing at present in the lines of the Cuba Company, the United Rys. of Habana has discontinued its through service to the Eastern Provinces.

LA DISCUSION - June 16, 1925.

Referring to the controversy between the U.S.and Mexico, this paper writes as follows: "The Note of Secretary Kellogg to

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Mexico makes us think of the clear and serene spirit of Mr. Hughes, who, during the period he acted as head of the Foreign Office of Washington, through his tact and wise diplomacy succeeded in restoring the friendly relations with Mexico. President Calles has firmly and worthily answered the unheard-of pretensions of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, with a virile statement asserting that Kellogg is threatening the sovereignty of Mexico by trying to interfere in its agrarian problems. The greatest glory of the noble countrymen of Juarez has always been to hold out against any foreign intervention, from the times of the uprising of Hidalgo until the glorious battle of Puebla in which the armies of Napoleon the Small were defeated; and more recently, in the total failure of the "punitive expedition". We are convinced that in the present dispute all Latin-American stands with Mexico in its manly gesture and answer to the incorrect note of Mr. Kellogg."

EL MUNDO - June 17, 1925.

Editorial, stating that the Cuban sugar manufacturers must not continue to depend on the President of the United States for a solution of the tariff on sugar, but that the Cubans themselves must take the matter in hand and act for their own defence.

Telegram from Camaguey stating that a strike is imminent in the lines of the Cuba Company, in view of the attitude of the laborers who do not wish to second, or to accept the measures adopted by the Company to restore normalcy in the service.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 17, 1925.

Full text of the Presidential Message to Congress submitting the program of public works, and the taxes recommended to pay the same.

EL TRIUNFO - June 17, 1925.

Editorial, commenting upon the rumors that a large group of Congressmen, including many Liberals, intend to adjourn before the end of the month, and refuse to vote in favor of the Program of Public Works. El Triunfo bitterly criticizes the attitude of those Congressmen.

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June 17, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 18th (Morning).

EL HERALDO - June 17, 1925.

Wifredo Fernandez is very enthusiastic over the program of public works which has been submitted to Congress by President Machado. In an interview, Wifredo Fernandez said: "The President's Message is the most important document for Cuba which has been written after the Manifesto of Montecristi. It is the advent of a new Republic. It guarantees the future of the country. It opens new wide fields to our activities. It consolidates our economic future. If the Government of General Machado carries out that work, it will fill the aspirations of all men who love Cuba. It is the beginning of a reconstructive work, of a moral and material character."

Referring to the Presidential Message submitting the program of public works, this paper states that it fully confirms the sensational information published by this paper regarding the frauds committed with the importation of gasoline and petroleum.

AT THE LAST HOUR: According to information obtained at the Department of the Interior, the railroad laborers of the Cuba Co. have declared a strike in all the lines of the Company East of Santa Clara. Secretary Zayas Bazan is trying to settle the conflict, and has called the leaders of the Railroad Brotherhood for a conference.

LA DISCUSION - June 17, 1925.

In an editorial, this paper comments very unfavorably upon the program of public works, and states that it is a crime to exact about three hundred million dollars from the country within the short period of ten years.

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 17, 1925.

Gonzalez Beauville continues to combat the financial part of the program of public works. He is strongly against the increase of the gross sales tax, to 1-1/2 per cent, and also against the suppression of the tax of four per cent, which, according to Beauville, is the only tax paid by the rich; while the gross sales tax weighs over the poor, and the Liberal Party cannot turn against the people. He further states that the argument given for the suppression of the tax of four per cent on profits, is that there are no honest officials in the Administration to collect said tax.

Another article commenting against the suppression of the tax of four per cent on profits.

LA NOCHE - June 17, 1925.

According to information given by the Under Secretary of State, the resignation presented by Mr. Marquez Sterling has been accepted; and that Mr. Nestor Carbonell will be appointed in his place.

EL MUNDO - June 18, 1925.

At yesterday's session of the Senate, the Budget Bill passed by the House was unanimously approved.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 18, 1925.

Representative Garriga has presented a Bill in the House

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suggesting the adoption of a financial plan for the program of public works different from that indicated in the Message of President Machado to Congress.

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, the Secretary of State reported that the relations with other countries continued to be very satisfactory. The Secretary of the Interior submitted a report of the expenses which Cuba would have to stand by reason of the institution of a parcel post agreement with the U.S., and reiterated his motion that the negotiations for this agreement should be pushed forward, as he is of the opinion that Cuba would be greatly benefited by it. It was resolved to place this matter in the hands of the Secretary of State, for speedy action. - Other administrative matters of minor importance were discussed.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the program of public works contained in a message of the President to Congress.

EL TRIUNFO - June 18, 1925.

In an editorial, this paper recommends the immediate approval of the public works Bill.

EL DIA - June 18, 1925.

In an editorial entitled "THE BARBAROUS MESSAGE", and other articles, this paper bitterly critices the President's message to Congress submitting the program of public works. The articles especially criticize that part of the message which states: "We should rapidly undertake the execution of a full plan of public works, of national improvements and transformation, without paying the slightest attention to the objections and protests which are always opposed by the despicable phalanx of those poor in spirit and flacid of mind against any task that will bring greatness and glory."- According to one of the articles, "the poor in spirit and flacid of mind are of the opinion that the taxes suggested in the message to pay for the works will not be sufficient, and probably forty years will be required to wipe out the debt...."

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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153

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2637 *Date* June 26, 1925, *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 1- 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

June 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst.Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTELL. DIV.
1-1 1925 2657-G-145
153
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 18, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 19th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 18, 1925.

Gonzalez Beauville continues to combat the President's message to Congress, regarding the program of public works. He states that he is perfectly in accord with the "constructive plan", but strongly against the "financial plan". In this connection, he states: "Taking up beforehand the arguments which are often given, we must say that we accept discipline as the foundation of all society well organized, but we differ from the opinion by virtue of which "discipline" means "submittal"; and as members of the House, elected by the people, we cannot blindly accept all the suggestions made by the "leaders", because in that case we would become mere automatons..... We must not forget that the by-laws of the Liberal Party contain a provision for "the abolition of the stamp-tax and other special taxes of the war"....."

As part of the campaign against the "financial plan" of the program of public works, this paper announces that it will publish tomorrow the speeches made by Orestes Ferrara, Viriato Gutierrez and German Wolter del Rio against the tax of one per cent, at a session of the House of Representatives held on June 5, 1922, when the Bill creating said tax was being discussed.

A very long memorandum signed by Dr.Manuel Marquez Sterling in which he gives a detailed explanation of all the causes which compelled him to present his resignation; the persistent opposition of Under Secretary Campa; the meek subordination of Secretary Cespedes to the Under Secretary, and the efforts made by Campa to deprive Marquez Sterling of his powers and authority.

LA PRENSA - June 18, 1925.

In an editorial, this paper comments unfavorably upon the hasty approval of the Budget for the coming fiscal year, and states: "With the approval of this very high Budget, there has been consummated an act which in the opinion of many, constitutes a serious menace for the Republic. Congress and the Executive have accepted the responsibility, and they will have to answer for their actions if they produce an economic disaster which would unquestionably drag us to a tremendous social commotion. There will be absolutely no excuse for them, but their failure, although foreseen and announced, will fill us with sadness, because it will also mean the failure of the Republic....."

The railroad conflict in the Eastern provinces is becoming more serious. The delegate in Habana of the Railroad Brotherhood has announced that traffic will be stopped tomorrow in the lines of the Cuba Northern Railways.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 19, 1925.

In an editorial this paper applauds the recommendation made by the President to Congress for the suppression of the tax of four per cent on profits.

The Rotary Club of Habana resolved to congratulate the Government for its great plan of public works.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

June 19, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 20th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 19, 1925.

In an interview granted by the President to Mr. Gonzalez Beauville, General Machado said, in part: "The country could not continue as heretofore. The Republic in ruins was rapidly progressing toward its final liquidation; morally weakened, and materially in bankruptcy. I will not now announce, with bombastic disinterestedness, that I will waive my salaries, because I work and devote my time to the duties of my office. It is with that salary that I will abandon the Presidency, because I will ~~nutrirse~~ neither triple nor quadruple my personal wealth during my incumbency. I believe that everybody will feel happy when all the official institutions may have been purified, and morality imposed....." The President also referred to his last Message to Congress, and said that he merely suggested the taxes which he deemed proper, to make up the "funds for public works", but that it was up to Congress to discuss their convenience and approve them.

Text of the speech made by Dr. Orestes Ferrara at a session held by the House of Representatives on June 5, 1922, in opposition to the Bill creating the tax of one per cent. He said that the tax of one per cent was not a Cuban tax, but a foreign imposition.

LA PRENSA - June 19, 1925.

This paper states that a new epidemic disease has broken out in Havana; that eleven cases of scarlet-fever have been officially reported to the Sanitary Authorities, but that said disease is assuming alarming proportions.

The Secretary of the Interior, Zayas Bazan, and the Secretary of War and Navy, Iturralde, will leave tonight for Camaguey, and they will try to settle the railroad conflict existing in the lines of the Cuba Company.

In an editorial entitled "CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY", this paper refers to the program of public works contained in a recent Message of the President to Congress, and states that it is not yet time to criticize the project, because the Message only gives a general outline of the plan, without fixing the essential details except in its financial side; but that the plan exceeds the promises of the President in his platform of "Aqueducts, roads and schools", inasmuch as in his recommendation to Congress he embodies, not only the three points above mentioned, but also includes works of sewer, paving, construction of Palaces, embellishment of the capital of the Republic, works of dredging, wharves, etc.

EL MUNDO - June 20, 1925.

The Cuban Society of Engineers protests against the purpose of the Government of bringing an American expert for the Street Cleaning Department, and another to act as Adviser in the Department of Public Works.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 20, 1925.

Telegram from Camaguey announcing the departure of trains for Santiago de Cuba and Habana, and expressing the hope that more trains will be despatched tomorrow.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

June 20, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 21st - Sunday -
June 22nd (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 20, 1925.

Gonzalez Beauville continues to combat the program of public works suggested by the Secretary of Public Works, Cespedes, stating that said program includes 357 different works which will probably cost about ONE BILLION DOLLARS, and that it does not seem proper to undertake a work of that magnitude at a moment when Cuba is going through a very severe crisis. Beauville is in favor of a more conservative plan, and that it is necessary first to improve the existing works which are defective.

At a recent conference held between the President and the Mayor of Habana, the President agreed in principle with the plan of assigning a monthly remuneration of $300.00 to every Councilman; a for that purpose, an appropriation of $90,000.00 will be included in the Municipal Budget for the coming fiscal year.

The Municipal Budget for the coming fiscal year will be discussed on the 24th of this month.

EL HERALDO - June 20, 1925.

This paper refers to the absolute incapacity of the present Secretary of Sanitation, and comments upon the unsanitary conditions of the city of Habana, stating that besides the epidemic diseases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid fever and measles, scarlet-fever has also made its appearance in a dreadful manner and that about 50 cases of this disease have been reported during the last three days.

LA PRENSA - June 20, 1925.

The Under Secretary of the Interior informed the President that the trains of the Cuba Company had commence to run, and that normalcy would soon be restored in said line.

The President has sanctioned the Law of Bases of the Budget for the coming fiscal year.

A transfer of credit of $20,000.00 for the Army and Navy was signed and sent to the Official Gazette to-day.

It is rumored that the Liberal members of Congress will confer with President Machado next Monday, or Tuesday. Afterwards the President will have another conference with the Popular members of Congress. These conferences are believed to be connected with the program of Government of General Machado, to which Congress has offered its most decisive cooperation.

This paper also criticizes the Secretary of Sanitation, and states that 30 children have died of measles in the Public Orphan Asylum.

LA NOCHE - June 20, 1925.

In an editorial, this paper defends the idea of bringing foreign experts to supervise certain branches of the Administration, and states that it is a practice established in many countries and even sanctioned by their constitutions, and Cuba cannot possibly be an exception to the rule.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EL MUNDO - June 21, 1925.

Among the decrees signed by the President of the Republic to-day, there is one granting an appropriation of $6,000.00 to purchase an automobile for the use of the Secretary of Public Instruction.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 22, 1924.

A meeting was held yesterday morning at the Plaza Roof Garden, organized by the Merchants' Association of Habana as part of the campaign to foment the tourist travel to Cuba. President Machado attended said meeting, and made a speech in which, among other things, he said that he was perfectly identified with the merchants; that the construction of roads constituted one of the most important points for the solution of the problem of tourism, but that it is also necessary to carry out other important public works; he emphatically affirmed that from now on there will be a good work of Government, because there can be honesty where there is no administration and where there is no justice; he said that if Congress failed to comply with its duties, he was fully aware of the fact that the only one responsible will be the President of the Republic; that there will be no "botellas" during his Administration, and that the "subastas" will always be awarded to the best ~~bidder~~x bidder.....

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

June 22, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 23rd (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 22, 1925.

Article by Gonzalez Beauville unfavorably commenting upon the program of public works prepared by Secretary Carlos Miguel de Cespedes. He states that the "fantastic system of roads" is impracticable in many regions of the country; that during the first American Intervention, the Secretary of War of the United States, Mr. Taft, sent an expert to study this same problem, and that the opinion of the expert was that "therewas no possibility of constructing the roads."

The railroad conflict in the lines of the Cuba Company has been settled, because the Railroad Company and the Railroad Brotherhood have accepted the bases proposed. The Railroad Co. has agreed to reinstate the laborers who were dismissed, and normalcy will soon be restored.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the program of public works of Secretary Cespedes, and expressing the opinion that said program will not obtain any support in Congress, because "it is too dazzling to be really effective;" and that a more modest plan of immediate realization would naturally inspire greater confidence.

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EL MUNDO - June 23, 1925.

A full account of the meeting held yesterday morning at the Palace between the President and a large number of members of Congress. The meeting was presided by General Machado, and there were present 59 members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Liberal and Popular parties. The Vice President of the Republic was also present. Among other things, the President said: "Out political campaign was based in promises, because the Liberal Party had never been a Covermmental Party; and said offers or promises cannot remain unfulfilled, must not remain unfulfilled, because we all, as well-bred persons, are duty bound to comply with the promises made to the country. The plan does not constitute an initiative of the Executive. It can bear the signature of many Senators and Representatives of the Liberal Party, because it is a carefully studied compilation of all the Bills presented in Congress. The taxes suggested are sufficient to carry out the works, applying to the same all the money collected...." He referred to the obligation of the members of Congress of lending their cooperation to this work, because they had as much responsibility as the President. Referring to the Budget, he said that it was a "bureaucratic budget", adding that by approving it, Congress had realized an act showing that Cuba had a Government which knows how to make Administration; that he was inclined to believe that the Senate would approve the plan, and that the House would also do the same..... Referring to the Sanitary conditions of the country, the President said that it was painful to go to Santisgo de Cuba where there was no water even to drink; and that the cities of Cardenas and Santa Clara were also in a very unsanitary condition; and that focuses of infection exist in those places.... -- Gonzalez Beauville made certain remarks against the taxes suggested, and also spoke in defense of the Municipality of Habana, stating that if this Municipality were deprived of certain taxes, it would disappear; that the tax on profits should be raised to six per cent. - Representative Gil praised the project, but

Written declarations made by President Machado to the Baroness of Alcahali. Among other things, he said: "Tolerance and mercy will not constitute the salient point of my Government....

Diario de la Marina, 6/23/25-

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With respect to the Platt Amendment, President Machado said: The "legitimacy" (as the question reads) of the interference of some countries in others, depends on the circumstances. In my declarations regarding the Platt Amendment made in New York I was inspired in that observation. Perhaps at the time the Constitutional Appendix was originated, it was"legitimate" (accepting the word used in your question); but it will certainly be illegitimate when, after four years which are now beginning to run, Cuba may have proved before the world its full capacity for self-government; for its self-determination, using the phrase now in vogue."

EL TRIUNFO - June 23, 1925.

This paper expresses the belief that the Liberal and Popular members of Congress will unanimously vote in favor of the plan of public works.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

June 23, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 24th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 23, 1925.

EDITORIAL, praising the activity displayed by the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the railroad conflict, and which resulted in the prompt termination of the strike.

EL HERALDO - June 23, 1925.

Dr. José A. Simpson, who was the Chief Chemist of the National Laboratory during the Administration of President Zayas, has filed a denunciation for malversation of public funds against Dr. Antonio Cueto, Chief of Office of the Department of Sanitation, and against the Turk Tarrab, Agent in Cuba for Messrs. Wallace Tierman and Co. This malversation was committed in connection with the purchase of apparatus for chlorinization of water.

EL MUNDO - June 24, 1925.

Under the title of "THE ACTIONS OF GENERAL MACHADO", this paper publishes an editorial praising the attitude of President Machado in calling the members of Congress to a conference for the purpose of discussin the program of public works, and requesting their cooperation and help. The editorial also states that this praiseworthy attitude of President Machado has no precedents in Cuba, and shows the spirit of democracy which guides his actions.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Conservative Party in the Senate, is in favor of the program of public works suggested by the President in a recent Message to Congress, but reserves the right to suggest certain slight amendments.

A strike of Masons has broken out in Cienfuegos, because the contractors refuse to comply with the bases agreed upon on May 11th.

Cable despatch from New York. - In an interview granted by ex President Zayas to a correspondent of "El Mundo", he refers to the controversy between the U.S. and Mexico, the Platt Amendment, and the Latin-American Union. - Referring to the Plat Amendment, Dr. Zayas said:

"At the Constitutional Convention I voted against the acceptance of the Platt Amendment, and later in the Senate I voted against the Permanent Treaty which contains said Amendment and makes it effective; and although the declared object of this Amendment is to maintain the independence of Cuba, I would again vote against its acceptance if I had an opportunity. That is to say, I am in favor of its suppression."

As to the controversy with Mexico, he said:

"I must not form an opinion of Mr. Kellogg's Note because I am not perfectly acquainted with the insides of the question, and also because I understand that there has been some error of appreciation in the interpretation or translation of the Note when it was given for publication. But in a general way I can say that I consider the policy of the U.S. toward Latin-America, one of cordiality and of concord of interests. This does not prevent me from heartily applauding President Calles for his decision to maintain the sovereignty of Mexico and the liberty of action of his Government as behooves every Chief of State."

With respect to Pan-Americanism, he said:

"I have always considered that the Latin-American Union, that is to say, the union of the republic of Latin origin, is a very hard and difficult task, because there exist among some of them antagonisms which are not easily dispelled; and be-

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cause there are special interests and other causes which render it difficult. I am, however, very far from believing that it is impossible, especially if the purpose which guides that union is not for counteracting or working against the interests and the policy of the great nation of the United States, but to foment the interests of the Latin-American republics for their mutual reciprocity, protection and help."

EL TRIUNFO - June 24, 1925.

A Committee of the National Federation of Economic Corporations visited President Machado yesterday requesting the suppression of all the national taxes existing at present, and the creation of a single tax to be collected at the Custom House on articles imported.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the rumors of a special session of Congress to discuss and approve the program of public works, and stating that such a special session is absolutely unnecessary, because the Public Works Bill can be passed before Congress adjourns at the end of this month.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

June 24, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 25th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 24, 1925.

Article by Gonzalez Beauville very favorably commenting upon the declarations made by President Machado at the recent conference held with a group of Congressmen, and stating: "If General Machado does not change his norm of conduct; if General Machado continues in the path of good, and developing the moral and material energy which shines in all his Government, we will have ample reason to declare that Cuba has placed its destinies in the hands of an illustrious statesman of a broad understanding and keen foresight..." "....our working classes, our humble classes can have the assurance that the new taxes to be created and which will serve to finance the marvellous constructive plan, will weigh over the rich..... The scientific tax of four per cent on profits will remain in force....."

EL HERALDO - June 24, 1925.

This paper publishes a long article referring to the smuggling of immigrants from Jaimanitas Bay to the U.S., and quotes certain paragraphs of an article published by Mr. Leighton H. Blood, in "The American Legion Weekly" on "HUMAN CONTRABAND", in which direct accusations are made against Dr. Santiago Rey, and against Rene and Charles Berndes.

According to a cablegram sent to the Department of the Treasury, Mr. Morrow, of the firm of J.P.Morgan and Company, will arrive in Habana today. Although the real object of his trip to Cuba is unknown, it is generally believed that Mr. Morrow comes to make a thorough study of the plan of public works, and determine whether the new taxes to be created will in any way affect the taxes pledged for the ~~xxxxxx~~ payment of the fifty-million-dollar loan. "He will also take up with the Secretary of the Treasury the manner of effecting the special amortization of three million dollars, corresponding to the collections in excess of sixty million dollars, in which case, according to the provisions of the contract of loan, ten per cent of the excess collections must be applied to the amortization in question."

This paper recommends the levying of a tax on fuel alcohol, because the West India Oil Co. is planning to sell only alcohol as fuel for motor cars, and thereby dodge the payment of taxes on gasoline suggested in the plan of public works.

EL MUNDO - June 25, 1925.

The Mixed Committee appointed to study the plan of public works and draft the corresponding Bill, held a meeting yesterday. Horacio Diaz Pardo was appointed President of the Committee; and Gustavo Gonzalez Beauville and Emilio Santa Cruz Pacheco, Secretaries. Upon motion of Gonzalez Beauville, it was resolved to make a declaration of principles, and to express the best purposes of the Committee and its decision to cooperate for the realization of the beautiful plan of public works. It was also resolved to request an interview with the President. This interview will be held on Thursday morning.

A Meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday. - Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes said that the international relations of Cuba continued to be very satisfactory. - Dr. Cespedes also referred to the resignation of Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling as Head of the Pan-American Office, and the appointment of Mr. Nestor Carbonel in his place. - Secretary of the Treasury, Cartaya, referred to the work realized for the reorganization of the Temporary Banking Commission

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and the measures already adopted by the same to carry out the work entrusted to it. -- The Secretary of Sanitation read a lengthy report relating to the sanitary conditions of the country and especially in connection with contagious diseases. According to said report, there are no cases of small-pox. As to typhoid fever, there is one case in Ciego de Avila, and 32 cases in Habana. There are also in Habana: 2 cases of duphtheria, 17 cases of scarlet-fever, 14 of malaria and 16 of measles. There are at present no cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 25, 1925.

The House of Representatives will hold special meeting on Friday and Saturday of this week to discuss and approve the Public Works Bill. Certain members of the House have requested the inclusion of important public works in the general plan.

EL TRIUNFO - June 25, 1925.

Articles by Dr. Matias Duque, very favorably commenting upon the project of public works, and stating: "The Machado-Cespedes project will materialize, because it has to materialize, and because it is urgently demanded by the present and the future welfare of Cuba."

EL DIA - June 25, 1925.

This paper combats the Plan of Public Works and refers to the rumors which have circulated to the effect that Messrs. Morgan and Company have protested against the increase of the tax on gross sales to 1-1/2 per cent. It also refers to rumors of a more serious character, and states: "It is also rumored that the President of the Republic has received a Note from the American Government raising certain objections to the crazy financial plan contained in the Message which the President sent to Congress."

In an editorial entitled "THE SAD NEWS", this paper comments with great regret upon the rumors of a Note received from the American Government protesting against the plan of public works.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2648 *Date* July 3, 1925, *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:
June 27, 28, 29, 30 and July 1, 2.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Encl 1
1-H 1925 2657-G-145
154
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 27, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 28th - Sunday -
June 29th - (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 27, 1925.

In a letter from Secretary of Public Works, Cespedes, to the President of the Cuban Society of Engineers, he states that he has had no intention whatever of bringing foreign experts for the execution of his plan of public works. His only purpose was to bring Major Harper, for a very short period of time, to advise him on the most modern devices invented for the collection of garbage in Habana, since Major Harper is at present the Supervisor of that service in the United States; and also to bring Mr. Allen Hazen, for a very short period, when the works on the Vento Water Works are undertaken; and certainly that cannot be considered as an offence to Cuban Engineers.

EL HERALDO - June 27, 1925.

Commenting upon the incapacity of the Secretary of Sanitation, Dr. Gispert, this paper states that the epidemic of typhoid fever is increasing in an alarming manner in Cardenas, Puerto Padre, Moron and Ciego de Avila.

LA PRENSA - June 27, 1925.

At a conference held between the President and the Conservative members of the House of Representatives, it was agreed upon that in the awarding of contracts for public works to be executed, there will not be awarded to any contractor works amounting to over $300,000.00. It was also agreed upon that the construction of the Central Highway will be commenced in the six provinces at the same time.

EL MUNDO - June 28, 1925.

THE SENATE held a session yesterday evening, and approved the financial plan of the program of public works. The rest of the Public Works Bill will be discussed and approved at a session to be held on Monday morning.

Cable despatch from New York: "Mr. Morrow, member of the firm of J.P.Morgan and Company, has sailed for Italy on board the S.S. HOMERIC, and this disproves the rumors spread in Cuba to the effect that Mr. Morrow was about to sail for Habana to confer with General Machado. It was affirmed that Mr. Morrow would try to obtain the assurance that the taxes to be created to finance the vast plan of public works, would in no way affect the clauses of the contract for the fifty-million-dollar loan. Shortly before Mr. Morrow sailed, the Correspondent of "EL MUNDO" was able to learn that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. have had no objections to make to the new taxes projected, and that, therefore, the rumors of Mr. Morrow's trip to Habana were unfounded."

The Parliamentary Committee of the Liberal Party in the House of Representatives, adopted the following resolutions at a meeting held yesterday:

(1) To defend and vote for the Public Works Bill as soon as it is received from the Senate;

(2) After the Public Works Bill is approved, preferent attention will be given during the present legislative period, to the discussion and approval of the following Bills: Creation of the Department of Communications; Subsidy to Charitable Institution by means of a Special Drawing of the Lottery to be held every year; Bill reorganizing the Law School and part of

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the School of Science; and the Bill creating the Cuban Embassy in Madrid, Spain. - It was also resolved to discuss and defend the following Bills: Political Amnesty; Modification of Article 27 of the Provincial Organic Law; Increase of the wages to all the laborers of the State, the provinces and the Municipalities; and a Bill providing that 75 per cent of the workers of all industries must be Cubans, and also a Bill on Inscriptions in the Civil Register.

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 28, 1925.

Article referring to the report said to have been submitted by Commander Cusachs to American Government, in connection with the contraband of immigrants carried on from the port of Jaimanitas, and in which report, accusations are made against officials of the Administration of President Zayas.

LA NOCHE - June 28, 1925.

This paper refers to the meeting of the National Association of Veterans and Patriots held this morning. The Judiciary was bitterly criticised at this meeting. Oscar Soto said "We have no magistrates, we have no judges, and very few members of the Judiciary are worthy of the positions they hold....."

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June 29, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 30th (Morning & Afternoon)
July 1st (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 29, 1925.

This paper has renewed its attacks on the Secretary of the Interior, Zayas Bazan, for the abuses committed in connection with the campaign against prostitution. It states in this article that the orders recently issued by Zayas Bazan are contrary to the Constitution and the laws in force. In his efforts of moralization, Zayas Bazan becomes a transgressor of the laws.....

The Federation of Labor of Habana and the Delegation No. 2 of the Railroad Brotherhood of Cuba, are holding meetings of protest against the taxes created in the Public Works Bill.

LA PRENSA - June 29, 1925.

At a session held this morning, the Senate approved all the articles of the Public Works Bill. - Said Bill has been forwarded to the House of Representatives, for immediate action.

LA NOCHE - June 29, 1925.

The "Belot" Oil Refinery will be closed down as a consequence of the approval of the Public Works Bill, which reduces to a minimum the duties on gasoline. About 600 laborers employed at this Refinery will be dismissed.

EL MUNDO - June 30, 1925.

At a long session held last night, the House of Representatives approved the Public Works Bill. Another Bill was passed increasing the number of members of the House. A bill was also approved annulling the exclusions from the Electoral Registers, and ordering the inscription of all Cubans who attain the age of 21.

General Pablo Mendieta has been appointed Chief of Police of Habana.

LA DISCUSION - June 30, 1925.

In an EDITORIAL entitled "THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS", this paper comments very unfavorably upon the approval of the Public Works Bill by Congress, and states: "the approval of the 'constructive plan' of Secretary Cespedes, has, for all keen observers, all the appearance of a sad funeral of the independence of the Public Powers,, and especially of the sovereignty of Congress." It further criticizes the ample powers conferred upon the President of the Republic to use the public funds at his will, and states that this is a dangerous weapon placed in the hands of President Machado.

LA PRENSA - June 30, 1925.

President Machado, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet and other high officials of the Government, attended a meeting of the Great Masonic Lodge of Habana held last night. Machado delivered an address, and said, among other things: that he was a lover of Democracy, and as such, he listens to everything that may be of interest or benefit to the people in general; that he has the firm intention of carrying out an honest and just Administration; he explained the evil intents of a certain foreign corporation which is systematically opposing the Public Works Bill concealing its interested desires under the robe of nationalism. He ended his speech as follows: "Be calm, my brothers; I ratify

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

my oath of carrying on a good administration, not to run for reelection.....and I only aspire to the glory of having fulfilled my duties at the end of my presidential term, without being ashamed of having done anything unworthy of a President, a Cuban and a Mason".

LA NOCHE - June 30, 1925.

The Bill creating the Department of Communications was approved by the House of Representatives this afternoon.

This paper announces the organization of a company under the name of "EMPRESAS CUBANAS, S.A.", with a capital of $4.000,000.00, and will devote itself to the construction of works of public service, such as road, wharves, warehouses, railways, electric plants, etc. The Board of Directors of this Company is formed by: Mr. Henry W. Catlin, President, Claudio G. de Mendoza, Fernando Mendoza, Nestor Mendoza and J. Batista.

EL MUNDO - July 1st, 1925.

This paper carries an editorial very favorably commenting upon the approval of the Public Works Bill. In this connection, the editorial states: "The Government of General Machado, by suggesting the formidable plan, and Congress by approving it, have given a solemn and categoric proof; the former of its decided purpose of carrying out the promises of regeneration and aggrandizement made to the country, and the latter of its decision to cooperate sincerely to this end. And by the approval of the Public Works Bill, the promises commence to become a reality."

President Machado made the following declarations to the reporters yesterday evening: "That the people of Cuba can be sure that with the approval of the Public Works Bill, which he considered as a National Law, because the Conservatives as well as the Liberals and Populars had voted in favor of it with real pleasure, he will not permit its being mixed with politics. The works will be carried out in an equitable manner, and nobody will have any preferences. He added that he was really grateful to the Conservative members of the Senate who had unanimously voted in favor of the Bill, and that by reason of that Law, the Conservatives and the Liberals will have equal rights. That he will sign the Law as soon as it is submitted to him. He will do the same with the Bill creating the Department of Communications. That Mr. José Maria Espinosa was the strongest candidate for the office of Secretary of Communications. With respect to the application of the capital punishment, President Machado said that if the House passed a Bill abolishing it, he would gladly sign the Law; and that if this question is taken up in Congress, he will postpone the execution of the sentence of death now pending; but that if the House fails to discuss this question, he will be compelled to comply with the law. Finally the President said that he had recommended to Dr. Zaydin, President of the House, the immediate approval of the Bill creating the Cuban Embassy in Madrid, Spain.

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July 1, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 2nd (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 1, 1925.

Under the title of"THE SUPPRESSION OF CONGRESS", this paper publishes an article sarcastically commenting upon the approval of the Public Works Bill, and stating that Congress gave prompt attention to that Bill, leaving many other initiatives pending. "We also have a plan of great importance--the article states--divided in two parts: first, the radical suppression of the Lottery; and second, the suppression of Congress." - Referring to the second part, it states: "The suppression of Congress entails a vast economic plan. It would not be a definitive suppression, but merely transitory, during the four years of Government of General Machado. After the approval of the plan of public works, Congress becomes a useless, a superfluous organization in the cumbersome administration of the country. Therefore, let it be suppressed during four years. And the ten millions which it would absorb during that period, could be devoted for the construction of highways, aqueducts, statues, and elevators to climb the highest peaks of Cuba. This could surely take the place of the tax of one per cent, with the advantage that it would not require any inspectors to collect it....."

EL HERALDO - July 1, 1925.

This paper criticizes the attitude assumed by Mr. Sketch, Acting General Manager of the United Railaways of Habana, toward the laborers of that Company, and especially against the members of the Delegation No. 2 of the Railroad Brotherhood; and refers to an impending conflict

EL MUNDO - July 2, 1925.

Account of the meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday. President Machado called the attention of the members of his Cabinet to the fact that no salaries should be paid except to the employees who really worked; that the expenses of the different Department of the Government should be properly adjusted to amounts appropriated in the Budget, so as to do away with the practice of the "transfers of credits". He also referred to the approval of the Public Works Bill by Congress.....

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 2, 1925.

The Secretary of the Treasury has signed a Decree appointing a Commission to draft the necessary rules and regulations for the organization and collection of the taxes created for the Special Fund of Public Works, by the Law of Public Works recently approved by Congress. This Commission must finish its work within a period of eight days. The members of the Commission are: Antonio Arazoza, Oscar Gans, Eugenio Lizarrague, Luis Carmona, Rogelio Barata, Belisario Alvarez and Victor E. Escartin.

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Havana Post
Jun[illegible], 1925

THE HAVANA MOR

CUBAN PRESS ON EVENTS OF THE DAY
(Translations)

RUIN FOR CUBA IN CESPEDES FINANCING PLAN.

"The Last Floor," an El Dia article, says:

The economic aspect of the Cespedes public-works program worries us so greatly that we shall continue to combat the plan until the last minute.

On several occasions we have suggested that if the Government really and earnestly wants to provide the country with good roads and other urgent public works, it should do so with the funds it has on hand or provided for in the budget for the Public Works Department. We have stated also on more than one occasion, and we are willing to prove it, that $15,000,000 easily could be obtained from the national lottery every year; and that sum alone, honestly invested, would be sufficient to give the country all the roads and public works it needs.

We have repeatedly opposed the financing plan for the Cespedes public-works project, and we maintain that the financial welfare of Cuba and our national stability are endangered by the new and heavy taxes the plan provides for.

Theoretically, everything is possible; but soon the harmful effects of the heavy taxes would be felt in Cuba. Our country has not recovered from the financial slump of 1920. Our sugar industry is going through a critical situation. Foreign capital is slowly but surely invading all our fields of commercial activity and absorbing our riches.

Ignorance and lack of patriotism are the only possible reasons for Congress endorsing the taxes proposed in the Cespedes plan.

The present situation reminds us of what construction engineers call "stress resistance." A building of 10 stories can not be erected on the same foundation as can a two-story house. Such engineers, therefore, always have carefully to calculate the strain the foundations must stand, and they make the building specifications accordingly.

It often happens, however, that some amateur claiming to know more than any construction engineer tries to build a house. Everything goes well until the last floor is reached. The strain then is too great, and the walls cave in and the house crashes to the ground.

Carlos Miguel reminds us of that kind of dangerous amateur. A financier, a man versed in economic problems, has NOT drawn up the financing part of the program.

Therefore it is our sacred duty to try to save the Cuban people from the unsafe plans drawn up by our new Secretary of Public Works — plans which are unscientific and which threaten to bring Cuba's sovereignty and financial independence to a sad ending.

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PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM APPROVED BY CONGRESS

House of Representatives Passes Cespedes Plan With Only Three Dissenting Votes; Atcion Follows Adoption of Bill By Senate Earlier in Day

APPROXIMATELY $380,000,000 WILL BE SPENT IN IMPROVING CUBAN SCHOOLS AND HIGHWAYS

Little Opposition Met in Bill in Either House as Final Stages of Debate Were Reached; Representative Chardiet Fought Measure

The Cuban House of Representatives last night passed the Cespedes public works program, with the slight modifications introduced to it by the mixed congressional commision. There were three votes against the bill.

The session began at 3 p. m. Representative Gil petitioned a permanent session and a recess, which was immediately granted. During the recess, which lasted two hours and a half. the Liberal and Conservative parliamentary commisions met. In the meantime the Cespedes public works program passed by the Senate at 1:30 o'clock, arrived through a special messenger at the House. After ending the usual routine work the bill was read with suspension of all parliamentary precepts.

Chardiet Battles Bill

Representative Armando Chardiet, Conservative, strongly combatted the bill, stating it seemed to have been conceived by Julius Verne or Dante. He said the aspirations of the Cuban people for good roads had been used to draft such an absurd plan, which burdened the country with heavy taxes and forced congress to lose its prerogatives. He mentioned the fact that Machado in his first message to congress had stated the country had reached the height of taxation and was facing a critical situation due to the low price of sugar, but that in less than 40 days the President now thought the country could be heavily taxed. Chardiet ended his address assuring that the taxes were levied upon the people and not the rich classes, that the works of the project would never be executed and that Secretary of the Treasury Hernandez Cartaya would probably resign, as his prerogative to sign the bill has been ceded in the same to the Secretary of Public Works.

Alliegro Defends Step

Representative Anselmo Alliegro, Liberal, of Oriente, defended the program stating the Liberal government had promised the Cuban people roads, schools and water and that it was now going to fulfill its program.

Representative Garcia Montes, Conservative, attacked the bill and the heavy taxes that are introduced.

Bartlome Sagaro, Liberal, pronounced a few words in favor of the bill and the voting then took place at 9:35 p. m. All the congressmen, with the exception of the Conservatives, Armando Chardiet, Marcelino Garriga and Bravo Acosta, voted in favor of the measure.

Senate Opposes

Final action in connection with the Cespedes public works program was takenyesterday by the Senate, when it voted by unanimity the part regarding the works that will be executed with the revenues obtained by the financing plan of the program, which was passed on Saturday night. The program of works was passed in accordance with the list of urgent works for each province presented by the congressmen and with a few modifications made by the mixed congressional commission. Senator Alfredo Silva of Camaguey, presented an amendment placing the duty on gasoline equal to the one on petroleum. He retired it, however, when aware that it would be defeated. The bill was passed shortly after 1 p. m., and was sent immediately to the House of Representatives for action.

The program as adopted by the House was identical with that approved by the senate section by section, all of which has been published in The Havana Post several times. Four new articles not before published, however, are as follows::

TWENTY THREE: The President will make annual reports to congress on the progress the work is making.

TWENTY FOUR: The President will issue the necessary regulations to put the law in force.

TWENTY FIVE: Transitory clause regarding the treasury surplus of the present fiscal year.

TWENTY SIX: All laws opposed to this law are hereby derogated.

Works to Cost $380,000,000

The principal points of the program are (1) Central Highway; (2) beautification of Havana: (3) construction of aqueducts, schools and nearly 500 roads of minor importance: (4) paving of the streets and sewerage work in over 50 cities and towns.

The bill does not carry any statement regarding the cost of the works or the revenues that are estimated from the new taxes. According to unofficial reports the revenues are calculated conservatively at thirty million dollars a year and the total expenses of the works are placed at $380,000,000, including the many works added in each province by the congressmen.

Belot Refinery to Close

According to reports circulating yesterday with great persistency, the petroleum refinery of the West India Oil Refining Company at Belot, near Regla, across the bay from Havana will be closed in the next few days following instructions received from the States. It is reported that the planned suppression of duty on gasoline, embodied in the Cespedes public works program is the principal reason for such action.

Now is His Chance

Secretary of the Treasury Hernandez Cartaya declared that he will resign his trust if the public works program is passed, says a native newspaper. He said that the cause of his resignation was the serious entanglements this law would bring on Cuba, namely threats, and even intervention of foreign countries caused by the complete bankruptcy of the island. He stated that seeing these dangers he did not wish to have any part in the disatrous consequence brought by the law and would therefore resign on its passage.

OFFICES OF THE HAVANA

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUL 8 1925
WAR DEPARTMENT

1-1 1925 2657-G-145
153

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2639 Date June 30, 1925, 19

Replying to No. Date RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 8 1925, 19

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:
June 25, 26, 27.

Henry C. Clark
HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G.D.,
Asst.Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1-1 2657-9-145
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57

June 25, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 26th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 25, 1925.

The Cuban Government has submitted its bases for the Commercial Treaty projected between Cuba and Uruguay. Said bases include: The maintenance of the present duties on jerked beef imported to Cuba; a reduction of 66.66 per cent of the duties on leaf tobacco exported to Uruguay; reduction of 50 per cent of duties in sugar, instead of the reduction of 20 per cent offered by Uruguay; reduction of 50 per cent of the duties on alcohol exported to Uruguay; and some advantages to Cuban cigarettes and cut tobacco sent to Uruguay.

Article favorably commenting upon the present actions of the Temporary Banking Commission. The present members of the Commission inspire great confidence, and this paper expresses the hope that they will be able to save several millions of the National Bank of Cuba which were in danger of disappearing.

Under the title of "ANTINATIONALISTIC TALE", this paper publishes an editorial criticizing the attitude of certain newspapers which have spread the rumors of a Note received from the Washington Government protesting against the public works plan.

EL HERALDO - June 25, 1925.

The report submitted by the Secretary of Sanitation at the last Meeting of the Cabinet, shows the alarming increase of the typhoid fever in Habana, to say nothing of the other epidemic diseases existing. This outbreak of typhoid fever revives the water problem of Habana. This article states that the chlorine used, instead of purifying the waters, is producing certain intestinal diseases.

LA DISCUSION - June 25, 1925.

This paper states that the shame of an American Note crowns the utter incapacity of the Government. Morgan & CO., alarmed by the foolish system of taxes projected, have sent their expert Mr. Morrow to make certain investigations. The taxing capacity of the country will not be able to resist the taxes included in the financial plan of the program of public works.

"FIRST OF ALL, WE ARE WORTHY CUBANS." Article referring to the arrival of Mr. Morrow, who has come to Cuba to obtain certain details of the plan of public works, and to oppose said plan. "We have combated the project of public works--the article states--with all our energy, and we have pointed out its principal defects, some of which coincide with the attitude of Messrs. Morgan & Co.; but that does not mean that in the face of a new foreign interference, we are going to stand by it, and against our own countrymen. If, unfortunately, all that were true, we would not take advantage of the opportunity to censure the Government again; but, instead of that, General Machado would have us unconditonally at his side to defend Cuba from a new insult. We therefore recommend the greatest calm and the most irrevocable energy. General Machado can be sure that his adversaries will stop in their attacks, and will be at his side, and against "the common enemy."

LA PRENSA - June 25, 1925.

The Under Secretary of State, Dr. de la Campa, officially denied the existence of any American Note in connection with the taxes planned for the realization of the program of public works.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

In an interview granted to the reporters this morning, President Machado said that the rumors of the existence of an American Note in connection with the new taxes projected, were absolutely unfounded. He added that if he should ever receive any Note--and he was sure that that would never happen, because in all cases his Government will always strictly comply with the Laws and will never adopt any resolutions which may not have the acquiescence of public opinion-- he will be the first one the give it to the press immediately. "Up to the present--he added--we continue working for the approval of the Law which everybody knows, making a careful and conscientious study of the taxes, and always disposed to listen from the Palace to the opinion of the merchants, Congressmen, politicians, laborers, etc. What is needed at present is a law for the realization of the program planned. The Conservatives have promised me their enthusiastic cooperation in Congress, and the members of the Mixed Committee are working untiringly in the preparation of the Law which will soon have the approval of both branches of Congress."

The Department of Public Instruction will be transferred to the Maestranza Building, which was formerly occupied by the Department of Public Works.

President Machado has sent the following telegram to Secretaries Zayas Bazan and Iturralde, who are now in Camaguey: "Have received your telegram reporting the termination of the railroad strike, and the restoration of cordial relations between the Railroad Brotherhood and the Railroad Company. Accept my sincere felicitation for the great success obtained in your negotiations in representation of my Government."

LA NOCHE - June 25, 1925.

At yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Secretary of Public Works, gave an outline of his plan. Referring to the Central Highway, he said that it will be as straight as possible, without any zig-zags, because the roads constructed heretofore were planned merely to please certain personages, or to increase the value of certain properties. He also referred to the difficulties encountered for the solution of the water problem of Habana; to the deplorable conditions of the schools in Cuba, and to the necessity of beautifying the Capital of the Republic.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - June 26, 1925.

At a very stormy session held yesterday, Dr. Gerardo Fernandez Abreu was elected Rector of the University of Habana.

In an editorial entitled "ECHOES OF THE VISIT OF GENERAL MACHADO TO THE UNITED STATES", this paper states that a pamphlet has been published, entitled "The visit of the President Elect of Cuba, General Gerardo Machado, to the United States, in April 1925." which contains a compilation of all the speeches, declarations and articles referring to said visit; and that this pamphlet discloses some facts which had not been published heretofore.

EL DIA - June 26, 1925.

Representative Antonio Bravo Acosta has presented a Bill in the House, prohibiting the appointment of officers of the Army as supervisors for civil offices; and also prohibiting the contracting of the services of foreign experts by the State, the Provinces or the Municipalities.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

June 26, 1925 (Afternoon)
June 27th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - June 26, 1925.

A full account of the meeting of the Rotary Club held yesterday, at which Secretary Carlos Miguel de Cespedes gave an outline of his program of public works.

EDITORIAL, commenting very favorably upon the declarations made by President Machado yesterday to the members of the Mixed Committee of Congress, to the effect that he does not want any hasty action in connection with the plan of public works, but that Congress must give a very careful consideration to the question before adopting any final resolution.

EL HERALDO - June 26, 1925.

This paper states that the spectacular drop in the price of rawsugar in the New York market yesterday, constitutes a part of the conspiracy initiated by Wall Street elements against the plan of public works of Secretary Cespedes, and is a fatal announcement of the forthcoming economic disaster in Cuba. The American companies which are displeased with the plan of public works have commenced to carry out their malevolent influences. These attacks against the plan are said to be directed by Oil Companies which have made an alliance in New York with egotistic bankers and contractors eager to obtain juicy business. El Heraldo states that the Cuban Government must act with firm energy to repel the aggression.....

Article commenting upon the arrival in Cuba of an "Oil Magnate", and stating that his visit is connected with the discovery of great frauds in the importation of oil. After the arrival of said personage, the first thing he did was to engage the services of one of the most accredited law-offices of Habana which is practically entirely devoted to the defence of foreign companies. It is very significant and alarming that the arrival of said personage has coincided with the humiliating rumors that the Cuban Government has received a Note from the Government of the United States regarding the project of Public Works pending in Congress. Said personage has requested an interview with President Machado. In this connection, the article states: "We are perfectly aware of the firmness of character, and the equanimous but energetic temperament of our President , and we know full well his fervent patriotism to entertain any doubt of the outcome of this interview. These companies are accustomed to do things in their own way, and to foment revolutions in the countries the governments of which refuse to comply with their desires... ." The article further recommends absolute freedom of action to the Courts of Justice in the investigation of the frauds committed, and severe punishments inflicted to those who may be found guilty of said crimes, and "thereby the Republic will be saved, and the Government will have complied with the sacred duty of defending the interests of the country."

Cable despatch from New York (Special despatch to El Heraldo): "It was affirmed yesterday in the best financial circles of Wall Street that the trip to Habana of the Oil King, Raymond Admeral, President of the West India Oil Refining Co., is connected with the purposes of American interests to oppose the Plan of Public Works. It is affirmed that Raymond Admeral ~~xxx~~ is playing his last card against the public works plan, and that he has taken active steps with the President and with the Secretaries of Public Works and of

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the Treasury to prevent the imposition of a tax on gasoline as the principal basis of the financial plan of public works. It has been learned that the negotiations of Mr. Admeral with the officials of the Cuban Government have been a total failure, because both General Machado and Secretary Cespedes were reluctant to receive him, as they were aware of his intentions beforehand. In view of this failure, Admeral is now approaching the Congressmen as he thinks that they can be easily bribed as in the times of Menocal and Zayas....."

LA NOCHE - June 26, 1925.

This paper states that President Machado has unofficially addressed the Mixed Committee of Congress, recommending that the discussion and approval of the Plan of Public Works be postponed until the next legislative period. Therefore, said Bill will not be passed this month.

EL MUNDO - June 27, 1925.

The Municipal Budget for the coming fiscal year was discussed and approved at a session of the Municipal Council of Habana held last night. The estimated expenditures amount to $7,358,654.69. There was a reduction of $137,400.00 in the item of "Personnel."

An account of the meeting of the Mixed Committee of Congress held last night. Another meeting will be held this afternoon, after which the Senate will convene for the discussion and final approval of the Plan of Public Works. Certain changes in the original project have been agreed upon. Said changes are as follows:

Reduction of the tariff duties on gasoline, authorizing the President to restore up to fifty per cent of the present duties, within a year, if he should consider it necessary.

There will only be accomplished every year the works which can be paid out of the revenues collected during that year.

The State will only collect 50 per cent (instead of 75 per cent) of the collections by reason of territorial taxes and taxes on vehicles.

There will not be issued any "certificates of debt."

Suppression of the tax of four per cent on profits.

Representative Marcelino Garriga refused to continue acting as member of the Mixed Committee because he is not in accord with the project discussed.

Regarding the declarations recently made by the Secretary of Justice in connection with the execution of a sentence of death upheld by the Supreme Court, Senator Wifredo Fernandez called on the President yesterday and requested him to postpone the execution of death sentences until such time as the House of Representatives can discuss and approve a Billpassed by the Senate six years ago abolishing the death penalty. President Machado answered that if the House commenced to discuss the project, he would postpone all action; and that if the House approves said Bill, he will be glad to sanction it.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1925

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156

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2651 Date July 7, 1925, 19

Replying to No. Date 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 14 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

July 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Henry C. Clark
HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. I.A. K. B. 7/10

July 2, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 3rd (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 2, 1925.

Article by Gonzalez Beauville, directed to General Machado, asking the President not to sign the sentence of death against Valentin Gonzalez; first, because Heraldo de Cuba is decidedly in favor of the abolition of the Capital Punishment; second, because the Prosecuting Attorney himself is not quite sure that said man committed the crime imputed to him; and third, because the best authorities on criminal matters consider the Capital Punishment as useless, and are in favor of its abolition.

The laborers will shortly hold a meeting to ask for the abolition of the Capital Punishment in Cuba.

Article very unfavorably commenting upon the announcement said to have been made by the West India Oil Refining Co., to the effect that as soon as the Public Works Bill appears in the Official Gazette, said Company will raise the wholesale price of gasoline to 40 cents per gallon, and at the same time cancel all orders pending on that date. This paper states that this constitutes a challenge to the Government, and punishable under the laws in force.

EL MUNDO - July 3, 1925.

A petition signed by more than 50 Congressmen was delivered to President Machado by Senator Wifredo Fernandez yesterday afternoon, requesting the postponement of the execution of the sentence of death. The members of Congress who sign the communication allege that due to difficulties arising from the Regulations, the House of Representatives was unable to dicuss the Bill abolishing the Capital Punishment; but that they intend to bring up the question at the coming session of Congress. As President Machado stated that if Congress intervened in this question, he would postpone the execution of the sentence, it is believed by many that he willcomply with the request made by the members of Congress.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 3, 1925.

President Machado has sanctioned the Law creating the Department of Communications. Mr. Jose Maria Espinosa will be the Secretary of the new Department, and Mr. Clemente Zamora, Under Secretary. - Messrs. Espinosa and Zamora conferred yesterday with the President of the Republic.

Mr. Jose Maria Espinosa granted a short interview yesterday, a referred to his projects of improvements in the Department of Communications, especially in the telegraphic, mail and wireless services. He will also pay careful attention to the question of salaries of the employees of his Department. His plan of reforms includes the construction of a "Palace of Communications."

EL TRIUNFO - July 3, 1925.

A commission appointed by the Delegation No. 2 of the Railroad Brotherhood, visited the Secretary of the Interior yesterday and handed him a memorandum containing several complaints against the Acting Manager of the Controlled Railways, especially in connection with the refusal of said Acting Manager to comply with the terms of the Agreements signed between the Delegation No. 2 and the Railway Co.

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

July 3, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 4th (Morning &Afternoon)
July 5th (Morning & Afternoon)
July 6th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 3, 1925.

The Judge of Sabanilla del Encomendador, accused of grave irregularities in the discharge of his duties, has been dismissed from office according to a recent resolution of the Chamber of Government of the Supreme Court. This is the result of the campaign of moralization undertaken by the Administration of President Machado. - It is generally believed that Judge Beltran, of Ciego de Avila, will also be dismissed.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Cartaya, and the Secretary of Justice Barraqué, in their efforts to defend the interests of the State, are trying to prevent the hold of the third auction of Central "España" in disastrous conditions for the Banco Nacional de Cuba which still owes a large sum to the Cuban Government. To this effect, an important conference was held yesterday between the Secretaries mentioned above, and the representative in Cuba of the "London Lloyd".

25,790 electors have been excluded from the Electoral Registers because they failed to vote at the elections held on November 1,1924.

President Machado has emphatically declared that during his incumbency the contracts for works and supplies will always be awarded to the best bidder, in the most convenient manner for the interests of the State; and that "pull" and favoritism will not have any influence whatever in the decisions awarding such contracts.

EL HERALDO - July 3, 1925.

Article stating that the United States is in favor of the free importation of gasoline in Cuba, as provided for in the Law of Public Works, and that all rumors to the contrary are absurd. The article also states that Messrs. Morgan & Co. are not opposed to said Law of Public Works; that said firm only objected to the idea of issuing certificates of debt, and it is for this reason that the Bill was changed.

EL MUNDO - July 4, 1925.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the approval of a Bill in the House of Representatives, creating the Cuban Embassy in Madrid, Spain.

A cable despatch from New York states that General Crowder and General Menocal held a long conference yesterday at the Hotel Ritz Carlton, and adds: "Although the visit of the American diplomat to General Menocal was only an act of courtesy, they commented the Cubans problems, and the correspondent of "El Mundo" has been able to learn that the Public Works Bill was one of the principal topics of their conversation." - Ambassador Crowder as well as General Menocal will sail for Cuba tomorrow on board the S.S. "Toloa".

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 4, 1925.

The Municipal Budget of Habana for the present fiscal year has been partially vetoed by Mayor Cuesta. The reduction made according to this veto, amounts to $108,800.00.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EL TRIUNFO - July 4, 1925.

Complying with the desires of President Machado, the Secretary of Justice, Dr. Barraqué has been very busy during the last few days on the question of the reorganization of the Codification Commission. It is the intention to reduce the members of said Commission to a minimum. Machado desires that all the Codes of the Republic be completely modified. It is hoped that when Congress convenes again in November, the Executive will be in a position to suggest the necessary changes.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the necessity of revising the Cuban Tariffs, "not merely to increase the collections of the revenues, but also to be used as an arm of defence of our interests, under the same aspects as they are used in other places."

LA PRENSA - July 4, 1925.

Article commenting upon the declarations made by President Machado at the last meeting of the Cabinet, which show in a conclusive manner the disastrous conditions in which Dr. Zayas left the National Treasury, confirming the predictions made by this paper. The declarations referred to, are as follows: "Although it is true that at the close of the last fiscal year, there appear some surplus in several appropriations, in reality there do not appear in the Treasury the moneys corresponding to said surplus becsuse they were spent in obligations which this is not the time to examine." But in the same meeting of the Cabinet the President said the following, which La Prensa considers more serious: "The last fiscal yearhas terminated, or better still, is terminating with great difficulties insofar as it relates to the payment of sundry obligations, and up to this time it is impossible to affirm whether the deficit in the liquidation of the Budget will amount to two, three or four million dollars."

EL MUNDO - July 5, 1925.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the appointment of Mr. José María Espinosa for the office of Secretary of Communications in the Cabinet of President Machado.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 5, 1925.

The Department of State has sent out circular letters to all the Cuban Legations in Europe and in America asking them to obtain and send copies of the laws and regulations in force in said countries, on the censorship and inspection of moving picture films.

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 5, 1925.

This paper states that that Mr. H. S. Brandt, Secretary of the Association of Sugar Planters and Mill Owners, has made a thorough study for the ~~arggiium~~ organization of an Agricultural Bank in Cuba, and it is believed that the organization of this Bank will solve the difficult situation now experienced by the sugar planters who owe about six hundred million dollars to foreign banks, and cannot obtain money to take care of their crops. The articles also states that the organization of the new Bank will prevent the sale and transfer of Cuban lands to foreigners.

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EL DIA - July 5, 1925.

Article commenting favorably upon the appointment of General Pablo Mendieta for the office of Chief of Police of Habana, and expressing the hope that General Mendieta will obtain the payment of three months' salaries owed to Habana Police.

Article stating that the Circular No. 397, of June 8, 1925, sent by the Department of Sanitation to the Local Heads of Sanitation, constitutes an insult to the sovereignty of the country, and proves that the Cubans are submitted to a foreign interference. Said circular, which is quoted in this article, states that at the request of the Ambassador of the United States, the Local Sanitary Authorities of the country are instructed to notify the American Consuls of any resolution tending to the confiscation and destruction of American goods, in order that the owner of said goods be given an opportunity to protect their interests.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 6, 1925.

An "open letter" addressed by Dr. Manuel J. Carrerá to President Machado regarding the creation of the Department of Communications. Carrerá states that the views of President Machado coincide with those of ex President Zayas regarding this question, and relates the efforts made by Dr. Zayas to obtain the approval of the corresponding Law by Congress, the difficulties encountered, and the strong opposition made to it by the Secretaries of the Interior and of Public Works because the powers conferred upon them would be diminished by the creation of said Department. He congratulates President Machado for the approval of the Law. He states, however, that the creation of the new Department practically changes the Public Works Law, because the construction of roads, electric plants, and especially the railways, will in the future be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Communications, and the Presidency of the Railroad Commission will belong to the Secretary of Communications, and not to the Secretary of Public Works, as heretofore.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1925

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137

WAR DEPARTMENT

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SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2652 *Date* July 10, 1925., *19*

Replying to No. *Date* , *19*

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 15 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:
July 7, 8, 9, 10.

Henry C Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 15 1925

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT
M.I. I.A. K.B. 11/8

July 7, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 8th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 7, 1925.

Article by Gonzalez Beauville stating that the appointment of military supervisors in the civil administration has proved to be a total failure, and refers to the cases of Colonel Quero, Supervisor of the Division of Taxes; Captain Castell, Supervisor of the National Penitentiary, and of Captain Tresserra, Supervisor of the Street Cleaning Department. It further states that the appointment of Military Supervisors brings disorganization in the ranks of the Army, without any benefit whatever for the civil administration.

Reference to the next Dept. of Communications extracted.

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Commenting upon the Sanitary conditions of the country, this paper states that epidemic diseases exist throughout the country, and nothing is done to check them. Typhoid fever has reappeared in three towns. Cerebro-spinal meningitis and infantile paralysis exist in Habana. - In spite of all that, the Department of Sanitation announces officially that there are no epidemic diseases at present in Cuba.

EL HERALDO - July 7, 1925.

The attitude of the General Manager of the United Railways of Habana has prevented the settlement of the conflict existing with the Railroad Brotherhood. This paper states that Mr. Sketch is trying to compel the laborers to declare a strike, and it is for this reason that he refuses to reinstate the delegate of the Railroad Brotherhood.

LA PRENSA - July 7, 1925.

Under the title of "SANITARY DISASTER", this paper carries an editorial commenting upon the unsanitary conditions of Cuba at the present time, and the large number of cases of epidemic diseases existing at present throughout the country.

EL MUNDO - July 8, 1925.

Cable despatch from New York stating that Dr. Alfredo Zayas has praised the attitude of the American Government regarding the increase of the duties on sugar. He said that the increase of import duties on sugar in the United States is a desirable measure for the protection of the Cuban sugar industry, provided the increase is not exhorbitant.

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

July 8, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 9th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 8, 1925.

The Board of Directors of the Association of Sugar Planters and Mill Owners of Cuba will hold an important meeting next week, and as soon as the first vice president, Mr. Aurelio Portuondo, returns to Habana. The principal questions to be discussed, are: the organization of an Agricultural Bank, to cope with the present critical situation of the sugar planters and mill owners; the plan of taxes which affect the sugar producers, and the works to be accomplished in accordance with the public works law. A report will be submitted to President Machado explaining the difficulties to be encountered by the sugar industry, by reason of the lack of laborers and the increased wages to be paid for government works. The Association will probably suggest the convenience of carrying out the works during the "dead season".

EL HERALDO - July 8, 1925.

At a meeting of the National Board of Sanitation held yesterday, Dr. Diego Tamayo presented the following motions: that an investigation be made by the Department of the Interior of the actionsof the Mayor of Habana in the administration of the Aqueduct, because he is infringing articles 134, 135 and 136 of the Organic Municipal Law; the nationalization of the Aqueducts of Habana and of Santiago de Cuba, and the organization of a National Commission to pass upon all questions relating to aqueducts.

This paper states that Mayor Cuesta has complained to the President of the constant interference of the Department of the Interior; but this paper affirms that the supervision of the Municipality of Habana is perfectly justified.

Referring to the Sanitary conditions of the country, this paper states that besides the cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, and infantile paralysis, a fatal case of infantile cholera has been reported; stating that this last disease is more grave than any of the other epidemic diseases.

EL MUNDO - July 9, 1925.

A group of prominent men of Caibarien, presided by Mr. Jose Maria Espinosa, called on President Machado yesterday to request that the work of dredging of the port of Caibarien be commenced at once.

The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday morning. All the Secretaries who were present agreed on the necessity of paying the salaries owed to the Police of Habana, and it was resolved to ask the Secretary of the Treasury to find some way to pay the salaries of May and June owed to the Police, and the Cabinet, as a body, will be responsible for any resolution adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with this matter. The drug addicts will be confined in the Cabaña Fortress. The Secretary of the Treasury reported on the progress made in the preparation of the Regulations governing the Public Works Law. Dr. Hernandez Cartaya praised the work of the Commission appointed to draw up said Regulations, which, he said, will be completed within a few days. It was resolved to give in lease the transport "Maximo Gomez", which lease will be awarded to the best bidder. The Secretary of Public Works, Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, requested an authorization from the President, to go to Miami to study a new system of paving roads which is said to be giving very good results. It was also resolved that for the present, it is not possible to purchase a steamer

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

offered by Dr. Alejandro Rivas Vazquez.

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 9, 1925.

The Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the Supreme Court, said yesterday to a reporter of Heraldo de Cuba that said Court was investigating the denunciation filed against Alfredo Zayas Arrieta for a double issue of lottery tickets corresponding to the drawing of June 30th. Said denunciation was filed by Dr. Antero S. Alvarez, of Santa Clara.

The Temporary Banking Commission held a meeting yesterday. One of the resolutions adopted refers to the sale at auction of the building formerly occupied by the Banco Español. Checks of the Banco Nacional de Cuba will also be sold at auction.

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

July 9, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 10th (Morning)

EL HERALDO - July 9, 1925.

This paper is waging a bitter campaign against the Mayor of Habana, Jose Maria Cuesta, for the many irregularities said to have been committed by him in the City Hall. In to-day's article "El Heraldo" states that a decree that already been drafted by the Secretary of the Interior ordering a visit of inspection to the Municipal Offices to verify the irregularities which are still committed by the Mayor and his gang. As soon as Cuesta heard of the decree, he sought the intercession of Senators Fernandez Hermo and Barreras, as well as of Governor Ruiz (who is said to be his "partner in crime"), and the order of inspection was held in suspense.

Article referring to the rumors of a probably strike in the harbor of Habana. The port laborers want President Machado to approve the Regulations establishing the new scale of wages, but the ship-owners are moving their influences to prevent its approval by the President, even after it was accepted by the Intelligence Commission. Both the laborers and the ship owners are said to be making preparations for the forthcoming strike.

The Supreme Court has turned down the appeal of unconstitutionality filed against the resolution of the Secretary of Public Works in connection with the works of dredging of the port of Cardenas.

LA PRENSA - July 9, 1925.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Cabinet, the Secretary of Public Works, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, will sail for Miami, Fla., on Saturday, returning to Habana next Monday. Dr. Cespedes goes to Miami to study a new system of paving roads.

Appointment of Jose Manuel Cortina Pres. of Cuban Delegation to League of Nations. @465

President Machado has been asked by Dr. Manuel Castellanos, Attorney for the Railroad Brotherhood, to act as arbiter for the settlement of the conflict existing between the Railroad Brotherhood and the Railway Company. General Machado accepted , and delegated on the Secretary of the Interior to act for him, with ample powers to settle the conflict.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 10, 1925.

The Spanish Minister in Cuba has been decorated with the Great Cross of Merit, by the Government of Hungary, as a reward for the services rendered by Mr. Mariategui during the Great War to the Hungarian Government.

In an EDITORIAL, this paper comments upon the prolonged absence of the Secretary of Agriculture, Pereira, and states that said Department should not be indefinitely served by the Secretary of War and Navy whose own Department requires his entire attention. The Department of Agriculture has been practically without a Secretary for more than a month, with great detriment to the service entrusted to it, and especially to the social and economic reforms which form part of the platform of the present Government

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

and which are needed so much by the Country. This paper recommends that a prudential limit be placed to the absence of Secretary Pereira, which leave of absence was granted immediately after the inauguration of the present Government, and when the services of the Secretary were most needed for the reorganization of the Department, and precisely at a time when punishable irregularities had just been discovered at the Offices of the Paymaster, which revealed possible immoralities in other branches of the Department. If Secretary Pereira cannot, or does not wish to serve the Department, he should hasten to present his resignation without being asked to do so. The editorial further commends Mr. Ramon F. Crusellas for the office of Secretary of Agriculture.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUL 20 57
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2655 *Date* July 14, 1925. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 20 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

July 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst.Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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158

July 10, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 11th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 10, 1925.

Article referring to the Note sent by the French Minister to the Department of State protesting energetically against the abuses committed in some towns of the interior with the members of the "Bataclan" theatrical company. Although the French Minister appears to be satisfied with the explanation given by the Foreign Office of Cuba, the truth is that the French Government will demand due reparation for the persecution against the members of said theatrical company; but if the authorities guilty of the abuses are not punished, the French Legation will file another claim accompanied by another protest of the British Legation.

The building now occupied by the orphan asylum will probably be sold for the sum of two million dollars. The Director of Beneficence as well as the Director of the Orphan Asylum consider the sale of said building as advantageous for the institution, because the proceeds of the sale could be used to purchase a large tract of land for the establishment of an "Infants' City."

Letter from the Secretary of Public Works to Mr. Gonzalez Beauville explaining certain irregularities alleged to have been committed in said Department in connection with the awarding of contracts for supplies; and declaring that during the present Administration all contracts will be awarded to the best bidder, and always demanding demanding the necessary guarantees to safeguard the interests of the State.

"HELIODORO GIL vs. MACHADO" - Very unfavorably commenting upon a letter published by Representative (Liberal) Heliodoro Gil in a newspaper of the opposition, accusing the President of having permitted the execution of a soldier. The article states in part: "In that letter Dr. Gil incurs in very grave mistakes: political mistakes, because he accuses the President of having failed to attend to his request with haste, as if the functions of the President were not transcendental in themselves and justified, at all times, the postponement or refusal of an audience...; legal mistakes, because he attributes to the President powers which he does not really have, and makes him responsible for an action which is only determined by the Military Codes; and finally, mistakes of justice, because he criticizes Machado without taking into consideration that the President is at the present moment carrying on a splendid work of administration, and therefore he deserves, not only from a Liberal as Dr. Gil, but from all the citizens of Cuba, the respect and firm adhesion for his honest actions....."

EL HERALDO - July 10, 1925.

The complaint filed by Dr. Heliodoro Gil in connection with the execution of the soldier Valentin Gonzalez, has been classified by the Supreme Court as murder, and this paper expresses the opinion that Dr. Iturralde will be accused of this crime.

EL MUNDO - July 11, 1925.

This paper states that the danger of a railroad strike seems to have been averted. The Secretary of the Interior, as well as Dr. Castellanos and Dr. Bustamante, are displaying great activities to obtain a friendly settlement of the conflict. At the request of Dr. Castellanos, the Railroad Company agreed to dismiss the Superintendent, Reyes, until an investigation is made and the responsibilities are determined.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

July 11, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 12th - Sunday -
July 13th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 11, 1925.

Interview with the Secretary of Public Works, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes regarding the execution of the public works plan. He said that when he submitted his plan, the same contained all the works of importance which had to be accomplished, as well as the system of taxes to raise the necessary funds for the works. The first work to be accomplished in the Province of Oriente, will be the aqueduct of the city of Santiago de Cuba. In the Province of Camaguey "where many important public works will be accomplished" Dr. Cespedes understands that the most important are: the sewerage of the city of Camaguey, and the road from Camaguey to Nuevitas. In the Province of Santa Clara the works will commence by the construction of the road from Cienfuegos to Santa Clara City. "This road, like all other important roads which will serve to connect the principal ports of the country with the Central Highway shall be of granite ofer a concrete base." - In the Province of Matanzas, in accordance with the desires of the principal elements of that Province, preference will be given to the construction of a granite highway between the city of Matanzas and Habana. In Pinar del Rio, the works will commence by the construction of the highway between the cities of Pinar del Rio and Habana. - As to the city of Habana, as the principal purpose of the plan is to beautify the city, Dr. Cespedes intends to give preference to the extension of the Malecon from La Punta to the Caballeria wharf. A Palace of Justice will be constructed where the Jail now stands, and the works of the Capitol will be continued. - Finally, Dr. Cespedes said: "I have special desire in stating that the contracts for all these great works will be printed in English and Spanish, and will contain all the details of the same, and the law itself, in order that the slightest doubt may never arise as to the seriousness and good intentions which move this Department and the Government of General Machado. The "subastas" will always be awarded to the best bidder, that is to say, to him whose specifications and conditions contain the lowest offer. No influence or pressure in the light of politics or of friendship will be heeded. The Government desires to be absolutely inflexible in this respect. Nevertheless, the State will protect its interests by demanding all the necessary guarantees from the bidders."

EL HERALDO - July 11, 1925.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a Decree ordering the immediate payment of the salaries of May and June owed to the Police of Habana. The Government will advance the sum of $417,000. to the Municipality, in order that the payment of said salaries be effected, but the Municipality is to reimburse said amount within the shortest possible period.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 12, 1925.

The Secretary of the Treasury informed the reporters yesterday that the Regulations governing the administration and collection of the new taxes, will be submitted to President Machado for signature next Monday. - The tax of four per cent will only be collected up to July 15th. - The new taxes will be in force beginning July 15th or 16th. - Dr. Cartaya also said that as an understanding had been reached with the holders of the bonds of Central España, the sale at auction of said bonds scheduled for the 14th had been called off.

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EL HERALDO - July 12, 1925.

Text of the Presidential Decree No. 1469 establishing the new Regulations and Scale of wages for the port of Habana, prepared by the Intelligence Committee.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

July 13, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 14th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 13, 1925.

The laborers intend to declare a 24-hour strike as a protest against the execution of Valentin Martinez. Practically all the labor organizations are against the enforcement of the capital punishment.

Article stating that great dissatisfaction prevails among the shipping companies owing to the enforcement of the new port regulations and tariff; and that in order to protect their interests, the shipping companies will charge the increased cost of handling to the importers, and the result will be a higher cost of living.

EL HERALDO - July 13, 1925.

Article commenting upon the illicit importation and sale of narcotic drugs, and stating that the sellers of drugs enjoy at the present time as much impunity as in the times of Zayas' Administration. It also states that the Secretary of War and Navy is principally responsible, because the vigilance of the coasts is abandoned, and refers to the close friendship existing between Dr. Iturralde, and a "well known smuggler of narcotic drugs who belongs to the Popular Party." Dr. Gispert, the Secretary of Sanitation, is also to blame, as he is totally incompetent for the office he holds.

This paper states that the Decree signed by President Zayas and Secretary of the Treasury Despaigne, exempting the Railroad and Tramways companies from the payment of the tax of one per cent, should be repealed, as said companies are now enjoying an unwarranted privilege.

LA PRENSA - July 13, 1925.

President Machado has signed the Decree ordering the execution of Valentin Martinez. This is the second sentence of death which he signs.

A partial strike has been declared in the port of Habana. The laborers of the Port of Havana Docks, the White Fleet and the Munson Line went on strike this morning as a protest against the preference given by said companies to Jamaicans and other foreign laborers. The strike did not spread to other wharves which accepted the bases proposed by the Intelligence Committee.

EL MUNDO - July 14, 1925.

President Machado, accompanied by General Herrera, Chief of the General Staff, and other high officials of the Administration, will leave today for Santa Clara to attend the inauguration of a park and the unveiling of a statue erected in honor of Marta Abreu, benefactress of said city.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 14, 1925.

The Secretary of the Treasury will submit to the President today, for signature, the Decree containing the Regulations of the Public Works Law. Said Regulations will be published on the 16th, in a special issue of the Official Gazette.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2657 *Date* July 17, 1925. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

July 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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July 14, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 15th (Morning)

M. I. I.A. K. B. 7/26

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 14, 1925.

The Labor Intelligence Committee will hold a meeting this afternoon, and will try to solve the labor conflict of the port of Habana. The labor unions intend to declare a formal boycott against the White Fleet and other shipping companies which place obstacles to the enforcement of the new Regulations and Tariff of the Port; and also against those which give preference to foreign laborers.

The Director of Beneficence, Dr. del Pino, has submitted a report of the conditions existing in his Department, and suggesting important improvements, such as the completion of the Calixto Garcia and other hospitals, the construction of a tuberculosis hospital and of an insane asylum near Habana, the establishment of Juvenile Courts, etc.

Under the title of "A NECESSARY RESTRICTION", this paper publishes an editorial commenting upon the use in many industries of undesirable immigrants, greatly to the detriment of the Cuban laborer; a problem which should have never arisen in Cuba if the immigration laws were strictly observed. It also states that since the Government of General Machado intends to strictly enforce all the laws, it becomes necessary to comply with all the provisions of the law which prohibits the importation of immigrants considered as "pernicious."

The refusal on the part of the Ward Line to comply with certain provisions of the new Regulations of the Port, prompted the laborers of the Ward Line Terminal to go on strike, this morning.

EL HERALDO - July 14, 1925.

Leopoldo Fuster, a resident of Cruces (Province of Santa Clara) has filed an accusation of malversation of public funds, fraud and falsehood, against the Municipal Mayor of Cruces.

LA PRENSA - July 14, 1925.

The President has sanctioned the Regulations Governing the Law of Public Works. The Law and the Regulations will be published on the 16th in a special issue of the Official Gazette.

Rumors circulated in political circles to the effect that the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Andres Pereira, had presented his resignation, but these rumors were denied today by the Secretary of the Presidency, Dr. Viriato Gutierrez.

EL MUNDO - July 15, 1925.

Cable despatch from Washington: "C.A.Livengood, Trade Commissioner of the United States in Habana, has sent a lengthy report to the Department of Commerce affirming that Cuba is the logical market for the United States. The Commissioner, after referring to the advantages of the proximity and of the differential tariffs, declares that in 1923 the Cubans purchased at the rate of $81.00 per capita. The American capital invested in Cuba is estimated at $1,250,000,000.00, and the position of the American exporter is predominant in the Island."

The Secretary of Public Works returned yesterday from Miami.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 15, 1925.

President Machado will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Rotary Club, accompanied by all the members of his Cabinet. At said meeting, Dr. Barraqué will speak about his program of government at the head of the Department of Justice.

EDITORIAL further commenting upon the result of the investigations made by the Department of Commerce of the U.S. regarding the position of the American exporters in the Cuban market. Said report reveals that during the past year the merchandise exported to Cuba amounted to $200.000,000.00. The article states that this amount reveals the persistency of a very sad phenomenon: Cuba imports everything; even such articles of daily consumption which can easily be produced or manufactured in Cuba. It is unbearable to have to import daily from the U.S. such articles as meat, fish, eggs, oranges, lemons, grains, vegetables, etc. which can be produced in Cuba in sufficient quantities for home consumption. It also states that the people of Cuba are principally to blame for the present state of affairs because they want to devote themselves entirely to theproduction of sugar cane, because this requires the least amount of effort. "The Government, on the other hand, has done very little to remedy the evil. In other countries the Department of Agriculture takes action, holds shows, and stimulates in many other ways the national industry and agriculture. In Cuba this Department merely constitutes a cumbersome appendix for the Executive. It has always been the restful 'Department of Inactivity'. Right now, the Secretary of that Department is travelling by reason of a picturesque leave of absence granted before he took office...."

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July 15, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 16th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 15, 1925.

In spite of the declarations to the contrary made by the Secretary of the Presidency, this paper affirms that Mr. Andres Pereira, Secretary of Agriculture who is now in France, has presented his resignation. It also states that Dr. Rafael Sanchez Aballi will probably be appointed for the vacancy left by Mr. Pereira. Sanchez Aballi, who was appointed Ambassador to Washington, is still suffering from the wounds received at an automobile accident.

The Secretary of the Treasury has signed a Decree which provides that the exporters of molasses must pay the tax of one per cent. This annuls the decrees signed by Secretary of the Treasury Portela which exempted the molasses exporters from the payment of said tax. The companies affected by this resolution are The Old Time Molasses Company and the Cuba Distilling Company which must pay back taxes amounting to about $53,000.00. These companies had filed a petition to be exempted from the new taxes.

LA PRENSA - July 15, 1925.

Article commenting upon the Sanitary conditions of the Island and stating that in the city of Cardenas alone, there are about 400 cases of typhoid fever at present, and that Secretary Gispert is disorganizing the Department of Sanitation. The article also states that Secretary Gispert is "the worst plague Cuba has suffered.

EL MUNDO - July 16, 1925.

Palace news: - At the suggestion of the Secretary of Public Works, the President has signed a Decree granting an appropriation of $158,958.59 "to amplify or reinforce the appropriation for Roads, Bridges and Road Patrols, to pay obligations corresponding to the fiscal year of 1924 to 1925."

The offices of Delegate and Assistant Delegate of Immigration and Colonization of Cuba in Europe, have been suppressed by a Presidential Decree signed yesterday.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 16, 1925.

According to a Decree signed by the President on the 14th instant, Dr. Oscar de Castro y Bachiller, Secretary of the First Class in Montevideo, will act as Special Envoy to represent Cuba at the centenary of the Independence of Bolivia.

EL HERALDO - July 16, 1925.

The Under Secretary of Justice, Dr. Manuel Mañas y Urquiola, died this morning.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

July 16, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 17th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 16, 1925.

EDITORIAL stating that great dissatisfaction prevails among the Liberal Party, because the Government does not give the Liberals the share of public offices to which they are legitimately entitled after their overwhelming victory at the polls last November. The case of the Office of the Local Head of Sanitation of Santiago de Cuba is cited as an example. There are 56 employees in that office: 53 Conservatives and Populars, and only 3 Liberals. This practically means the total displacement of the Liberals from public administration.

EL HERALDO - July 16, 1925.

Cable despatch from New York stating that Dr. Celso Cuellar del Rio bitterly complains against the Customs officials of Key West, because despite the fact that he was travelling with a diplomatic passport, his baggage was thoroughly inspected. He had to wait until the baggage of the rest of the passengers was inspected before the inspectors came to his baggage. He protested, but the Collector of Customs told him that he had received specific instructions as to the manner in which his baggage should be inspected

LA PRENSA - July 16, 1925.

Account of the Meeting of the Cabinet held this morning. It was resolved to confine the drug-fiends at the Quarantine Station at Mariel, instead of at the Cabaña Fortress. Secretary Cartaya referred to the suspension of the auction of Central España, and of the proximate trip to Cuba of an American banker who will make offers of purchase of the securities of said Central held by the Government. - The President said that the taxes created by the Law of Public Works will be in force beginning July 21st.

EL MUNDO - July 17, 1925.

As a result of the intervention of the Labor Intelligence Committee, the strike of the port laborers has been called off. However, it is announced that the Association of Industry and Commerce of the Harbor of Habana will file an appeal of unconstitutionality against the new Regulations of the Port.

LA LUCHA - July 17, 1925.

Valentin Martinez, who was sentenced to death, and whose execution was to have taken place this morning in Pinar del Rio, was pardoned by the President at the las moment. The sentence was changed to life-imprisonment.

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

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SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2659 Date July 24, 1925., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

July 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J.A.G.D.,
Asst.Military Attaché.

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JUL 30 1925

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Julio 17, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 18th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 17, 1925.

M. I. to K. B. 8/1

This paper comments in a favorable manner upon the failure to enforce the sentence of death in the case of Valentin Martinez, and expresses the hope that Capital Punishment will soon be abolished in Cuba.

Commenting editorially upon the publication of the Law of Public Works and corresponding regulations, this paper states: "The financial plan means the assured obtention of the necessary funds to carry out the vast plan of construction of Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes. We therefore find ourselves in the precise point where the material sacrifice demanded of the country, begins; and in exchange for the special collections, there will be given works of public utility which may serve for the better exploitation of our natural resources, traffic facilities, and the perceptible increase of collective dissatisfection."

The gasoline launch "Chicago" was captured yesterday by the Port Police near the entrance of the Bay of Habana. An inspection revealed that there were on board 30 Polish immigrants who intended to land on the coast of the United States. The clandestine immigrants as well as the Master and the Engineer of the launch were arraigned before the Judge of Instruction of the First Section.

In view of the importance of the Law of Public Works, the Secretary of the Secretary of the National Association of Industrial Men has sent a circular letter to all the members of the Association informing them that the tax which more directly affects Cuban industries is that which establishes surcharges on import duties on certain articles. The circular letter also states that in spite of the interest with which the Office of the Secretary is studying the problem, he expects that all the members of the Association will forward at the earliest possible date, all the data referring to the articles which they import and which are included in the group of articles affected by the surcharge of 10 per cent. Finally, the Secretary of the Association states that he has obtained the formal promise of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Cartaya, of recommending a modification of the surcharge in the case of articles used as raw material by industries established within the national territory, and which have been included by error in the group above mentioned.

EL MUNDO - July 18, 1925.

A fraud said to amount to over one million dollars, has been discovered in connection with the collection of the tax of one per cent. A Special Judge will probably be appointed to investigate the case. The fraud consists in the stealing of a large quantity of tax stamps which are affixed in the "patentes" held by the merchants; but the money paid by the merchants is not entered in the records of the Fiscal Zone. - This fraud was discovered in the offices of the Fiscal Zone of Oriente, of Habana.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 18, 1925.

In an interview granted by the Secretary of Justice Barraqué emphatically said that he did not know that the sentence of death of Valentin Martinez would be commuted . He also said: "I never suspected that the weakness and mercy of the Judges who sentenced the man would revert their decision. Every one of them told me the day before yesterday that the sentence was just and not excessive. Even yesterday I asked them again, and they told me once more that they considered the sentence was just and not excessive. How could I imagine that

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those same Judges would after a few hours sign and affirm just the opposite of what they had decided and signed after two and half years of investigation of the case; and just the opposite of what they officially told me the day before? And all that supported by a mere declaration of the culprit about to be executed!"

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

July 18, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 19th - Sunday -
July 20th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 18, 1925.

Article by Gonzalez Beauville, stating that Heraldo de Cuba has scored a great victory by the commutation of the death sentence of Valentin Martinez to life imprisonment. "We are doubly satisfied--the article states--; first, because we have always been in favor of the abolition of capital punishment; and also because it fully confirms everything we have said in connection with the attitude of President Machado regarding the problem of capital punishment. There has been demonstrated his inexorable determination of enforcing the laws, ~~xxxx~~ not by caprice, but by conviction. And to such an extent, that being disposed to heed the recommendations of the Courts, the President ordered at the last minute, in view of the report of the Audiencia of Pinar del Rio, the commutation of the death sentence to that of life imprisonment....."

Various other articles commenting very favorably upon the commutation of the sentence of death, praising the attitude of President Machado.

The Secretary of Sanitation has been fined for many sanitary irregularities discovered in the building occupied by the Department of Sanitation.

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the fact that the case of Valentin Martinez must serve as a strong argument in favor of the abolition of capital punishment in Cuba.

EL HERALDO - July 18, 1925.

According to this paper, the Secretary of the Treasury refuses to comply with the provisions of the Decree No. 1,524, of July 11th, countersigned by the Secretary of Public Works, which grants an appropriation of $158,958.59 to wipe out a deficit existing in a certain item of the Department of Public Works. The Secretary of the Treasury understands that the disposal of the surplus of the Budget for that purpose, violates the Law of Bases of the Budget.

After conferences held by the President with the Secretaries of Justice and of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to prepare a Decree establishing certain rules and regulations for the deportation of undesirable foreigners. Heretofore the deportations have been made in an arbitrary manner. Many abuses were committed with the persons deported, and they were not even granted the right to appeal. According to the new regulations, the pernicious foreigners will be called "personas non-gratas", and will include the radical socialists, bolshevists and agents who exploit vice and corruption. In the future-according to the new regulations--the person whose deportation is ordered will have the right to file an appeal before the Courts of Justice, and in that case the deportation will be held in suspense until the Courts render a decision. It is believe that many deportations will be decreed as soon as the new regulations become effective.

EL MUNDO - July 19, 1925.

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the difficulties which will be encountered in the enforcement of the financial plan of the program of public works, and especially in connection with the collection of the increased Custom House duties on articles of

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luxury. The rich families of Cuba have acquired the habit of going abroad every Summer, and on their return they bring not only the articles of luxury which they need for themselves, but also for their friends and acquaintances. All these articles are, to a great extent, smuggled into Cuba, greatly to the detriment of merchants established in Cuba, and of the National Treasury. There was a time when second-hand automobiles entered free of duty; and practically all the automobiles imported were brought as second-hand cars to save the duties, and therefore, duties had to be levied on used cars. This paper suggests that a similar measure be adopted in connection with all articles of luxury, for the protection of the legitimate interests of established merchants and of the spirit which inspired the increase of duties on articles of luxury.

EL COMERCIO - July 19, 1925.

This paper affirms that Mr. Andres Pereira, who is at present in the United States has presented the resignation of his office as Secretary of Agriculture, and that President Machado will accept his resignation next week. The present candidates to fill that vacancy are: the Under Secretary of that Department, Mr. Manuel Delgado, and the well known sugar planter, Pedro Marin Herrera.

At a meeting held by the National Federation of Economic Corporations, it was resolved to proceed to make a careful study of the Financial Plan of Public Works. This work will be divided into five different committees.

EL HERALDO - July 19, 1925.

It is affirmed that the mid-night session held by the Audiencia of Pinar del Rio is illegal, and that the resolutions adopted may be disapproved by the Supreme Court. Criticism of the procedure employed in the pardon of Valentin Martinez.

The Department of the Treasury has issued a circular stating that the collection of the new taxes created by the Law of Public Works, must begin on July 21st.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 20, 1925.

Dr. Ricardo Eguilior has been appointed Under Secretary of Justice, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Dr. Mañas y Urquiola. Dr. Eguilior had been acting as Consulting Attorney of the Department of State. -- Dr. Luis Muñoz has been appointed Consulting Attorney of the Department of State.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

July 20, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 21st (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 20, 1925.

Invitations have been sent out to all the laborers of the ports of the Republic to attend an Assembly which will be held in the City of Camaguey, the object of said Assembly being the organization of a "National Federation of Laborers of the Ports of Cuba."

A meeting was held yesterday by the Communist Organization of Cuba, for the purpose of discussing the proximate arrival of a Russian vessel to Habana, and making arrangements for the reception which will be accorded to the crew of said vessel. It is intended to paralyze all labor activities on the day of the arrival of the steamer, in order that all the laborers may be at the wharf to welcome the Russian communists.

This paper states that the Executive Committee of the National Federation of Economic Corporations intends to hold a series of important meetings this week for the purpose of adopting resolutions and defining its attitude in connection with the Law of Public Works recently enacted, especially in connection with the new taxes created by said Law.

Other important questions of an economic character will be known this week, such as the organization of an Agricultaral Bank by the Association of Sugar Planters and Mill Owners, to finance the future crops of Cuba.

EL HERALDO - July 20, 1925.

Article stating that the surplus of the Budget corresponding to the fiscal year of 1924 to 1925 is being spent so rapidly, that within a short time the totality of said surplus amounting to about one million dollars will have disappeared from the National Treasury. Dr. Hernandez Cartaya has not been able to prevent the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars during the last few days. The withdrawal of said money has not been illegal, but it has not been equitable, because certain debts have been paid preferently to others which were urgent. The said surplus has been used to pay: the increased expenses of Congress; the loan made to the Municipality of Habana for the payment of salaries to the Police, and for the purchase of an expensive automobile for the use of the Secretary of Public Instruction. "Now they intend to take out over $158,000.00 to pay certain obligations, some of them legal, but others very mysterious, of the Department of Public Works." .....

EL MUNDO - July 21, 1925.

Regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the new tax of 1/4% on money withdrawn from the National Territory. All passengers sailing from Habana will sign a sworn statement at the Currency Division of the amount in cash which they take out. $50.00 is the maximum amount which a passenger can take out, exempted from said tax; but the tax of 1/4% will be collected on all sums over and above said amount of $50.00.

PALACE NEWS: Ambassador Crowder paid a visit of courtesy to President Machado. General Crowder was accompanied by Mr. Carlton Jackson, Commercial Attache of the U.S.

President Machado intends to leave for the Isle of Pines next Thursday, where he will spend four or five days. It is generally believed that during his stay in the Isle of Pines, General Machado will sellect the site for the new National Penitentiary.

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

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent the following circular telegram to all the Collectors of Customs: "The new taxes and the surcharches on import duties established by the Law of Public Works, shall be applied on merchandise the Customs declaration of which may be presented after 12 midnight today, in accordance with the provisions of article 219 of the Customs Regulations, and circular of February 20, 1908."

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 21, 1925.

Text of a communication addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Association of Growers and Wholesale Dealers of Tobacco, explaining the conflict presented to them by the Regulations Governing the Law of Public Works with respect to the TAX OF 1/4 of 1 PER CENT ON MONEY OR ITS EQUIVALENT WITHDRAWN FROM THE NATIONAL TERRITORY. They state that if the Regulations are not changed, this virtually becomes AN EXPORT TAX, which is contrary to the spirit of the Law. They also state that in many instances they purchase leaf-tobacco for account of foreign importers, the cost of which they have already collected, but that the tobacco is kept in store to ship as and when it is needed by the foreign purchasers.

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

July 21, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 22nd (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 21, 1925.

The conflict between the United Railways of Habana and the Railroad Brotherhood has been satisfactorily settled. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior, who acted as arbiter, was accepted by both contending parties.

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the fact that the Civil Service Law constitutes a great obstacle for the purposes of reorganization of the present Government, and that it is constantly used against the appointment of Liberal employees. The Civil Service Commission has been decreeing the reinstatement in office of many employees who were dismissed during the past administration, greatly to the detriment of the National Treasury and of the Liberal Party, because practically all the employees reinstated are Conservatives. Heraldo de Cuba recommends the temporary suspension of the Civil Service Law, in order to solve a serious political problem.

EL HERALDO - July 21, 1925.

An important conference will shortly be held between the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Francisco de Paula Machado, President of the Committee of Shareholders and Creditors of the Banco Nacional de Cuba, to discuss the problem of the reorganization of the Banco Nacional. It is said that President Machado suggested the holding of this conference, because he knows that Mr. Francisco de P. Machado is perfectly acquainted with everything relating to the reorganization of this Bank.

The Produce Exchange (Lonja del Comercio) will address today a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting that a proper explanation be made of one of the provision of the Regulations for the Collection of the new taxes. They refer to the article regarding the tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent on moneys withdrawn from the National Territory. In the manner in which the article is drafted at present, it seems to indicate that said tax will have to be paid on all money sent abroad for the payment of merchandise imported in Cuba. The Produce Exchange understands that this is contrary to the spirit of the Law of Public Works. If said tax is paid on money sent for the payment of merchandise, then the merchants would have to pay a tax of 1-3/4 per cent, instead of 1-1/2 per cent.

EL MUNDO - July 22, 1925.

Text of a Decree signed by the President yesterday, establishing certain rules and regulations for the deportation of "undesirable foreigners."

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

July 22, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 23rd (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 22, 1925.

Article referring to the epidemic of typhoid fever which has made its appearance in the town of Cidra, Province of Matanzas, and which is causing many victims. One of them was the Postmaster, Pedro Alfonso Martinez, who died on the 20th inst. The Department of Sanitation is asked to take immediate steps to check the disease.

EL HERALDO - July 22, 1925.

EDITORIAL, very unfavorably commenting upon the Sanitary conditions of Cuba at the present time, and stating that the death rate among children is increasing in an alarming manner. Secretary of Sanitation, Gispert, is said to be responsible for the lack of proper sanitation in Cuba at present. "El Heraldo" states that if Dr. Gispert does not present his resignation, it will be necessary to decree his dismissal, because the public health should stand above all other considerations. - The same article refers to the sale of narcotic drugs in Cuba, stating that the Collector of Customs of Habana, José Maria Zayas, is the principal smuggler of narcotic drugs.

A telegram from Cienfuegos states that a Special Judge has been appointed to investigate certain irregularities alleged to have been committed in the Municipal Court of Cienfuegos.

A telegram from Camaguey announces that the Chamber of Government of that Audiencia has appointed Dr. Manuel Franqui as Special Judge in the proceedings instituted against Judge Beltran, of Ciego de Avila, accused of falsehood and other crimes.

EL MUNDO - July 23, 1925.

Account of yesterday's Meeting of the Cabinet. - The Secretary of State said that the international relations of Cuba continued to be very satisfactory. He read a Memorandum relating to the "Finlay Laboratory recently inaugurated in Panama. He also referred to the studies made at present for the suppression of Quarantine Stations. Upon motion of the Secretary of State, it was resolved: that the President send a Message to Congress asking for an appropriation of $5,000.00 to purchase a certain number of copies of "The Book of Cuba" recently published..... The Secretary of the Treasury announced that the collection of the new taxes had been organized properly throughout the country; that the Board of Liquidation of the Banco Nacional had authorized the sale at auction of Central "Limones"; that the collection of the ordinary revenues was progressing satisfactorily, and that at the end of the present month, he hoped to be able to announce an increase in all the collections.....

President Machado and several members of his Cabinet will leave tonight for the Isle of Pines.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 23, 1925.

This paper carries an editorial commenting very favorably upon a Decree recently issued by the President establishing certain rules and regulations for the deportation of "undesirable foreigners."

Mr. José A. Montalvo, Director of Posts, will shortly go to Washington as Representative of the Cuban Government to sign an agreement for the Parcel Post Service with the United States.

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

July 23, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 24th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 23, 1925.

Article commenting unfavorably upon the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Temporary Banking Commission; but more especially upon the resolution to sell Central "Limones" at auction. Said auction is a menace to the interests of the creditors of the Banco Nacional, because the price fixed for the auction ($1.000,000.00 in cash or $1.500,000.00 in yearly instalments during a period of ten years),is very low. It states that when this sugar mill was practically in ruins, offers of purchase were made for over one million dollars, but now that it has been repaired and put in good working condition, it ought to bring a higher price than that fixed for the "subasta".

This paper continues to criticize the actions of the Sanitary authorities. It states that the sanitary services are completely abandoned; that the death rate among children is constantly increasing throughout the Island, and typhoid fever is causing a real havoc.

Article commenting upon a recent Decree granting an extension of one month's leave of absence to Secretary of Agriculture Pereira. Despite the purposes of the present Government to suppress all sinecures, Secretary Pereira has only been a "botellero", as he never took charge of the office to which he was appointed, and he has only been a "nominal" Secretary. The Populars are endeavoring to have General Delgado appointed as Secretary of that Department, and Mr. Nemesio del Busto as Under Secretary. Other candidates for the office are: Pedro Marin Herrera, and Ambassador Sanchez Aballi.
"In view of the difficulty to make a choice, President Machado has decided to leave things as they are, and let Mr. Pereira stay one month longer in Canada, devoted to agricultural and commercial studies. But at the expiration of this period, Pereira will have to go out of the Cabinet, and then there will be a real Secretary of Agriculture."

Under the title of "SUSPICIOUS LENITY", this paper comments upon the proceedings instituted for a fraud of over one million dollars discovered in the Fiscal Zone of Oriente, of this city. Dr. Almagro was appointed Special Judge, but in spite of the evidence found, the persons found guilty were indicted, but released under bails of $1,000.00.

Editorial, commenting upon the necessity of temporary holding in suspense the provisions of the Civil Service Law, as the best way to depurate and reorganize the Public Administration.

EL HERALDO - July 23, 1925.

The purposes of moralization of the Secretary of Justice, in the Judiciary, are progressing satisfactorily. Charges have been filed in the Department of Justice against the Judges of Cabaiguan, Sancti-Spiritus and Calabazar de Sagua, and proceedings will be instituted without delay.

EL MUNDO - July 24, 1925.

Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes denies the rumors spread that the Government intended to purchase the building occupied by the Jesuits' College. If the rental of that building is not too high, it may be taken in lease for a time to install the Audiencia and the Jail, because the "Palace of Justice" will be constructed on the lot now occupied by said Departments of the State.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

President Machado was a guest at yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club, and was appointed honorary member of the same. General Machado made a speech, and said, among other things: That the Rotarians have always recommended improvements in Habana and other towns of the Republic, but their recommendations always remained unheeded; that they can now say what they want, because his Government has promised to do a constructive work; that he made no offers during his electoral campaign; he made promises after his elections, which he has the firm intention of carrying out, and added: "I want you to know once more, that whatever I promise, I carry out at any cost." He said that bids will be called very soon for the construction of the Santiago Water Works, and there will be commenced the sewer system of Camaguey and Santa Clara, and the construction of a granite highway which will connect the cities of Habana and Matanzas. The work of embellishment of the city of Habana will also be accomplished with all possible haste. He announced his departure for the Isle of Pines, accompanied by the Secretaries of Public Works, Interior and Sanitation, to select a proper place for the construction of an up-to-date penitentiary. He said that he is satisfied with the work accomplished by all the members of his Cabinet, who are aiding him in his work of regeneration of the country. Referring to the new taxes created by the law of Public Works, he said that he will not sign any loan, because Cuba owes more than one hundred millions, and has no taxing capacity for so much. Finally he said: "The cooperation of all Cubans is necessary for the work of regeneration of public customs. Whenever anybody proposes a fraud, he should be denounced before the Secretary of the corresponding Department, and if the denunciation is not heeded, it should be brought to my attention. This is not the time for speeches of political propaganda, but of shame, civism and honesty."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ROUTING SLIP

Date 8-6-25

File No. 2657-9-145
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M. A. No. 4a 3-2660

From: RECORD SECTION, G-2.

To:

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Chief, Far Eastern (2 b)

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AUG 31 1925

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Havana Press Comment. (3090)

From The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

No. 2660 Date July 28, 1925., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 5 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

July 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

Henry C Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

Binding Margin

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. A. K. B. 9/17

July 24, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 25th and 26th
July 27th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 24, 1925.

An inspection of the books and accounts of the Municipal Offices of Bolondron, by an expert of the Department of the Interior, revealed a fraud of over $14,000.00 committed in said Municipality.

The building formerly occupied by the main offices of the Banco Español, was sold at auction yesterday. The sale was awarded to Mr. Henry S. Bennett, in the name of the National Insurance Co. "La Cubana", for a little over $300,000.00. The creditors of said Bank are not in conformity with this sale because the building is worth twice the amount for which it was sold, and will ask the Temporary Banking Commission to annul the sale.

Alfredo O. Ceberio, Secretary of the National Association of Industrialists, suggests certain modifications to the Regulations governing the Law of Public Works. Certain items of the Customs Teriff should be excluded from the exemption of the surcharge, and other items included.

Dr. Jose Rabasa, who became insane shortly after taking office as Director of Sanitation, sailed yesterday for the United States on an official mission.

EL HERALDO - July 24, 1925.

Article criticizing the activities of certain leaders of the Liberal Party, who are making a strong apposition to the reorganization demanded by the Electoral Code, merely because they wish to continue enjoying certain sinecures and colecturias. It states, however, that President Machado is decidedly in favor of the reorganization.

The Association of Sugar Planters and Mill Owners proposes to carry out an intensive campaign in the United States against the present Tariff on Cuban sugars.

EL MUNDO - July 25, 1925.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the speech made by President Machado at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club; and stating that it is very gratifying to see that the promises are becoming a reality only two months after the inauguration of President Machado.

Cable despatch from New York stating that the "Cuba North and Southern Railroad Company" (of which Mr. Teodoro de Zaldo is the President, and Mr. Serafin Sanchez Govin, the Vice President) is planning to construct a subway line in Habana. Efforts are being made to interest American capital to finance this enterprise.

Cable despatch from New York announcing that General Garcia Velez is writing a book in which he will make a historical review of the past Veterans' Movement, and that the importance of this book will rest on the exposition of certain patriotic actions which have remained unknown until now. "Among the most important passages of the book, given not only from personal observations, but exposed from authentic documents of the Association of Veterans and Patriots, there is one which gives an explanation of a certain incident experienced by General Garcia Velez when Ambassador C[illegible]

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

was sailing from New York to Habana. When General Garcia Velez called at the wharf to bid good-bye to his personal friend, General Menocal, it happened that Mr. Crowder was sailing on the same vessel. The American Ambassador had words of affection and extreme courtesies toward General Garcia Velez, greatly to the surprise of the Cuban General."....

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 25, 1925.

All the representatives of passenger steamers plying between Cuba and the United States will hold a meeting tomorrow, principally to protest against the enforcement of the tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent on all money withdrawn from the national territory, and against certain restrictions established in the Immigration Regulations recently issued.

EDITORIAL very unfavorably commenting upon the present sanitary conditions of Cuba, as evidenced by the last bulletin issued by the Department of Health.

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 25, 1925.

Dr. Francisco Hernandez, Immigration Commisioner, has sent a circular letter to all Immigration Inspectors relative to the interpretation of Decree No. 384 of March 2, 1925. Said circular states that the Decree in question regulates the provisions of the Military Order No. 155, of May 15, 1902, and that this Order constitutes the Immigration Law now in force in Cuba. Said Military Order excludes the American and Cuban citizens from certain obligations, and gives them facilities and guarantees for landing in Cuba; and that the provisions of the Decree No. 384, in Articles 3, 4 and 5, are not applicable to the tourists.

EDITORIAL entitled"THE TAX ON SUGAR AND TOBACCO", recommending the advisability of exempting the sugar and tobacco exported, from the payment of the tax of 1/4 of one per cent established in the Law of Public Works.

EL HERALDO - July 25, 1925.

The revenues obtained for the "Special Funds for Public Works" during the first three days of the enforcement of said Law of Public Works (July 21 to July 24) amounted to $163.33. This is due to the fact that the collection of the new taxes has not been properly organized, and also because certain taxes are collected at the expiration of the quarterly periods. The estimates made by this paper indicate that the new taxes for the Special Fund for Public Works will only yield about ten millions per year.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 26, 1925.

Upon his return from the Isle of Pines, President Machado made the following declarations: That he had found a situation of great advance and progress in said Isle; that parcels of land had been purchased at reasonable prices, for the construction of the new Custom House of Nueva Gerona and six school rooms; that the model penitentiary will be constructed in lands already owned by the State, to which there will be added other lands acquired from the Municipality and private individuals; that the residents of the Isle of Pines are paying for the repair of the roads, with the cooperation of the American Chamber of Commerce; that the category of Judge Vignier had been raised; that Mayor Llorca is to be congratulated for his efforts in behalf of the progress and advance of the Island, and that he should be the Mayor of Habana, and not of the Isle of Pines; that President Machado had donated

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

$3,000.00 to the American Chamber of Commerce of the Isle of Pines; that the dredging of the port of Nueva Gerona will shortly be resumed; new wharves will be constructed there; that the company operating the steamer between Batabano and Nueva Gerona had derived a better income lately, and this gives an idea of the commercial development and prosperity of the Isle; that the corner stone of the new Penitentiary will shortly be laid, and that as soon as the works are commenced there will be a daily steamer to the Isle of Pines.

"THE BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE ISLAND - WE HAVE EVIDENCE TO PROVE OUR ACCUSATIONS" - Article commenting upon the alarming increase of epidemic diseases in Cuba. Referring to the typhoid fever, it states that 305 new cases have been reported from June 10 to July 20. - 1,170 new cases of Malaria were reported during the same period, and 501 new cases of measles. It also refers to other epidemic diseases. The death rate, especially among children, is increasing in an alarming manner, "and no energetic measures are taken to check the diseases which afflict the country."

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

July 27, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 28th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 27, 1925.

Declarations made by the Secretary of the Interior relative to his recent trip to the Isle of Pines with President Machado and other members of the Cabinet. He said that the site for the new Penitentiary had been selected, and he will now begin to prepare the project of reforms in the penitentiary system. That a Cuban Engineer is at present in the United States devoted to the study of the construction of prisons, as the new Cuban prison will be constructed according to the most modern methods and inventions. That General Machado as well as himself (Zayas Bazan) are desirous of effecting a complete change in the life of the inmates of the penitentiary, with a view of reforming the criminals. After the reform of the penitentiary system, President Machado will recommend Congress to pass new penal laws.

Article referring to the activities displayed by the Temporary Banking Commission, and stating that all the banks now under the control of said Commission will be liquidated before the end of the present year, with the exception of the Banco Nacional which will probably be reorganized with the moral support of the Government.

Article referring to the complaints filed every day by merchants, manufacturers, planters, etc. against the application of the taxes created by the Law of Public Works, and expressing the belief that a radical change will soon have to be made in the Regulations, in view of the difficulties to enforce the same.

EL HERALDO - July 27, 1925.

The Federal Reserve of the United States threatens to discontinue all transactions in Cuba, if the Cuban Government insists on applying the tax on money withdrawn from the national territory, and the suspension of these transactions, according to "El Heraldo", would bring about the financial ruin of Cuba.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 28, 1925.

The Codification Commission will be reorganized. It will be presided by the Secretary of Justice. Organization of an office of "Legislative Projects". The Commission will be divided into three different Sections: Civil, Mercantile and Penal Legislation. -- Full text of the Presidential Decree reorganizing the above Commission.

EL MUNDO - July 28, 1925.

EDITORIAL, very favorably commenting upon the Presidential Decree ordering the reorganization of the Codification Commission, and stating that President Machado has the firm intention of doing things really effective and practical, with the assistance and advice of persons who have technical knowledge of the matters under consideration.

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

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Havana Press Comment.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 6 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

July 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J.A.G.D.,
Asst.Military Attaché.

From: M. A. Havana Report No. 2662 Date: July 31, 1925.

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. A. G. O.

July 28, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 29th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 28, 1925.

Rumors circulated yesterday to the effect that the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States might discontinue its business in Cuba. "Heraldo de Cuba" carries an article to-day giving an explanation of the nature of the transactions carried on by said banking institution in Cuba, and states that even though it would retire from business in Cuba, it could not bring about a financial crisis.

Governor Barceló, of the Province of Oriente, has sent a telegram of protest to the Secretary of Sanitation, because there was no appropriation in the Budget of the present fiscal year for the maintenance of the "Hospital of Children's Hygiene" of Santiago de Cuba. Secretary Gispert intends to visit the President to discuss this problem with him, and to see whether it is possible to issue a Decree granting the necessary appropriation for the maintenance of said Hospital.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the necessary instructions in order that the tourists and passengers in transit be not molested by reason of the application of the new taxes, as these do not apply to the persons who come to Habana on trips of pleasure. Cards of identification will be furnished to the tourists by the shipping companies, and they will not be required to obtain the certificates and undergo the inspections provided for in the Regulations of the Public Works Law.

EDITORIAL very favorably commenting upon the Decree of Reorganization of the Codification Commission. However, it points out the failure to appoint Dr. Orestes Ferrara as member of said Commission, but expresses the hope that this oversight will be corrected.

LA PRENSA - July 28, 1925.

President Machado held an important conference this morning with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Justice regarding the sale of securities of Central "España" and the result of the conferences held at the Department of Justice with several American Bankers. According to statements made by Secretary Barraqué, this problem will shortly be solved in a very satisfactory manner.

In an editorial entitled "WHERE IS JUSTICE?", this paper criticizes the attitude of certain Judges of Habana in connection with the unjust campaign against prostitution.

Article commenting upon the sanitary conditions of Cuba at the present time, and stating that the Sanitary Authorities could not be more incompetent.

EL MUNDO - July 29, 1925.

EDITORIAL, further commenting upon the alarming sanitary conditions of Cuba, and stating that political "pull" should be suppressed from the Administration, especially in a branch which requires technical knowledge, such as the Department of Sanitation.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 29, 1925.

Editorial, very favorably commenting upon the reorganization of the Codification Commission and the creation of an Office of

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Legislative Projects. The article states in part: "The Decree of General Machado which reorganizes the Codification Commission and creates in the Department of Justice an office of Legislative Projects as a technical body to assist the former, has been drafted with so much consciousness of our necessities in this respect, that if nothing effective is obtained on this occasion, it must be attributed to the inexperience or inactivity of the members of the Commission, but in no way to the Government which has taken good care of its functioning and efficiency....." - It also states that the appointment of Dr. Mariano Aramburo as a member of the Commission, constitutes a great success of the Cuban Government.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

July 29, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 30th (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 29, 1925.

Certain changes have been made in the Decree regulating the deportation of foreigners. The new Decree containing the amendments has been published in the Official Gazette.

A Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association of Sugar Planters and Mill Owners of Cuba, held a meeting yesterday, and discussed the problem of the new taxes on sugar. A report was submitted, and approved, protesting against the tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent on sugar exported. Steps will be taken to obtain the exemption of sugar from the payment of this tax.

Article stating that the recruiting offices opened by the Spanish Government in Cuba, constitutes a violation of the laws in force. A contingent, which included more than thirty Cubans was shipped yesterday. The Spanish Consul, Joaquin Iturralde, has infringed the law, punishable with a fine of $25,000.00.

Editorial entitled "EXPERIENCE AND THE NEW TAXES" - Commenting upon the protests made against certain taxes created by the Law of Public Works. This editorial refers principally to the tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent, and to the vexatious inspections to which passengers are subjected. The revenues collected by reason of this tax, will not compensate the troubles in collecting it, as proved yesterday in the case of the steamer "Antonio Lopez" which sailed yesterday with a large number of passengers, and the amount of said tax collected was very insignificant.

Article stating that a gross mistake has been made in the calculation of the proceeds of the tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent. The estimates made by the Department of the Treasury placed the proceeds of this tax at about $2,000,000.00. To obtain this amount, Cuba would have to export $800,000,000.00 per year, but this amount was not reached even in the days of great prosperity. Heraldo de Cuba is of the opinion that this tax will hardly yield $500,000.00.

LA PRENSA - July 29, 1925.

Several members of the House of Representatives who called at the Palace this morning referred to the possibility of undertaking the Reforms of the Constitution when Congress convenes next November.

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the urgent necessity of reorganizing the political parties. It states that all the political parties must be renovated; that the reorganization is something which cannot be postponed, and which the Cuban people need, demand and await; furthermore, that the Government should proclaim without delay that it is decidedly in favor of the reorganization.

EL MUNDO - July 30, 1925.

A Meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday at the Palace. The following are some of the subjects discussed:

The Secretary of State announced that the international relations of Cuba continued to be very cordial. He then referred to the steps which he had taken for the selection of a proper building for the sessions of the Sixth Pan-American Conference, and he had come to the conclusion that as there was no suitable

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

building in Habana, he had thought of recommending the termination of the Capitol, as part of the Public Works Plan, if it were possible. The Secretary of Public Works then referred to the studies made at present for the completion of the Capitol, the construction of which will be hastened, as it will be the best place for the sessions of the Pan-American Conference. It was resolved to award all the contracts for public works to the lowest bidders who offered the necessary guarantees to the Government. - The Secretary of Justice referred to the reorganization of the Codification Commission and its importance. Dr. Barraqué regretted the absence of Dr. Herrara from Cuba, and expressed the hopes that he would return in time to lend his valuable cooperation to this Commission, which cooperation will be requested by the Government. President Machado referred to the matter of Central España, and the steps which had been taken to protect the interests of the Banco Nacional. .....

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

July 30, 1925 (Afternoon)
July 31st (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - July 30, 1925.

A Commission of the National Board of Sanitation visited the Secretary of Public Works yesterday. Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes told the members of said Commission that he proposed to effect the repair and re-paving of the streets of Habana very shortly, and will be completed in a period of two years. Dr. Céspedes also promised to attend the next session of the National Board of Sanitation to explain his views for the solution of the water problem of Habana.

The Department of the Treasury has commenced to give a daily report of the collections for the Special Fund for Public Works. $8,098.92 were collected during the period of nine days comprised from the 21st to the 29th of July. It is believed that during the month of August, $2.000,000.00 will be collected, for "Transportation Taxes." The tax of 1/2 per cent does not come due until September.

EL MUNDO - July 31, 1925.

EDITORIAL further commenting upon the necessity of excluding politics from the Public Administration. President Machado has been promising "honest administration". However, many competent and hard-working employees have been dismissed, merely because they are members of the Conservative Party, and to make room for the Liberals. As a proof of the lack of tact with which the removal of employees is made, especially in branches which require a technical knowledge, this paper cites the example of a hospital where all the attending physicians were dismissed, and new physicians appointed, but when the first patient came in, none of the new physicians could perform the necessary operation; and whenever an operation is to be performed, the dismissed director of the hospital has to be called unofficially.

Account of the Special Meeting held last night by the National Association of Veterans and Patriots. A Diploma was delivered to President Machado, appointing him Honorary President of that Patriotic Institution. In a speech made by General Machado, he said, among others things: "I guarantee that there will be public instruction and an honest administration of justice; there will be a real administration. It is necessary that there will be more administration than politics, and it will be so. It is true that the political parties brought me to the position which I now occupy, but the country is far above those political parties. I now declare, with the courage and energy with which I always speak, that I love my country more than I love my family, and that the welfare of my beloved country will always be foremost ..... I swear that we must either be honorable, or the Republic will perish....."

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - July 31, 1925.

The steamer "VORWOKSY" of the Russian Soviet is due to arrive here today. The necessary orders have been given by the port authorities to preventing the docking of this steamer. No visitors will be permitted to go on board, and the members of the crew will not be allowed to land. It is said that the Captain and officers of this vessel have declared that the trip is of a commercial nature, and not of bolshevist propaganda.

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ROUTING SLIP

Date_____

File No._____

M. A. No._____

From: RECORD SECTION, G-2.

To:

Chief, Latin-American (2 a)

Chief, Far Eastern (2 b)

Chief, European (2 c)

Chief, Aviation

Chief, Training

Chief, M. I._____

File

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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4-1 2657-G 3090 145 163
MIL. INTEL. DIV. AUG 25 1925
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

Cuba (Political)
Subject: Havana Press Comment.

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

August 1 - 15 inclusive.

RECEIVED G/2 WAR DEPT AUG 25 1925

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

From: M. A. Havana. Report No. 2672 Date: August 18, 1925.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc

1-1 2657-914/5 31
163

August 1 (afternoon-)
August 2 (morning and afternoon)
August 3 (morning)

10/13/25
Who's Who noted
M. L.

EL HERALDO- Aug. 1-

Heraldo continues its criticism and attack upon the Secretaries of the Interior and Sanitation. Charges that gambling is still going on in Havana.

LA PRENSA- Aug. 1.

The Government is taking the necessary steps to prevent possible disturbances upon arrival of a steamer under the Soviet flag. The government will not permit the crew to disembark.

The matter of the "blue bonds" of Walter Stanton is again brought before the public. Stanton's representatives are claiming payment of the municipal debt prior to 1899 and have taken the matter up through the municipality and the Executive. The municipal authorities have reported that there is no way to meet this debt except as provided in the Transitory Provisions of the Organic Municipal Law.

The Public Works Department will at once continue the paving of the streets of Havana.

EL MUNDO- Aug. 2.

Major Harper who has been contracted to come to Cuba to take over the Street Cleaning Department for a few weeks and reorganize the same is preparing to sail for Havana. Major Harper has been preparing his plans for dealing with the Havana situation and comes fully prepared to start work right away. It is said he will be paid $100 per diem.

Dr. Jose Manuel Cortina gave out a statement in New York relative to the extent of the Platt Amendment. Dr. Cortina stated that the abnormal progress of Cuba is the fruit of efforts and by circumstances which occurred upon the establishment of the independence of Cuba. Cuba has proved before the eyes of the world that she has capacity for self determination and self government. "The merits already materialized before the eyes of this nation are the best shield which Cuba might use at the time it needed a defense against any imaginary danger. As an example of these preoccupations I cite that which exists with regard to the Platt Amendment, adding that the real obstacle to the sentiment of complete liberty which should exists rests upon the literal interpretation of this instrument, which, if we observe properly, tends to support the basic principles of the Monroe Doctrine in which is consecrated the absolute freedom which is applied to us as one of the nations of this continent." That the Amendment does not constitute a threat to the independence of his country. That after this present program of government goes through the Platt Amendment will fall of its own weight.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA. Aug. 2.

The Secreta Police have found a system used by counterfeiters to raise one dollar bills and convert them into twenty dollar bills. In the house of the Vilaro brothers in this City the police found the system used to clean all engraving from one dollar bills on which paper are then printed the twenty dollar facsimile. The three men are in jail. A report is being prepared to be sent to the Washington authorities.

EL HERALDO- Aug. 2.

Lengthy article commenting upon the vast ring of con-

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trabandists of liquor and narcotics operating from Havana harbor under the very eyes of the authorities. The writer claims that two members of the U.S. Secret Service are here investigating this matter. The vessels mentioned are the Radio, the Maplefield, the Artemis, the Emerald, Chirchide and A. Barba, all in the trade.

HERALDO DE CUBA. Aug. 2.

A committee of Cuban Laborers has sent a message to the Ambassador of the Soviet Republic in Mexico in order to obtain news of the arrival in Havana of the Vatzlav Vorowski. Rumors are about of a note from the U. S. government as to the adoption of measures upon arrival of the vessel.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the above topic and criticising the foolish steps planned by the government to prevent red propaganda in Cuba by preventing the landing of the officers and crew of this vessel while in port.

LA PRENSA Aug. 2.

Denies the rumor to the effect that the U. S. Government has sent a note relative to the arrival of the soviet ship.

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August 3 (afternoon)
August 4 (morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 3.

The first of the planes of the Aerial Postal Service planned between South, Central and North America is expected in Havana at an aerly date. This service is planned by the Columbian Aerial Navigation Company and the route proposed will be Barranquilla, Colon, Puerto Limon, San Andres, Kingston, Havana, Key West, Jacksonville and New York.

The Veterans and Patriots held their usual Sunday meeting and the speakers spoke of the need of moralizing the judiciary and of enacting proper commercial and banking legislation. The speaker referred to the conditions in the interior where local judges are set up as supreme beings and are feared by all the country people due to their arbitrary actions. In mentioning judicial secretaries he said that in Havana at a meeting of prominent attorneys it was commented that in the Havana Courts out forty four Secretaries only two were known to refuse gifts and were honest. Guerra Lopez, asked that the press pay more respect and offer more support to the campaign of Zayas Bazan to eliminate gambling and porstitution.

Heraldo de Cuba calls attention to the alarming decrease in bank clearances and operations during the past few weeks.

Nothing further has been heard from the Soviet ship and the Soviet Ambassador to Mexico has not replied to the letter addressed him by Cuban laborers. This is still the subject of editorials in this paper which evidently is playing up to the laborers.

EL HERALDO - Aug. 3.

The matter of the reorganization of political parties will be discussed at the palace within the next few days. It seems that a group of congressmen are hoping to introduce and pass a bill providing for the non reorganization of the parties in accordance with the terms of the Electoal Code. It is said that Gen. Machado insists that the reorganization take place according to law.

Heraldo continues its campaign against Zayas Bazan and attacks or ciritcises him whenever it gets a chance, and when it has'nt one it makes one. Now it insists that the Mayor has played the Secretary a trick and won him over to his side on the matter of his reelection.

Heraldo complains that just as openly as the contraband of liquor and narcotics is being carried on through the port of Havana the Customs service is being defrauded. At an office in the Manzana de Gomez the false landing certificates are made, and the signatures and seals of foreign consuls imitated. The Heraldo charges the Collector of Customs, Zayas, as being directly connected with the Booze ring. The dope is being shipped out of Tiscornia and Marimelena. The immigration ring is also again at work in spite of the absence of Cuellar and Berndes and the police are entirely blind to everything that is going on.

LA PRENSA- Aug 3.

The Codification Commissionrecently appointed met in plenary session yesterday and went in a body to express its respects to the President, after which the organization of its work was undertaken.

EL MUNDO- Aug 4.

In 1924-1925 Cuba's exports to the United States amounted to $291,915,000 and imports from United States amounted to $206,662,000. Cuba now occupies the fourth place in the exterior commerce of the

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United States.

More murders and suicides increase the already alarming list of crimes being committed in Cuba. Four business men have committed suicide during a period of less than a week.

Further reports on the first plenary session of the Codification Commission show that the session met and Dr. Barraque addressed its members in salutation, stating that the codes of law must be reformed in accordance with modern tendencies. Dr. Aramburo next spoke and asked that the Code of Labor which has already been finished and is a matter of importance be discussed at once. Dr. Ortiz seconded the motion and it was so agreed.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 4.

EDITORIAL- Unfavorably commenting on the haste with which the Department of Public Instruction holds the subasta for the supply of materials for the public schools, which gives no time for bidders to present bids and purchase material on time for starting of the school year in September thus giving undue advantages to certain firms which always carry off the spoils to the unfavorable comment of the people who see strange proceedings in this action.

Calling attention to its recent support of capital punishment to put a stop to the wave of crime which has overtaken Cuba lately, and showing great alarm at the number of crimes that are being committed with serious results. Recommends that the use of fire arms be limited to the least possible number and entirely restricted if needs be because the majority of crimes committed are due to the facility and custom with which every carries a revolver in Cuba.

Applauding the action of the government in connection with the arrival of the Soviet ship. Although its mission appears to be purely commercial it is better to take no chances. There is no need to tangle matters here by having red propaganda spread about among the workingmen.

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August 4 (afternoon)
August 5 (morning)

EL HERALDO - August 4.

The new taxes under the Public Works Law are said to have created a terrible crisis among the chauffeurs of the taxi service of the City. A Committee of chauffeurs visited the Secretary of the Interior to protest of present conditions, the increase in the license tax, the increase in the price of gasoline which it is said will go up to 50 cents per gallon and in rubber tires and to pave the way toward an increase in their rates

Dr. Viriato Gutierrez, Secretary to the President, has given out a statement in connection with the reorganization of political parties which is the subject of some discussion at the present time. Dr. Gutierrez states: "The reorganization of the parties is one of the many promises which Gen. Machado has made to his people and is therefore a debt of honor which he has contracted with it and which he will live up to with the same assurance with which he has been and is doing everything that he promised."

The Supreme Court has handed down its decision in the criminal proceedings for murder instituted at the instance of Congressman Gil against the President and members of the General Staff for the summary execution last month of soldier Cabrera. The Supreme Court states that all legal requisites were followed in said execution which was carried out under the military penal laws and therefore the act was a proper and legal one.

Heraldo reports that a conference was held at the Palace to discuss the matter of the arrival of the Soviet ship, and while The under Secretary of State considered that the landing of the members of the crew will not be a danger to the nation Iturralde thought there was a risk in letting these people land.

A rumor is about tothe effect that yesterday at the Midday Club Enrique Recio, President of the Tariff Committee of the House Col. Cartaya of the Cement Company, Crusellas, the soap manufacturer and the Secretary of the Merchants Association had a conference during lunch hour on the need of immediately undertaking the modification of the archaic anti protectionist tariff in force. Recio promised he would take the necesary steps to at once begin work in order to properly protect unprotected Cuban industries.

HERALDO DE CUBA -Aug. 4.

The Cancer Treatment Ward of Mercedes Hospital has had to be closed down due to lack of budget assignment.

The crime and suicide wave continues. Seven suicides were reported yesterday throughout the island and the total during the past five weeks amounts to 39.

In an EDITORIAL the withdrawal of the American troops from Nicaragua is said to be "the most outstanding feature and the most satisfactory one which is recorded on the day's doings, as observed from the point of view of the people of Latin America." This action on the part of Washington and the action in Haiti and Santo Domingo, from where they will retire and from where they have retired gives confiedence to the intentions of America and leads toward continental cordiality.

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EL MUNDO - Aug. 5.

The soviet steamer "Vaslav Verovski" has arrived at the Port of Cardenas to load 50,000 bags of sugar.

Cable despatch from New York to the effect that the Federal Reserve Bank has not thought of withdrawing its agencies from Cuba as a result of the new taxes created by the Public Works Law.

A cable despatch from Philadelphia states that a member of the pharmaceutical firm of Mulford & Company addressed the Export Club of the Philadelphia Association of Credit Men and grossly exaggerated on the extent of the new taxes under the P.W. Law, warning exporters to be careful in their dealings with Cuba and that among the changes the customs tariffs will increase duties on certain goods from 25% to 200% and that labowers expect to get $20 a day for common work. The Cuban Consul in New York gave out a statement to the press saying that Mr. Knox was grossly misinformed and exaggerated matters and explianed the truth of the matter.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA- Aug. 5.

EDITORIAL which contains this query: "The end of American interventionism?", referring to the evacuation of the Marines from Nicaragua, and also asks is this movement anoexample of the recent statement of the U. S. government as to its decision to abstain from interfering in Latin American affairs? Marina believes this is the significance that may be attributed to this action, and as greater evidence the withdrawal of the troops from Santo Domingo and announcement of future withdrawal from Haiti are offered to corroborate this intention. This is the result of theeconcerted action of Latin American diplomatists which have made Washington understand that cordial relations cannot be developed and maintained while it exercises its omnipotent iterpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

EDITORIAL on subastas and the statements of the President that all supplies and services were to be adhered strictly to this legal method, on an equitable basis. Yet Marina calls the attention of the "subasta" held at the Department of Sanitation for supplying petroleum for sanitary purposes where an appeal has had to be taken by onw of the frims bidding therein, which shows negligence or bad faith on the part of certain of the Executive's subordinates. Much care must be taken to have these matters handled above board in order to not create suspicion in the minds of the people.

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August 5 (afternoon)
August 6 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 5.

The Department of Public Works has entered into a contract with the Cuban Portland Cement Company whereby it shall control the manufacture of the cement manufactured at Mariel to be used in the construction of public works, the government thus economizing 10% in the cost price of cement for its uses. $26,000 had been collected up to yesterday under the new taxes. This figure is very small but the greater part of the taxes have not yet commenced to be collected. The automobile tax when collected will greatly increase this figure. Granite paving stones have commenced to arrive in shio loads for the road construction. The road from Managua to Santiago de las Vegas will be the first road to be reconstructed under the P.W. plan.

The death rate of Cuba is rising at a terrible rate. Cuba once boasted the lowest death rate save Australia, in April the percentage was 17.82 per thousand and in June it went up to 24.44.

The Secretary of State is confined to his home with an attack of malaria.

HERALDO DE CUBA- Aug. 5.

The aerial postal service between Cuba and the United States will be inaggurated in November.

An petition has been presented to the Central Electoral Board asking that the Republican Party be declared dissolved, under the provisions of article 281 of the Electoral Code, because at the last election it failed to make nominations or obtain a single vote.

EDITORIAL commenting on the high cost of living which is being caused by the new taxes under the P.W. Law.

EDITORIAL commenting favorably the action of the "colonos" of Camaguey in joining to defend their interests against the sugar companies operating in that province and which is leading to the formation of the agricultural bloc throughout the island, at the same time the Heraldo warns the colonos to be very tactful and careful how they go about their campaign so that they will not ruin the leading industry of Cuba and drive the whole nation into another crisis.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 6.

The "subasta" for supplying petroleum for the Department of Sanitation which had been referred to as being awarded under fraud has been annulled by the President.

/The weekly meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday. The Secretary of the Treasury advised the Secretaries of the other Departments that before the fifteenth instant they present the statements and balances of accounts of their respective departments for the purpose of preparing the liquidation of the budget. The Secretary also reported that by the next meeting of the Cabinet he and Secretary Barraque would probably be in a position to give full details of the "España" deal. /The President addressed the session advising the Secretaries to observe all the economy possible in each one of their respective departments, that the collection of July although lower than estimated was sufficient to cover the needs of the budget which could be taken as a good

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sign for the future economical situation of the government. The President stated that he was not a pessimist and that the present crisis which he had foreseen since his first message to Congress due to the drop in the price of Cuba's chief production would pass by and things return to normal. All of the members of the Cabinet expressed their intention to cooperate with the president in his desires for great economies in government.

The President has signed a lengthy decree correcting errors in the original regulations decree for the Public Works Law. The mistakes corrected are chiefly errors in the text which made difficult its interpretation and in the grammatical form of some of its sentences and paragraphs but these do not in any manner modify the extent of thenoriginal regulations.

EL COMERCIO - Aug. 6.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the disorganization of the Department of Sanitation. The public hygiene service is absolutely abandoned andnthe provisions of the Sanitary Regulations not enforced, and the work of inspectors becomes arbitrary and abusive. There is much discontents, infantile mortality increased from day to day, epidemics are reaching their maximum development; mosquitoes are making living impossible in the cities suburbs and hospitals and sylums are in a state of abandonment. The business men are frightened at the cursade waged against them by the sanitary inspectors. In other words the Department of Sanitation under Gispert is a dismal failure.

EL MUNDO -Aug. 6.

New York despatch stating that Dr. Jose Manuel Cortina, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Cuban Senate has been appointed a permanent member of the Williamston Institute of International Law

Who's Who

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August 6 (afternoon)
August 7 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 6.

The Secretary of the Interior in an interview has stated that he is in favor of having the Cuban "colonos" be treated in a better and more just manner by the "hacendados". He believes legislation to this effect should be enacted. With regardbto the labor problem the Secretary is quoted as having stated that he believes the tendency of the labor legislation should be on the basis of giving labor an interest in the capital or in the profits of the business.

In referring to the suspension of the petroleum "subasta" at the Department of Sanitation Heraldo speaks of scandal in which the Secretary is involved and states that Gen. Machado condemned the fraud committed and then suspended the award of the contract. Heraldo believes Cispert should resign as a total failure.

The Secretary of the Treasury is doing and will do everything possible to improve the collection of the nation's revenue. The August receipts are said to be falling off at al alarming rate and Hernandez Cartaya will use every effort to see that every cent is collected. He will commence by instituting a system of periodical inspection of all Custom Houses and Fiscal Zones, because many of these have not been inspected in several years and there seems to be room for improvement. Receipts for the first 4 days in August were $449,135.45 or fifty per cent less than the rate needed to cover budget attentions. El Heraldo, 8/6/25

EDITORIAL commenting upon the crisis in the sugar market. Cuba with its production of 5,000,000 tons of sugar this year has exported $80,000,000 less in merchandise than last year when it produced only 4,500,000 tons. The writer refers to Cuba's overproduction of sugar during the war and the drop in price and the crisis in 1920 because the refiners held back buying in order to wreck the market. Yet Cuba insists in manufacturing more sugar and has failed to learn her lesson. The wealth of Cuba is leaving her hands and within the next ten or fifteen years all her industry will be in the hands of America, and once having lost her financial independence "What will become of our political independence" asks the writer.

Commenting on the fact that the rectification so often promised by Gen. Machado and carried out in many instances should begin anew by demanding the resignation of the Secretary of Sanitation. The editorial goes on to speak of the disorganization of the Department, the political control of the same and the alarming increase of disease.

HERALDO DE CUBA- Aug. 6.

This paper, the herald of the working man, or at least, holding itself out as such, is waxing indignant because the government has not allowed public festivities to be held by the laborers in honor of the soviet seamen of the "Vorowski" which is loading sugar in Cardenas and which it is still hoped will come to Havana.

Heraldo de Cuba announces that Manuel Marquez Sterling will again be on the staff of its writers.

Article stating that the quarter of one per cent tax is not being paid in the proper manner. Outgoing passengers in their majority do not declare the amount of money carried with them. The government will have to resort to the system of personal search.

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The Department of Sanitation is greatly worried at the prospect of an ppidemic of malarial fevers due to the great numbers of mosquitocs which have come down on the City. Orders for more efficient petrolization have been issued by Lopez del Valle.

DA PRENSA - Aug. 6.

Despatch from Williamstown, Mass. stating that Otto Schoenrich has declared that the prestige of the U. S. in Latin America has fallen off due to the fact that the Ministers accredited before the five Central American republics are political appointees absolutely unprepared for their office. The lack of continuity in the State Department and the little knowledge possessed by American officials on Latin American affairs is the direct cause of the drop in America's influence. The ministers absolutely lack a knowledge of Spanish and are absolutely unprepared.

EDITORIAL congratulating the President on his attitude in the suspension of the petroleum contract of the Department of Sanitation.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 7.

The Rotary Club at its regular weekly session had as guests the Secretary of Public Instruction and the Director of the Office of Legislative Projects of the D epartment of Justice, Dr. Mariano Aramburo. Aramburo spoke on the work to be undertaken by the Codification Commission and of the plan of a Civil Code already drafted (by himself) which contains only 426 artecles, almost half of the number in the present Civil Code, or rather one third of the present volume of the Code. The Secretary of Public Instruction spoke of the problems of public instruction and advocated physical training in he schools along with the mental training.

E D I T O R I A L: "A doubly burdensome tax", referring to the one quarter of one per cent tax on exportation of money from Cuban territory, especially regarding the exportation by passengers leaving Cuba of sums over $50. This continues to cause trouble which must be avoided. When suspicion is had that a passenger is carrying large sums of money with him he is submitted to a search which makes it extremely disagreable for him. Violent disputes take place every day at the docks between passengers and the inspectors. Yesterday a passenger in transit of the S.S. Ortega was submitted to a search in spite of her protests. This tax has caused displeasure among the people not due to the amount of the same but to its method of exaction. Very few people allow themselves to be searched as if they were criminals without showing energetic protests and it is just as hard to find inspectors with sufficient tact to handle these inspections. A suggestion has been made by steamship agents. Cut out the inspections and charge all passengers a flat rate of 50 cents, by payment for a stamp of that sum to be affixed to all tickets. The average money carried by a passenger in cash is never over $200, the balance being carried by draft or other methods which have already paid the tax.

EL MUNDO - Aug. 7. EDITORIAL.

Once again commenting upon the sanitary state of abandonment of Havana and other cities of the interior and the increase in infantile mortality. At the recent Cabinet Meeting the Secretary of Sanitation stated that he considered this state of alarm unjustified, the Mundo said nothign when the statement was made, however the mothers who see ten hearses every day taking children to the cemetery cannot very well be comforted with words alone, and

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by arguing with the Secretary conditions could not be improved. Words cannot defeat facts and the facts surely do not tend to calm the state of alarm in the people. Yesterday Dr. Lopez del Valle had to take special measures against malaria carrying mosquitoes which are coming into the cities in numbers, and because of the fear of a possible epidemic of malaria the Director has ordered the reenforcement of the forces of inspectors who handle the petrolization throughout the cty. The Secretary has decided nothing on the subject and the "anophelanian" mosquitoes continue on the increase. The first victim has been the Secretary of State. Mundo is not guided by animosity toward anyone, but technical departments must continue to be technical departments and not delivered over to the favoritism of petty politics.

EL COMERCIO - Aug. 7.

The Palace reporters column mentions rumors of the resignation of the Secretary of Samitation. This has not been confirmed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that the branches of the Federal Reserve System in Cuba, due to the nature of their operations do not have to pay the 1/4 of 1% tax.

The Association of Retail merchants continues its campaign to repeal article X of the 1% Tax Act.

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August 7 (afternoon)
August 8 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 7

Possibilities of a general railroad strike on all lines looms up in view of the refusal of the companies to accept the new wage scale submitted by the laborers and employees. A railroad workers congress has been convened in Camaguey on the 20th of this month. The new tariffs if accepted would cost the companies $2,000,000 additional per year.

Rumors are about as to the possible suspension by the president of the "subasta" for shoes for the army. Frauds are charged and irregularities the names of several army officers being mentioned in on the deal together with Congressman Gonzalez Beauville.

Congressman Verdeja (C) is in favor of the reoganization of the political parties.

Gispert says he has no intention of resigning because of the petroleum subasta which is a small matter. Heraldo says that Gispert, in order to prove the absence of mosquitoes, has very pompously stated that they do not bite him.

E D I T O R I A L - Calling attention to the critical situation of the nation and the fact that the much talked of public works which were going to afford work to so many laborers do not seem to begin. Clouds of coming labor troubles also loom on the horizon and the situation is not at all encouraging.

HERALDO DE CUBA -Aug. 7-

Article with large headlines reading: Zayas Bazan hurls his police thugs in a persecution of Liberal Congressman Gustavo Gonzalez Beauville. Under a pretext of unfounded fear for his life he has surrounded our Editor in Chief with a Body Guard which does not offer him any security.

The laborers protest against the Code of Labor that is to be discussed by the Codification Commission because it is reactionary in principle and a challenge to the liberal principles of organized labor.

EDITORIAL - Entitled"The President and Us" addressed to the Liberal

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People. Theeditorial refers to the detective which under orders from the President has been shadowing Gonzalez Beauville under a pretext of threats against his life, which Gonzalez says do not exist and allages that this being shadowed is a personal insult directed against him. The President however has increased the body guard to four members who are continuously shadowing Gonzalez. Nothing of this kind has ever happened in Cuba before. Menocal, he says, was his pwrsonal enemy, closed down the paper, but never thought to shadow him; Zayas never took advantage of his authority to stoop to such depths. Machado who was elected, because Heraldo de Cuba did not permit the tyranny of Menocal not the corruption of Zayas to put out the sacred fire of our love for our country. Gohzalez feels now that his mentality and that of the present government are incompatible "because we consider the respect for public liberty conquered at such a dear price to be fundamental while they consider them an obstacle, something to be despised in the way of their wrath, interest or caprice." The President of the republic has broken the last tie that bound the Heraldo de Cuba to him, and this paper now feels at liberty to act as it sees fit.

E D I T O R I A L - Aug. 7 .

Commenting upon the first signs of failure of the new taxes created by the P.W. Law. The signs of disorder, disorganization, hesitancy, vacillation and lack of knowledge show that this has not been the subject of prior study. The only results seen thus far are the public unrest and the increase in the cost of living. It is to be deplored that the idea is being forged in the mind of all the people that the fiscal plan does not respond to the perspective of a solid financial basis to carry out the unending list of public works planned.

An editorial commenting upon the objection of the laborers to the enactment of the Code of Labor proposed by Dr. Aramburo to the Codification Commission. The laborers believe, because of the reactionary tendencies of Aramburo and his colonial mentality, which is the same as that of Dr. Barraque, that this is far from constituting the security for their interests that such a law should involve.

EL PAIS- Aug. 7.

The Docal Chief of Sanitation, Dr. Lopez del Valle gives out an interview in connection with the sanitary condition of the City. He says that the slight increase in infantile mortality is to be regretted but it is not such as to cause a state of alarm. This has been accentuated due to the extreme hot weather and most deaths are caused by infantile enteritis. He gives figures to show that the increase over past years is not such as to cause unnecessary alarm. In July 1920 161 children dies; in July 1921, 123; in July 1922, 266; in July 1923, 137 in July 1924 124 and in 1925, last month, 138. Malaria is not alarming, there biong only one case in Havana, that of Dr. Cespedes. The sanitary conditions of the city are good. There are no epidemics, measles and scarlet fever have disappeared, there are only two cases of diphtheria left and typhoid holds its usual figure.

Dr. Ricardo Dolz gives out an interview in connection with the Codification Commission. Machado has done what Zayas started to do but started wrong. It is not possible for prominent attorneys to devote all their time to this sort of work even if they were properly and handsomely compensated. The creation of an office to handle projects and prepare them for discussion is a step that will greatly assist the work of the Commission. Cuba certainly needs to get away from its colonial laws, and he will do all he can to assist in the work before the commission.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 8.

The president has signed a decree correcting errors in the

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budget. This change affects the Departments of Public Instruction, Sanitation, Interiow and Treasury. This does not entail any disposition of funds by Decree.

The Department of Sanitation reports 436 cases of malaria through out the island. Oriente leads with 381 cases, the balance being distributed throughout the other five provinces. There are a few cases of slight attacks in Havana, such as the Secretary of State is suffering at the present time. Steps have been taken to stamp out the mosquitoes here.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to discuss the government's disposition of the pledged notes of Central Espaŋa. Drs. Barsque and Hernandez Cartaya of the Special Commissionnsubmitted a draft of a compromise settlement with the Midland and Park Banks which has been accepted by the Cabinet. A vote of thanks was tendered the members of the Commission who have been handling this matter on behalf of the government.

NOTE: El Heraldo of August 8, carries a rumor to the effect that Zayas Bazan is about to withdraw from his Department, either on leave of absence or in resignation, the paper is inclined to believe he will resign definitely.

L. L. G.

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August 8 (afternoon)
August 9, (morning)

EL HERALDO- Aug. 8.

Article to the effect that the economical situation becomes serious due to the restriction of credit by the banks to the business men.

Dr. Varona Suarez (L) is strongly in favor of the reorganization of the political parties. He deems it necessary to modify the Electoral Code especially with regard to the provisions of article 102 because it deprives many Cubans from the right to vote when they become of electoral age. He is also in favor of modifications which will prevent reenforcement of candidates for congress; to make it impossible to perpetrate frauds in marking the ballots for illiterates; to permit public employees to be members of assemblies and other provisions which will bring out the vote of the better class of people who hold themselves aloof from everything political.

HERALDO DE CUBA- Aug. 8.

The Audiencia has rendered a decision upholding the decision of the Supreme Court ordering the government to pay $1,300,000 to Alvarez, Govea and Company, contractors of the streets of Matanzas, and setting aside the action of the President in refusing to obey or rather in setting aside this order to pay issued by the highest Court of Cuba. This bill was originally rejected by the Debt Paying Commission, but on appeal won in the Courts by the contractors. The President took steps to prevent payment of the same, and now the Audiencia orders the government to follow the court's instructions and pay this bill.

Report to the effect that the American Ambassador conferred with the president on the Public Works Project and on the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Spain.

The government has not taken any steps to isolate the crew of the Soviet ship nor to prevent visitors from going aboard in Cardenas harbor.

The incident between Gonzalez Beauville and the President is terminated by a letter from Gonzalez Beauville to the President and a letter from two friends of the President to him. The Gonzalez letter is a marked letting down of the belligerent attitude first adopted by this gentleman and is very much in the nature of a repentant apology. Therefore the President will not miss the support given him in the past by the "red" Heraldo.

The Department of Communications reports that two foreign companies have offered to take charge of the aerial postal service.

E D I T O R I A L: "WORDS"- Commenting upon the words spoken by Gen. Machado before he took office to the effect that he would be able to visit the aU.S. again within four years and proclaim to the people how unnecessary and superfluous the Platt Amendment is. That many strange things have occurred since these words were spoken and the people have suffered various deceptions, and this paper asks: " Has the Cuban that spoke outside of his country and precisely before Americans on his efforts to make the Platt unnecessary adjusted his conduct in the Executive Office to the value of these words?" Heraldo de Cuba thinks not, it believes the president has not been mindful of the full value of those words.

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LA PRENSA - Aug. 8.

Denies the rumor to the effect that Zayas Bazan, Secretary of the Interior, has asked for a leave of absence to go abroad with the intention of later resigning his office.

EL MUNDO - Aug. 9.

The telephone operators and laborers of The Cuban Telephone Company have decided to go on strike because two employees dismissed by the Company have not been reinstated. The different labor unions of Havana had delegates at the assembly held by the telephone workers and promised to support them in their strike.

Dr. Nuñez Portuondo, President of the Civil Service Commission reports that 1,500 Liberals have been given government employment since the new administration went into power.

The Secretary of the Interior will act as intermediary between the Cuban Telephone Company and its employees in the matter of the strike call issued by the union.

The Temporary Commission on Banking Liquidation met on the 7th instant in order to discuss the compromise agreement to be entered into between Park Bank of New York and Midland Bank of London, holders of certain pledged securities of Central España now held by Banco Nacional de Cuba. The Commission decided to approve the compromise proposition. The España sugar mill is to be put up at public judicial auction on the 14th of this month.

The Cuban Consul at Honolulu, publishes a letter which he had published in "The Star Bulletin" of Honolulu, relative to the matter of the treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba and the U.S. to show that the United States was benefiting more by this Treaty than Cuba. He did this in order to correct erroneous interpretation which had spread about this matter in Hawaian sugar circles.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 9.

The polàce seized 82 pounds of opium insa Chinese grocery satore yesterday afternoon.

Marina denies rumors to the effect that relations between the President and the Secretary of the Interior were not very cordial. The President personally denied these rumors.

LA PRENSA - Aug. 9.

The State Department has given orders to all diplomats and consuls abroad to report to the Department any matters of interest to Cuba or relative to Cuba appearing in the press of the countries where they are respectively accredited.

EL HERALDO - Aug. 9.

Heraldo charges that the Department of Sanitation has purchased supplies for six months without going through the legal requisites of a "subasta".

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 9.

Secretary of the Treasury, Hernandez Cartaya is ready to resign in view of the failure in the collection of the new taxes created by the Public Works Law. A rumor is about to the effect that the

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office has been offered to Dr. Ferrara, but Heraldo thinks this is not so. Dr. Cartaya was aware of the fact that the taxes created bby the law would prove a failure and stated his opinion to this effect but in spite of this the law was passed with the great haste every one is aware of and now Dr. Cartaya sees his fears confirmed and is ready to resign his office.

NEFARIOUS COUNSELLOR - An article by Gonzalez Beauville referring to his recent troubles with the Executive, which he states have already been smoothed over. However the writer speaks of the good counsellors that Brasident Machado has in his Cabinet and mentions Hernandez Cartaya, Gutierrez, Cespedes, etc. However, he places the blame of his trouble with the president on the Secretary of Justice whom he attacks in very bitter language.

August 10 (morning)

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 10.

The assembly convened by the Agricultural Bloc of Ciego de Avila, protective association of sugar planters which is trying to spread its doctrines and actions throughout the six provinces of the island, held a session yesterday at which all the colonos of that region were represented. The object of this bloc is to obtain an increase in the amount of sugar to be paid bp colonos by the mills.

EL MUNDDO -Aug. 10.

EDITORIAL, commenting again on the high cost of living and the tendency to increase as these new taxes are being put into effect. The writer states that this is a rich country in which people are forced to live poor men's lives due to the high cost of everything. That on analysing the question there really is no reason for this extremely exaggerated cost of commodities, and that it certainly is the duty of the government to oversee and supervise the matter of articles of prime necessity to avoid profiteering. Another phase of the question according to Mundo is the fact that Cuba is being financially bleeded due to the fact that millions of dollars are taken abroad from its industries every year, and that as a measure of security the pmofits of this business should be limited tl a certain amount in order to bring down the cost of commodities to the consumer.

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August 10 (Afternoon)
August 11 (Morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 10.

Returning to the rumors of irregularities in the "subasta" of shoes for the army, this paper charges the Secretary of the War as responsible for the trouble incurred in the said subasta.

The "Socialist Club" a labor organization has addressed the President of the Republic in a brief requesting that in all the work to be constructed under the Public Works Law 75% of the laborers employed be Cuban.

Dr. Aldereguia (neither very prominent nor well known) has a lengthy article in this issue of Heraldo bitterly complaining about the Department of Sanitation. The article is an extract of the last session of Veterans and Patriots at which this matter was taken up. Dr. Aldereguia charges lack of organization in the Department and an absolute abandonment of all the efficient work of hygiene and sanitation. He makes an analysis of sanitation from colonial times down to date and item by item tears apart the efficiency of the department.

HERALDO DE CUBA- Aug. 10.

A Cuban team of army sharpshooters will leave for the States to take part in the trournament to be held at Camp Perry. This is the same team which won sommuch distinction at Peru during the Ayacucho centenary festivities.

Continues to attack Dr. Barraque in very short articles.

EL MUNDO - August 11.-

President Machado attended exercises at the military academy at Morro Castle yesterday and was very much impressed at the efficiency and discipline shown by the cadets. The president in his address stated that if it should be necessary for him to shed his blood in order to have a good and honest administration he was ready to shed it and asked all the officers there to pledge their word with him that they would help him to carry out his program of truth, honor and good administration.

Zayas Bazan gives out an interview in which he states that to regulate prostitution is an absurdity, because this would be the same as to push women toward evil and making harder the iniquitous slavery to which they are submitted. That in fulfilment of the international obligations contracted by Cuba he will energetically work to put an end to the white slave traffic. He saidnthat he had at his disposal sufficient legal authority to carry out a vigorous campaign and asked the press to cooperate with him in his task.

The Mayor of the Municipality of Isle of Pines has made certain statements with regard to the rumors of discontent among the greater portion of the inhabitants of the island because the penitentiary is to be transferred there. The Mayor states that he was surprised to read this rumor, because although for sentimental reasons there may be a few people at the island who are opposed to the construction of the penitentiary there, these are very few, and the majority are elated over the fact that this and other improvements will increase property values on the island which has been abandoned by all administrations in the past. There is no sentiment of protest against this plan.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA- Aug. 11

The president of the Agricultural Bloc of Ciego de Avila

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has declared that the movement undertaken by the colonos of Camaguey Province has no political aims. The colonos are not going to make a campaign of harsh opposition to the sugar companies because their interests are closely related to these, but they do expect to demand more just and equitable treatment on the part of the mill owners. Under the present conditions the colonos claim they are not even able to cover their expenses. The intention is to make a uniform rate of six arrobas of sugar for every hundred of cane ground. They also complainas to the method of weighing the sugars at the mills whereby the colono has to accept the mill's figures; they object to being charged the 10 per sack tax when they are not manufacturers; they object to being charged interest on money which is not really in the nature of a loan and they object to the sale by the mills of molasses and keeping all the profit therefrom when a part of same really belongs to the colonos.

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August 11 (afternoon)
August 12 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 11.

The Department of Sanitation has reported that the Bacillus Colli is again found in the waters of the vento reservoir. The Depart ment is taking drastic steps to prevent a repetition of last year's typhoid epidemic. Charges are made that the chlorinization of the Vento waters is being made by mere laborers and not be technicians on the subject.

Talk of a possible railroad strike on the Cuban Company's lines is being spread about due to the fact that the Cuba Cane Co. does not seem very willing to live up to the agreement signed before Zayas Bazan recently.

EDITORIAL - Commenting on the high cost of living, the drop in imports and the consequent drop in revenue. A great deal of this situation is attributed by Heraldo to the huge frauds perpetrated through the Customs Houses during the last year of the Zayas administration, during which enough goods for a year's consumption were imported paying only about half the customs duties due thereon, the balance being pocketed by officials.

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 11.

Gonzalez Beuaville, the Editor of Heraldo de Cuba has departed for the States and Europe and writes a farewell message in to-day's issue of the paper. He is leaving on business..... his conscience is clear and he is not fleeing from fear of being murdered by "the thugs of the government". Gen. Machado has not animosity toward him but merely owes him a debt of gratitude which has not yet been paid, viz., his campaign for Machado after the paper had clearly been for Mendieta prior to Machado's nomination. Mr. Gonzalez will return when Congress next meets in November.

LA PRENSA - Aug. 11.

Publishes a refutation of the statement of the Mayor of the Isle of Pines to the effect that there has been no protest against taking the penitentiary there and that the majority of the people are anxiously awaiting for that to be done. PRENSA respects the opinion of the Mayor but states that he is entirely wrong, that there is a strong current of opinion against the construction of the penitentiary in that island, on the part of the American Chamber of Commerce and the prominent Cubans of the island, and that the petition and telegram bearing many names on behalf of the project is full of names of public employees and persons having no interest of the future of the island at heart.

EL MUNDO - Aug. 12.-

Gen. Machado visited the Produce Exchange (Lonja del Comercio) yesterday with the object of discussing with the members the new taxes. He asked that a memorandum be prepared and sent to him expressing the viewpoint of the Lonja.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 12.

The Department of Sanitation reports the existence of 1,139 cases of malaria throughout the island. 66 cases of malaria have appeared in Havana during the past month.

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Aug. 12 (afternoon)
Aug. 13 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 12.

Carlos de la Rosa, Vice President of the Republic, states that he aspires to the Presidency. He will support Gen. Machado if he is a candidate for reelection but if not, he will support himself as against other aspirants. He expresses himself in favor of the reorganization of political parties.

A deficit of $200,000 is said to exist in the fund for civil retirement inasmuch as the disbursements are greater than the income. The retired diplomats aregetting the largest retirement pay in the easiest manner and thus constantly draining the fund.

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 12.

Heraldo de Cuba comes out with charges against Zayas Bazan, declaring that he is plotting a vast political conspiracy against the President in order to capture the Province of Havana. Heraldo bases its charges on the request made by the Secretary to all Provincial governors to furnish him with a list of all Liberal executive committees throughout the municipalities of the island. Probably there is no foundation to these fears expressed by the Heraldo which suffers Bazanofobia.

In the mean time in spite of the trip of its Editor in Chief, this paper continues to attack Dr. Barraqué ridiculing him as much as possible. In describing him it states: "His intelligence like all his virtues lies hidden, well hidden, under the luminous concavity of his hairless cranium." He is a big man "although the reader may not believe it by judging him superficially bu his size". The article is all in this same tone.

The Codification Commission is divided into two factions due to the matter of discussing the Code of Labor. One half is in favor of the discussion of this Code, led by Aramburo and the other against, led by Dr. Guas Inclan. Aramburo is an old lawyer and Guas Inclan very young, but between the two the latter probably is right, at least he is quite up to date on matters of law.

E D I T O R I A L commenting upon the fact that the national finances are on the verge of a serious crisis such as the Zayas administration went through in 1921. The general conditions of business caused by the low price of sugar is being seriously reflected upon the nation's finances. The receipts for the first month of the fiscal year not only show a drop in comparison with last year but point very seriously to a deficit in the budget at the end of the fiscal year unless conditions radically change.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 13.

A malversation of more than $15,000 in fines imposed by the Court has been discovered to have been committed by the Clerk of the Correctional Court of the First Section. The clerk has sailed abroad.

The meeting of the cabinet was held yerterday afternoon. The Secretary of State reported on the invitation of the Canadian Government for Cuba to send a ship to its exposition as it did last year. The invitation was accepted but no mission nor ship will be sent this year. It was resolved that Cuba send a mission to the Commercial exposition to be held in Sevilla in 1927. The Secretary of the Treasury suggested that the Secretaries of the Interior and of Communications study the way in which to divide the credit for transportation, most of which is now used up for transportation of the

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mails. The Secretary of Public Works read his project for the unification of the management of all the acqueducts throughout the island. No further business was discussed except minor administrative matters of little or no interest.

EL MUNDO 4 Aug. 13.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued a circular to all establishments and department stores suggesting and requesting that women be employed in the place of men especially in the sales of articles of apparel for women.

E D I T O R I A L refuting the statements given out to the press by the Secretary of the Interior on the absurdity of regulating prostitution. Mundo states that as a matter of fact all the nations of the world are trying to regulate this thing and the fact that neither the United States or England have done so is because of the naturalrepugnance of the anglo saxon race toward anything that may mean the deprivation of liberty. Mundo believes the methods adopted by the Secretary are not leading toward the ends desired and calls the treatment given the women recently in human. It is just as hard to put a stop to prostitution as it is to wipe out crime completely, and crime has been regulated to a great extent.

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August 13 (afternoon)
August 14 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 13.

Congressmen Jose Cruells (P) and Fernando Ortiz (L) have made declarations in favor of the reorganization of the politcal parties.

The Department of the Interior is worried over the outbreak of strikes in different sections of the country. The railroad strike on the Guantanamo lines in Oriente has not been broken yet and the movement is apt to spread throughout the rest of the province. The Railroad Brotherhood is supprting the Telephone strikers.

Oscar Zayas, nephew of the ex-president and appointed by him to a Judgeship of the Fourth Correctional District is charged with fraud and malversation and the Audiencia has ordered him to allow the courts books and records to be inspected, to which he at first refused.

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 13.

The financial statement for this month will close with a deficit of $1,500,000 say this paper, it will be necessary to undertake a budget readjustment at once or the government will be forced to depend on the Public Works Fund to help it out of its difficulties.

E D I T O R I A L. Commenting unfavorably upon the recent order given by the Secretary of Public Works to the effect that all construction in the city of Havana within the zone of the plans for beautifying the city be refused licenses. Heraldo asks, "What is the idea of this measure, and where shall the refusal of licenses be limited to since no one knows just where the Secretary of Public Works is going to start his work of beautifying the city? What authority has the Secretary to stop construction in a city like Havana to suit his whims?

LA PRENSA -Aug. 13

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According to the last Treasury Statement the total collections to date under the new taxes for the Public Works Fund amounted to $48,680.46- Total collections up to Aug. 12 amounted to $2,124,690 and there is on hand in the Treasury $19,933,821.66.

Major Harper who is to take charge of the street cleaning of the city of Havana in order to properly organize it will arrive next week and remain only thirty days.

EL MUNDO - Aug. 14.

The President yesterday visited the National Asylum for the Insane at Mazorra. The President was very much surprised at the very poor condition of the asylum and the bad living conditions of the inmates. Later interviewed by a reported of El Mundo he stated that he had full confidence in the present Director of the Asylum appointed by him, and that work would commence, in the measure that resources permitted, for the reconstruction and improvement of the asylum, and that by the end of the year very much will have been done.

EDITORIAL - Commenting once again on the lack of work and the high cost of living. The same causes are alleged, viz, the drop in the price of sugar and maintenance of the low price and the era of theft and pillage of public funds during the last year of the Zayas administration. The remedy rests in the immediate commencing

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of the construction under the Public Works Program and the government is doing everything possible to start work at once. In a few days the President will leave to place the corner stone of the Santiago Acqueduct and will commence other construction in the eastern provinces. The government must very closely supervise the cost of commodities in order to prevent the increasing twenty fold what is taxed only two fold, as is the case at the present time in many instances. However, the department which should do this is at the present time and abandoned department, i.e, Agriculture, the Secretary took office and left on an extended voyage and there are no competent officials there to look after anything else or who known anything else save sugar statistics.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 14.

Marina says that sanitary conditions in Oriente are in an alarming state. The Rotary Club of Santiago has addressed a letter to the President calling his attention to the absolute abandonment of sanitary matters in Oriente Province.

It is announced that Cuba will send ten delegtes to the assembly of the League of Nations to be held in September at Geneva.

EDITORIAL - Unfavorably commenting and criticising the recent circular of the Secretary of the Interior ordering all establishments and specially dry goods stores and shops selling womens' wearing apparel to employ women in the place of men in fulfiment of the immigration law of 1917. Marina does not see the Secretary's point and criticises it. NOTE: Naturally, Marina is the organ of the Spanish elements in Cuba, and it is in the Spanish stores that men are still selling ribbons, corsets and lingeries, hence the attitude of Marina.

The Produce exchange in reply tothe recent visit of the President has prepared and addressed a memorandum to him in which it suggests the suppression of the Stamp Tax of 1917, the 4% Tax on Profits -which has been repealed- and suggests regulations for making the present new taxes less burdenscme in their method of collection and fiscalizatio.

Municipal Elections: A group of prominent men have put up the name of Dr. Francisco Carrera Juztiz for Mayor of Havana during the coming election. At the same time the illustrious present Mayor has decided to sacrifice himself for the community and run for re-election. And still another name sounds, though not very loudly at present that the regime has died out, that of Dr. Carlos Portela.

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August 14 (afternoon)
August 15 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 14.

Heraldo charges irregularities in connection with the supply of clothing for the army.

The Federal Reserve Bank will resume business in Cuba after having reached an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury on the matter of the 14% tax. It has been decided that the Federal Reserve Bank will not pay the tax in question provided its operations of exchange or drafts is made with other banks and on the condition that it shall report all these operations to the Treasury Department.

EDITORIALS: "The uselessness of the Department of Agriculture" The Heraldo is the second newspaper which is complaining of the uselessness of this Department. This department which in an agricultural nation like Cuba should be of the utmost importance is nothing more than an item of the budget without any compensation whatever for the people who support it. The two problems on foot: high cost of living and labor troubles, come under the jurisdiction of this Department, but it does nothing, simply because there is no one in it who knows anything about these matters.

Another editorial commenting upon the continued frauds and irregularities in "subastas" for government supplies. Specially is this true in Sanitation where Gispert and Cuellar are controlling the matter of supplies in a sacandalous manner. Although the President took steps to annul one of these contracts, the same irregularities are found in those for printing and for milk supply to hospitals. These have been awarded to Cuellar and to Martinez Lufriu, ex Secretary of the Interior of the first Zayas Cabinet.

Nine mineral water and drink factories closed down because they refused to accept the terms demanded by their laborers.

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 14.

In his column Marquez Sterling to-day speaks of the illusion of the idea of a new Commercial Treaty with the United States which is still influenced by the Mondells, Fordneys and Smoots and which would not be willing to grant Cuba any advantages. He states that while the visit of General Machado to the States from a purely social point of view was a howling success; in Washington he was received with open arms by all the officials of the government following the rancid provisions of the protocol; in New York he was feasted by bankers and business men closely related with Cuba, but this was all a matter of polite reception and has no real value either political or otherwise...as a matter of fact, he states, none of the large New York papers gave any of their editorial space to this visit and it was heard of only as the casual visit of a foreign authority. And on his return Machado spoke of the great advantages to be derived from these banquets and beautiful speeches, but nothing as yet has been observed to have come about from the famous visit.

EDITORIALS: Recommending a necessary modification of the Military Order which put into effect the regime of correctional courts in Cuba for the purpose of changing the system and taking some of the omnipotent power from these Judges.

Commenting upon the fact that impatience shown by the people in the delay in commencing upon the vast plan of public works is fully justified. Every day we hear of new avenues, beautiful driveways, the Capitol, etc..... but asbyet the work has not commenced and Heraldo doubts itself if the Secretary of P.W. knows just where, when and how he will commence.

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LA DISCUSION- Aug. 14.

Tomas Julia, Editor of this paper charges thugs hired by the Department of the Interior with trying to kill him at his farm the attack resulting only in the wounding of an innocent woman.
NOTE: The facts in this case are not quite clear. All the papers except Discusion carry this is as a regular hold up wherein a woman was shot, no mention being made of Julia. The fact that the house where the assault took place is on the property of Julia has probably given him a chance to sell more of his papers.

LA PRENSA- Aug. 14.

The Secretary of the Interior has given orders to have Rural Guards take the custody of the mills of the Cuba Cane in which the laborers have gone on strike.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 15.

The Treasury Department has addressed a communication to the Havana Clearing House relative to theexemption of the payment of the 14% tax by the branches of the Federal Reserve Banks doing business in Cuba. This has already been mentioned in this summary.

Aurelio Alvarez, ex President of the Senate is now a prominent member of the Agricultural Bloc of Camaguey which is carrying out the movement of the colonos of that region. Alvarez states that an improvement of the condition of the colonos will benefit the nation and the banks. This a national problem, it is a matter of readjustment of relations between hacendados and colonos in order to prevent disturabances like the present one. The real security of the loans made by banks to the mills is the keeping of the cane field in good condition.

The government has assigned the usufruct of a parcel of land contiguous to Camp Columbia for the construction of a golf course by "Hoteles Modernos, Inc.", a private corporation. No consideration is mentioned in the concession decree.

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Aug. 15 (afternoon)
August 16 . . . . .
August 17 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 15.

The Department of the Interior fears that the strike in 3 mills of the Cuba Canes chain of mills will spread through all mills of the Camaguey region.

The members of Congress from Matanzas, according to Congressman Finales are all in favor of the reorganization of political parties.

Avvery pessimistic article states that the present hour is one of crisis and financial uncertainty for Cuba. The government seems impotent to obtain an increase in revenue and put an end to the conflicts on foot. The credit of Cuba abroad begins to suffer and American business men are worried over the situation.

Dr. Ramon J. Martinez, President of the Association of Hacendados and Colonos has expressed his opinion contrary to the movement of the colonos whomare forming the agricultural bloc. He believes the idea of demanding 6 arrobas of sugar by the colonos is a bad idea and that it will do the colonos nomgood to treat the mills as their enemies. The probelm of all the colonos is not similar and therefore a standard rate of cane cannot be demanded.

Heraldo continues its campaign against Dr. Barraque'ridiculingnhim as much as possible but never bringing out concrete basis for its attacks/.

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 15.

This isnthe first member of the press protesting against the recent granting of government land to a private corporation for the purpose of constructing a golf course.

EDITORIAL- Commenting unfavorably upon the decree by which certain part of the Military Camp at Columbia and adjacent lands are granted, without consideration, for use by the Hotel Alemndares Company for the laying out of a golf courseon the worn out excuse of encouraging the tourists to come to Cuba. Heraldo hints that the owners of this hotel (the Mendozas) certainly have a lot of pull with the new government.

Bitterly commenting upon the small part played by the real Liberals in this unpopular government which day by day is reaping the antipathy of the people. The real Liberals, those who took a chance and sacrificed their lives and estates during the February revolution are still awaiting for this government to show that it knows some of them are still living.

The money stolen from the Correctional Court of the First District by the clerks may amount to close to$200,000. A Special Judge will be appointed to investigate this case.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA- Aug. 16.

A Paris despatch, reproduced here merely for its interest, states that the wife of Armando Cartaya, Ex-Director of Posts under President Zayas, lost a purse with $25,000, which was later found. Thdsø probably contained part of the savings made by Dr. Cartaya while in office.

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

EDITORIAL- Commenting favorably upon the action taken by the Havana Bar Association (Colegio de Abogados) for the purpose of depurating the administration of Justice in Cuba. The Asscoiation has been making investigations as to officials who accpet gifs and money in the judiciary and has established a system of supervision. It also has had the Audiencia designate one of its justices to receive complaints from attorneys as to the action of the officials and employees of the judiciary.

EL MUNDO - Aug. 17.-

EDITORIAL- Commenting on the address of Gen. Machado at the exercises of the Military Academy last week. Inhis address after reviewing the establishment of the military academy and its very efficient service to the army since its organization the General praised the Cuban army for its effciency. He stated that the success of the army was based on its conception of subordination and discipline. El Mundo takes these words of the President and turns them over to Civil affairs, and especially the government and calls the attention to the fact that the reason the government is not entirely efficient is because it lacks both those elements, subrodination and discipline. The fact that men are holding positions of trust and ability in the government who are men without preparation or culture, and often without even decency, is due to a lack of subordination and discipline in society as a whole. The Gen. President has an opportunity to do for his government what he praises so highly in the army.

Col. Cartaya, Manager and Vice President of the Cuban Portland Cement Company who is in New York has given some very optimistic statements to the press with regard to the future of Cuba and business. Col. Cartaya states that his company is so satisfied that Cuba's finances will be greatly improved that it is about to invest $1,500,000 to increase its productive capacity, to 2,500,000 barrels of cement per annum. He spoke very highly of the Public Works Law and benefits to be reaped by the Country as a whole and stated that no one was complaining of the new taxes created by said law because everyone was satisfied the proceeds would be used to a good purpose.

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

August 17 (afternoon)
August 18 (morning)

EL HERALDO - Aug. 17.

As evidence of the finsmsial crisis through which the country is passing, Heraldo states that a prominent Cuban banker who was negotiating government credits on account of foreign firms has been ordered to suspend his transactions. There was a drop of $600,000 in Customs revenus in July.

EDITORIALS: An editorial attacking Barraqué for his continuous campaign to wipe out immoralities in the judiciary and trying to accuse him of being too harsh with the Justices of the Audiencia. The editorial traces the administrative immoralities from Estrada Palma's term, through the Magoon Govemnment in which it states both Americans and Cubans rifled the treasury but while Magoon and other Americans suffered for their guilt the Cubans are still enjoying their wealth undisturbed; through Jose Miguel Gomez term during which some of the present "moralizers" made their fortunes, (this quip being directed toward Barraqué); through Menocal and then through Zayas, during whose terms pillage, robbery, malversation and immoralities were the order of the day. All the men enriched in this manner are still enjoying their wealth undisturbed, making loud ostentation of the same, and Heraldo asks or fathers affirms that no one knows of any presidential term during which Justices of the Audiencia or the Supreme Court retired wealthy; and they are still living off their salaries and riding in street cars, while the Secretary of Justice who attacks them so wilfully, rides in an auto, has farms, houses, buildings and wealth, acquired during one of the corrupt administrations above mentioned.

Editorial commenting upon the future plans of the Liberal Party. That La Rosa has already stated that he would work for his nomination provided Machado did not run for reelection; that ZayasnBazan and Vazquez Bello are both working quietly toward they achievment of their desire; but that the Liberal Party, after the deception suffered can look only to the man it cast aside, Col Mendieta.

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 17.

The Veterans and Patriots in their Sunday meeting took up the matter of corruption of the judiciary. Oscar Soto affirmed that the judiciary had been corrupted; that there are good and bad men in the judiciary butbthe good men are the accomplices of the bad ones.

EDITORIAL- Repeating its attack upon the turmoil caused by the Public Works law which never seems to be put into execution and the fact that the cost of living increases, business gets worse and the special taxes are producing nothingwith which to commence the work.

The president has granted a credit of $9,000 for the sending of a Cuban Army Rifle team to compete at Camp Perry, Ohio. Whether this is in the nature of a transfer of credit or appropriation by decree cannot be ascertained until the decree is published.

LA PRENSA- Aug. 17.

The lock out put into effect by the Coca Cola Company and other refreshment industries of Havana which were unwilling to accept the dictatorial terms of their laborers is being seconded by other factories. The chocolate and biscuit factories are now closing down.

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

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 18

The President by decree on proposal of the Secretary of Public Works has proceeded to unify all the acqueducts throughout the republic and place them under one administrative head. This office will have charge of all matters technical and administrative relative to acqueducts and sewerage.

EDITORIAL- Commenting unfavorably upon the bad sanitary condition of the city and the island. That at first the government tradd to have the newspaper reports on this matter appear as mere rumors or systematic campaign against the present Sedretary but bthe Department has finally had to admit that the conditions are very bad and that malaria, typhoid and other diseases are on the increase. This is not entirely the fault of the present government which was handed the Sanitary situation in not very good conditions, but this government has not been atvall energetic in launching its sanitary campaign while it has been unnecessarily energetic in other matters;

EL COMERCIO - Aug. 18-

Andres Pereira, Secretary of Agriculture who is abroad, has cabled the President that the Canadian Gove mment is anxious to enter into a commercial treaty with Cuba.

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

August 18 (afternoon)
August 19 (morning)

EL HERALDO- Aug. 18.

Continues its alarmist campaign with regard to the financial situation of the country carrying articles to the effect that conditions are very serious with large headlines. The President of the Economic Corporations, Dr. Kohly, states that the situation is very critical and that it is a sad sight to see the lack of ability shown by the Secretary of the Treasury in the handling of the problems which at this time affect the republic. The Public Works plan from a constructive point of view is a marvelous thing, but from its financial point of view, at this time, is a total failure. Dr. Kohly states that Hernandez Cartaya is a total failure and has the nation financially navigating without a rudder. On top of all this the labor situation is beginning to be critical, while the colonos are beginning to show their teeth down at the other end of the island.

Yesterday's edition of the Heraldo was seized by the Government. This probably is due to its alarmist campaign. Heraldo nevertheless says it is with the Liberals, in spite of the mistake of its government it continues to be "A pie". (on foot).

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed a Supervisor for the City of Guantanamo where they are going through labor difficulties.

By Presidential Decree there has been organized the office for the regulation of the taxes created by the Public Works Law. This new office carries considerable personnel and a budget of $207,000 per annum.

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 18.

The Banking Liquidation Commission met and approved the sale of Central España and the agreement and compromise proposed to be entered into with the Park Bank and Midland Bank.

Heraldo speaks of the possible condemnation of the houses on the left hand side of Obispo Street and right hand side of O'Reilly street for the purpose of tearing them down and constructing a wide avnue down to Plaza de Armas. This evidently is an erroneous report given out by Heraldo.

A movement is still on foot for the purpose of reorganizing the Banco Nacional de Cuba, since several prominent business men and creditors of that bank have convened all creditors and depositors of the bank to meet and discuss this matter.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the fact that there is a possibility in the event that the taxes created by the Public Works Law do not bring in sufficient proceeds with which to undertake the chief works of the program, a new loan may be contracted. Heraldo calls the attention of the people to what it calls the lessons learned from the last loan contracted and asks that no more loans nor certificates of indebtedness be appealled to in order to get this job done. The Secretary of the Treasury has already in a public statement stated that he is against any foreign loan or issuance of certificates of indebted ness and that only such work will be undertaken as can be paid for out of the new taxes' normal receipts.

LA PRENSA - Aug. 18.

Major Harper who has arrived to plan the future system of street cleaning for Havana has stated, after an inspection of the me-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

thods in use, that the present system of sweeping should be substituted by flushing with high pressure trucks.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA--August 20, 1925.

~~Xxx~~ Plan to place tariff on the Sumatra tobacco leaves, which are used for cigar wrappers may result in competition against cigars manufactured in Cuba.

Dr. Pedro Pablo Kohly, President of the Economic Corporations, addresses a communication to Dr. Hernandez Cartaya, protesting against his Circular Instruction of the 14th instant, to the Administrators of Fiscal Zones, ordering that the annulment of the 4% gross profits tax, effective July 20, 1925, did not relieve those obligated to pay same, from the time of the last annual balance for the fiscal year, to that date.

EDITORIAL - Relative to the tariff reform and American interests. Mr. Dod, President of the Merchants Association gave out a statement to the effect that the protectionist tariff to be put into effect in Cuba would be beneficial to all parties and both nations and that the present commercial treaty was prejudicial to the Cubans to a great degree. Cuba aspires to industrial freedom, the fundamental cause of its struggle for independence just as it was the fundamental reason for the American revolution. Cuba desires to worthily maintain close financial relations with the U.S. based upon reciprocal covenants; not in the nature of an approbious dependency, Cuba desires to multiply its activities in order to not necessarily be tributaries to another nation and this is the reason for the new protectionist tariff. American manufacturers forget that they owe their power to a protectionist tariff and yet complain because our manufacturers demand the same measure of defense.

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

1 Encl

4-1 2657-G-145-31
164

G-2 Report

3090

Cuba (Political)
Subject: Havana Press Comment.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. / AUG 26 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

August 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Henry C Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst.Military Attaché.

From: M.A. Havana Report No. 2674 Date: Aug.21,1925

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

1 Enc
4-1 2657-G-14 5-
16 5-
3090

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)
Subject: Havana Press Comment.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D./ AUG 31 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

August 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Assistant Military Attaché.

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2679 Date: August 25,1925.

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

Report # 2679 M/A Cuba

Encl 1

1-1 2657-G-145
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WAR DEPARTMENT
M.I. I.A.B. 9/9

9/9/25 -
Who's Who noted
M. 2.

August 21 (afternoon)
August 22 (morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 22.

Is very mild and ladylike to-day and publishes no sensational news at all.

The Association of Hacendados and Colonos has requested the Treasury Department to grant it an extension of 60 or 90 days for payment of the 2% tax under the new P.W. Law.

From the time the McKinly Bill was passed the exportation of Cuban manufactured cigars to the States has decreased two thirds, while in Tampa more cigars ane manufactured than in all Cuba. This statement is given out by the Cigar Manufacturer's Union in connection with the possibility of a strike in the industry. It does not state just what this law referred to provides.

The strike situation in Guantanamo is so bad that the Naval Station is threatened with remaining without adequate water supply and the Chief of the Station has told the Alcalde of Caimanera ha willmake up a military train in order to supply his troops with neces sary water.

Who's Who Zayas

The Supreme Court has ruldd - in the case brought by Heliodoro Gil against Dr. Zayas for malversation of public funds- that the charges contain all the elements of a crime and has ordered Justice Llaca y Argudin to act as Special Judge and investigate these charges.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 22.

Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes appeared before the National Board of Sanitation yesterday to speak on the projects of his Department. The Secretary stated that his first problem was the garbage

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

disposal of Havana, because while there appeared to be credits and money spent, the rolling stock appeared nowhere and the mules were forced to eat paper because there was no fodder. Dr. Cespedes confessed he had to dismiss all laborers who were political appointees because they spent the day telling of their influence and did no work. Now he has organized the service under a military leader and there is some discipline. The street cleaning system is to be changed from sweeping to flushing with high pressure trucks. Garbage disposal will be done in automobile trucks. The garbage will continue to be dumped out at sea. White and Mack trucks will be used for the garbade carrying the firms representing the manufacturers offering to sell them at 25% below the U. S. list price. ThatMajor Harper was working hard at his problem and that he, the Secretary, promised that by January Havana would be the cleanest city on the world.

The water problem of Havana was then taken up by the Secretary. He stated that he had prepared a Code to be enforced by the police to prevent water wastage. A record of the water taps in use in Havana will have to be made because through frauds in his Department, and in the Municipality and in the Spanish Bank, the department does not know how many water taps are paying rentals. Mr. Allan Hazen will be here during the first week in September to take up the water problem and together with Engineer Montoliue and Gaston this problem will be solved. If it is necessary to blow up the present Vento reservoir this will be done. There is also a plan for a new acqueduct to bring 150,000,000 gallons of water per diem from Ariguanabo.

Twenty undesirable aliens were deported yesterday. Among these are Spaniards, Frenchmen and chinamen. Soteneurs, crooks and opium fiends.

Col. Pujol has been appointed as the Government's delegate to settle the labor troubles at Guantanamo. The Secretary of State called uponnthe President to report upon a conference had with the American Ambassador with regard to the strikes which are affecting American capital.

The police and medical examinations show that the wounds of André were caused with shot guns.

EL MUNDO - Aug. 22.

A strike of trolley car conductors and motormen has started in Camaguey.

The strike or lockout in the refreshment industry of Havana will terminate to-day. This includes the Coca Cola Company, Ironbeer, San Francisco Mineral Water, La Cotorra, water and all the soda factories of Havana.

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

August 22nd (afternoon)
Aug. 23rd (Morning and afternoon)
August 24th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - August 22, 1925.

The Executive Committee of the Conservative Party has called a meeting to be held tomorrow Sunday, to discuss the assassination of Armando André, and adopt important resolutions. "Heraldo de Cuba" bitterly criticizes this attitude of the Conservative Party, stating that it will create ill-will and discord among the Cubans; and that the Conservatives have no moral authority to criticize the actions of the present Administration, after the crimes committed during the Administration of President Menocal.

Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling, who had joined the Editorial Staff of "Heraldo de Cuba" about four days ago, has withdrawn again. The explanation given by this paper is that Dr. Marquez Sterling will have to devote all his time and energies to a new editorial enterprise called "Editorial Cubana ECSA, S. A."

Article referring to the arrival of Secretary Andres Pereira, and asking him to present his resignation immediately.

Ambassador Crowder visited the Secretary of State, and requested that the necessary measures be adopted for the prompt solution of the railroad strike at Guantanamo.

LA PRENSA - August 22nd.

The Department of the Interior has received a telegram from Guantanamo announcing that the bases submitted to the laborers have been accepted by them. The Railroad strike, therefore, has been satisfactorily settled.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - August 23rd.

The President has signed a Decree authorizing the Secretary of Public Works to contract the services of Major Harper for the reorganization of the Street Cleaning Department.

The Secretary of State delivered to Ambassador Crowder yesterday the counterpropositions of the Cuban Government relative to the Consular Treaty and the Additional Protocol to the Treaty of Extradition, proposed by the American Government. "It is expected that the counterpropositions will be accepted by the American Government, and that the two treaties will shortly be signed in this city between the Secretary of State and Ambassador Crowder."

HERALDO DE CUBA - August 23rd.

This paper comments very favorably upon the settlement of the railroad strike in Guantanamo, which settlement was reached thanks to the intervention of Col. Pujol, who was designated Arbiter by the contending parties. It further expresses the hopes that the other labor conflicts existing at present will be solved in the same way, as important foreign capitals are affected by them.

Article stating that a plot exists against the life of Zayas Bazan, Secretary of the Interior, as evidenced by the measures of precaution adopted during the last few days.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

EL MUNDO - August 24th.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Party, announced for yesterday, was not held as there was no quorum. Practically all the prominent members of the Party, including General Menocal, failed to be present.

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

August 24, 1925 (Afternoon)
August 25th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 24th.

Commenting upon the attitude assumed by the Conservative Party with respect to the tragic death of Armando André, this paper states that it has thought it convenient to forget all the differences existing between the Liberals and the Government, to check the proud arrogances of the Conservatives who committed all kinds of excesses during eight years of Administration of President Menocal, and to stand by the Government.

After conferences held yesterday in Guantanamo between Col. Pujol and the railroad laborers, the latter agreed to return to work today. The strike will continue only in the lines of the railroad of the Guantanamo Sugar Company (known as The Guantanamo and Western Railroad). -- Reports received in labor circles indicate that the strike in the sugar mills of the Cuba Cane Corp. continues. The Laborers of Central Moron complain of the attitude assumed by the Military Supervisor. The strikers contend that some Chinese laborers have been compelled to work.

EL MUNDO - August 25th.

This paper comments very favorably upon the rumors to the effect that Secretary of Agriculture Pereira has decided to present his resignation. It also states that during the time Mr. Pereira acted as Auditor General of the State, he was bitterly and justly criticized; and refers to the sale of a mortgage on Central "Orozco" for one-fourth of its value, and the sale of another mortgage on Central "Araujo" for one-seventh of its value; and that, therefore, the actions of Mr. Pereira as Auditor General were a total failure.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - August 25th.

The Prosecuting Attorney of the Audiencia of Habana, Dr. Julio Ortiz Casanova, has been designated to represent the Government in all the condemnation proceedings which may be instituted by virtue of the Public Works Law.

LA PRENSA - August 24th.

EDITORIAL. Commenting upon the statistics recently published by the Department of the Treasury, this paper points out with regret the noticeable drop in the number of Spanish immigrants which arrived in this country during the year 1924, as compared with the number of immigrants which arrived during 1923, as follows:

	1923	1924
Total number of immigrants	75,461	85,288
Number of Spanish immigrants	46,439	41,070
% of Spaniards	61.54	48.15

A committee appointed by the creditors and shareholders of the Banco Nacional de Cuba will have a conference this afternoon with the members of the Temporary Banking Commission, at which there will be discussed the plans and purposes aimed by the creditors and shareholders; and from this conference will depend whether the Banco Nacional will be reorganized or liquidated.

FSL.

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

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1 Enc
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELLIGENCE

3090
2659-Q-145
166
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 1925

SEP 10

2659-Q-145

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Havana Press Comment.

RECEIVED G/I WAR SEP 9 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

August 29, 30, 31, and September 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Henry C Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2688 Date: Sept. 4, 1925.

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

Enc/ OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL INTEL DIV.
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SEP 10 1925
WAR DEPARTMENT
10/13/25
Wilson Who noted.
M. R.
M. R. I.A. E. 8.9/11

August 29, 1925 (Afternoon)
August 30th and 31st (Morning & Afternoon)
September 1st (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA (August 29th, 1925).

This paper expresses great satisfaction for the appointment of General Manuel Delgado to the office of Secretary of Agriculture. It further comments very favorably upon the declarations made by the new Secretary, to the effect that he will give preferent attention to the solution of the problem of the high cost of living, and for that purpose he intends address himself to the Secretary of Justice and request to be informed whether he can lawfully take action in such an important problem.

Captain Federico de la Vega has been appointed Supervisor of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering of the Department of Sanitation, and he will immediately proceed to the reorganization of the services entrusted to said Bureau.

EDITORIAL, calling the attention of American business men to beware of the intentions of certain holders of doubtful credits against the Cuban Government. The present holders of said doubtful credits realizing that they are unable to cash them, are trying to turn them over into the hands of American business men, as the latter may obtain the collection of the sums involved, through diplomatic pressure. - The existence of those credits with some aspects of legitimity, is easily explained after the four years of bad Administration of President Zayas. - The editorial further states that the State Department of the United States should give a hint to the business men of the U.S. against these illegal credits, as the present Administration of Cuba will refuse to recognize such debts.

LA PRENSA - August 29, 1925.

The new Secretary of Agriculture, General Manuel Delgado, took office this morning. Mr. Nemesio del Busto was appointed Under Secretary of that Department.

The Department of the Interior has sent a circular letter to the Provincial Governors, ordering them to arrest and send to Havana all foreigners considered as "undesirable", in order that they be deported from this country.

President Machado was visited this morning by all the members of the Provincial Assembly of the Liberal Party, accompanied by the Mayors and the Governor of the Province of Habana. - Dr. Sarrain, President of the Provincial Assembly, explained the object of this visit, made a breif review of the previous gatherings which had taken place among the mayors and the Governor to discuss the necessity of wide spread publicity to the unification of the Liberal Party in the Province of Habana and its identification with the plans of the Government, and all those present declared that they were disposed to support President Machado in his noble purposes of national regeneration. Finally, General Machado spoke and said that gatherings of this nature serve to strengthen the Government legally elected by the Liberal Party; that the Liberal Party was in the opposition for twelve years having a majority of 75 per cent of the electors of the country, which have remained united at all times in spite of the efforts made by the Conservative Party to divide them, but that this was not obtained by arrests nor by the revolutions provoked by the Conservatives..."and when I took office on May 20th I knew that I was supported by a strong Party formed by willing and honest people who backed by program of regeneration....."

Encl. to M/A Cuba, #2688

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

He stated that the special circumstances of an economic nature which prevailed in the country, had not permitted him to alleviate the necessities of the members of his Party; but that with great prudence and tact, the President was removing their political opponents and placing his political friends in office, and that "he would not leave the presidential chair without having demonstrated that the Liberal Party was in Power, because this was just and equitable."..... He said that the Liberals could have the assurance that in the Presidency there is a man who is only a Liberal, and that the program of regeneration initiated on May 20th was a reality, because there can be the firm conviction that there will be no frauds, because the "subastas" will always be awarded to the best bidder and who may offer the best guarantees, the employees will always be selected from among the most honest and competent; and it was now necessary to demonstrate that the Liberal Party had assumed Power to carry out a work of national reconstruction and to consolidate the Republic. Finally he said that the present Government cannot be of tyranny but of democracy, because its President is a son of humble parents and is identified with the humble classes, and his only ambition for his country being honesty, legallity, justice, and respect for the rights of the citizens.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - August 30, 1925.

Dr. Ortiz Casanova, Fiscal of the Audiencia of Habana, has been instructed to proceed to the Isle of Pines, and to initiate without delay condemnation proceedings of the lands to be used for the construction of the Model Penitentiary.

HERALDO DE CUBA - August 30, 1925.

This paper states that the Public Works Plan will soon be under way, as actual construction is expected to be commenced the latter part of September, or early in October, in the Province of Habana. Works will also be commenced in other Provinces, including the reconstruction of the road from Guanajay to Mariel, which will be made of cement. It is understood that the "Compañia Cubana de Cemento 'El Morro'" will undertake the reconstruction of this road, without any idea of prifiteering, but merely as an experiment for the construction and reconstruction of other roads.

HERALDO DE CUBA - August 31, 1925.

The preliminary steps for the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty with Spain, will be taken during the month of October. The Cuban Minister in Madrid has already received the necessary instructions to start the negotiations.

EL MUNDO - September 1, 1925.

President Machado signed a Decree yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to the construction of a Model Penitentiary in the Isle of Pines, and also granting the Secretary of the Interior the appropriation of $250,000.00 which appears in the Budget of the present fiscal years, for the commencement of the work on said Penitentiary. Convicts will be used in the construction of the work, in accordance with the provisions of Military Order No. 11 of 1902. The requisite of an auction is waived for this work.

General Machado has been invited by General Menocal to attend a luncheon which the latter will give in honor of General Crowder, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of continued service rendered by General Crowder to his country.

FSL.

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

September 1, 1925 (afternoon)
Sept. 2nd (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - Sept. 1, 1925.

Dr. Hugo Roberts, Head of the Quarantine Department, informs the Department of Sanitation that in view of the epidemic of cholera which exists at present in India, it becomes necessary to adopt proper measures to prevent the propagation of this disease in Cuba, inasmuch as vessels loaded with rice are constantly arriving from ports of India.

EL MUNDO - Sept. 2, 1925.

A short account of the luncheon given yesterday by General Menocal in honor of General Crowder, together with a list of the guests.

The opening session of the Courts took place yesterday with great solemnity.

The Presidents, Assistant Presidents and ex-oficio members of the Central Electoral Board and of the Provincial Electoral Boards, were appointed yesterday by the Supreme Court.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Sept. 2, 1925.

The money deposited in the National Treasury at the close of business on August 31st, amounted to $20.949,583.89. The revenues collected during the month of August amounted to $5.830,947.28. Collections for the Special Fund for Public Works, $400,524.49.

EL COMERCIO - Sept. 2, 1925.

It is rumored that the "Playa de Marianao" will shortly be sold to American corporation, the selling price being placed at between two and five million dollars.

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

September 2, 1925 (afternoon)
September 3rd (Morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - Sept. 2, 1925.

This paper publishes an article stating that the resources of this country are more than sufficient to carry out the plans of national reconstruction, and that those who allege the lack of further taxing capacity of Cuba, are greatly mistaken. Technical efficiency and administrative honesty are the two principal factors required to successfully carry out the vast program of Public Works. Public opinion can in no way refuse its cooperation and aid to a program which only means the continuation and consolidation of the work begun in the revolutionary fields to make a free prosperous and happy country.....

LA PRENSA - Sept. 2, 1925.

Nine members of the Municipal Council of Habana have signed a motion requesting President Cisneros to call to an extra special session of the Council to determine the days on which sessions will be held in the future, because in spite of the fact that according to the Law the Council is considered to be in session, not a single meetinghas yet been held. If President Cisneros refuses to act as requested, Councilman Manuel Pereira will be madeto assume the Presidency. Pereira will probably act as Mayor when the present Mayor, Cuesta, obtains a leave of absence of three months, shortly.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Sept. 3, 1925.

The Liberal Mayors of Matanzas, accompanied by Governor Gronlier, called on President Machado yesterday, and handed him a copy of the resolutions adopted by them, as follows: (1) To declare their decided and sincere adhesion to General Machado for his honest and efficient administration, and to state in a solemn manner that they offer him their full support in all his administrative and political plans; (2) they unanimously declare their sincere and enthusiastic desire to nominate him for a second presidential term; and (3) to launch the candidature of Mr. Gronlier for a second gubernatorial term. - Machado thanked them, and accepted the resolutions adopted by the Mayors, with the exception of the one referring to his reelection as President, against which he had made repeated declarations.

The regular weekly meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Public Works were absent. The new Secretary of Agriculture was presented to his colleagues. There was an exchange of views among the President and the Secretaries of State, Justice, and the Treasury, in connection with certain claims against the Cuban Government presented through foreign representatives. The President recommended the convenience that whenever a claim is filed or petion made to any Department of the Government by a foreign representative, the claim or petition be answered by the respective Department through the Department of State. -- The Secretary of State reported on the progress of the negotiations for a consular treaty between Cuba and the U.S., and on the Additional Protocol to the Treaty of Extradition already made between these two countries. The Cabinet resolved to submit the Additional Protocol to the Department of Justice, for report. It was also resolved to ratify the appointment of the Cuban Chargé d'Affeires in Washington to continue the negotiations concerning the Projected Postal Treaty betwen Cuba and the U.S. - The Secretary of Communications reported that the debts of that Department for the past fiscal year amounted to $924,713.62.....

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

Under the title of "A VERY GREAT HOMAGE", "Diario de la Marina" carries an editorial commenting very favorably upon the banquet given by General Menocal in honor of General Crowder. The editorial states, in part, as follows:

"General Menocal, a politician of undisputable skill, caused "the forty-eight years which General Crowder has been in the service of his country" to sit at the head of his table. It was a very worthy and very discrete homage. The illustrious diplomat and officer of the American Army, said when he toasted that "Cuba was one of the countries where he had acquired the best friendships and the most vivid sympathies. A declaration which we regard as sincere, since his diplomatic actions in this country always had a sympathetic, considerate and friendly intention. In his actions he always knew how to dodge all comments inspired by suspicion of imperialism. In his public statements he never permitted to leak out but desires that there be pronounced in all cases the inviolability of the sovereignty of Cuba. And even when his activities reached extreme limits, he knew how to dodge, with the tact of an honest diplomat, perilous steps. At the end, after his intervention, the good name of Cuba was never darkened, nor the respectful intentions of the American people....E

FSL.

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

September 3, 1925 (Afternoon)
September 4th (Morning).

HERALDO DE CUBA - Sept, 3rd.

Mr. Ramon J. Martinez, President of the "Asociacion de Hacendados y Colonos", has sent out letters to the owners of sugar mills informing them that they are not obligated to pay the tax of 2% mentioned in Article XVIII of the Law of Public Works.

At the last meeting of the Cabinet, the new Secretary of Agriculture, General Manuel Delgado, expressed his firm intention of restricting the expenses of his Department, and that he would not permit any expenditure to be made over the amount of the appropriation listed in the Budget, and that the surplus of every item would be reiumbursed to the Treasury. In an editorial, this paper comments very favorably upon these declarations, stating that this is the only norm of conduct to avoid deficits at the end of the fiscal year; and that said declarations have a greater importance at this time when the national revenues have decreased considerably.

Second Lieutenant of Artillery, Rafael Alfonso Garcia has been appointed Military Attaché to the Cuban Embassy in Washington.

LA PRENSA - Sept. 3, 1925.

The National Union of Laborers has received a complaint from the President of the Agricultural Syndicate of Santa Barbara, Isle of Pines, stating that an American citizen who owns a sawmill absolutely refuses to employ Cuban laborers, and that he only employs Jamaicans or laborers from Grand Cayman, and that these laborers are constantly smuggled into the Isle of Pines without the knowledge or consent of the Immigration Authorities.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Sept. 4, 1925.

At yesterday's meeting of the Rottary Club Dr. Gomez de la Maza recommended the necessity of amending Article 102 of the Electoral Code, by which many citizens are deprived of the right to vote.

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Havana Press Comment.

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

August 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., SEP 10 1925

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Assistant Military Attaché.

From: M. A., Havana. Report No. 2683 Date: Sept. 1,1925.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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SEP 10 1925
WAR DEPARTMENT

August 25, 1925 (Afternoon)
August 26th (Morning).

1-1

HERALDO DE CUBA - August 25th.

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the return of Mr. Pereira, and stating that he reappears in a very good opportunity, and when his services are most needed at the head of the Department of Agriculture, owing to the high cost of living and the continued increase of articles of usual consumption under the pretext of the new taxes. "But in reality --the Editorial states-- Mr. Pereira cannot be considered in Cuba as a promise. We know too well the ex-Auditor General of the Republic during the Administration of his father-in-law to place any confidence in his activities of to-day in behalf of the suffering consumers. If he takes charge of his important post, it will only be to defend the positions conquered by the Populars, remembering his political affiliation; and that is not what we need at the present moment, but a zealous defender of the public interests....."

LA PRENSA - August 25th.

The Judge of Instruction of the Second Section has issued a writ of indictment against Mr. Alberto Vila, Technical Director of "El Dia" for libel against the President of the Republic. He was released under bail of $1,000.00.

The President of the Municipal Council of Habana, Cisneros, has been asked to present his resignation immediately. If he fails to do so, he will be dismissed. Mr. Cisneros had retained his post against the will of the majority of the Councilmen, thinking that he had the support of President Machado, but he had failed to obtain this support.

EL MUNDO - August 26th.

This paper comments with regret upon the fact that the sanitary conditions of Habana at present are exactly as they were six months ago, and that the benefits of the change of Administration have not yet been felt in this branch of the Government. It refers especially to the mosquitoes existing all over the city, stating that the Department of Sanitation makes no efforts to destroy them; that the petrolization of the city has only been effected once in a period of several months, when it should have been done once every week, at least.

Great frauds were discovered in the Correction Court of the First Section, of Habana. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of said Court have been indicted, but they have fled from Cuba. The former is said to be in the United States, and the latter in Mexico, and steps will probably be taken to extradite them.

The Department of Public Works has designated a Commission to make the final studies of the laying out of the highways to Matanzas and to Guanajay. As soon as these studies are completed, bids will be called for the construction of the roads without delay. These roads will be built of granite blocks over a concrete base, and their width will be increased from 5 to 6 meters.

The President has signed a Decree ordering the deportation of three Chinamen accused of selling and using narcotic drugs.

Enclosure to M/A Cuba #2683

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

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - August 26, 1925.

According to announcement made by the Cuban Embassy in Washington, Cuba will be represented at the 23rd Conference of the Interparliamentary Union which will be held in Washington from the 1st to the 11th of October. The Cuban delegates will be: Ramon Cruells, Juan Rodriguez Ramirez and José Ramon Espino, all members of the House of Representatives.

FSL.

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

August 26 (afternoon)
August 27 (morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA.- Aug. 26.-

The Bar Association has had a justice of the Audiencia detailed on special duty of hearing complaints of immoralities and corruption in the judiciary, these complainst to be filed by members of the said association; now the Bar Association has addressed the merchants' association requesting that they report on the action of the different judges in cases in which members of thelatter organization are interested.

The strike situation has not changed and thelaborers are bigginning to use sabotage in their campaign to intimidate the strke breakers and the public. A young man was poisoned with a soft drink sold by one of the factories that has shit the doors down on its men; a strike breaker was shot, and other minor troubles have taken place. The strike at Guantanamo has been settled and trains are running again.

A military supervisor has been appointed for the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering of the Public Works Department.

The committee of creditors and stockholders of Banco Nacional de Cuba conferred with members of the Banking Commission on the matter of reorganization of said Bank.This commission desires to either reorganize the said Bank or promptly proceed to the liquidation of the same, but they consider that reorganization is possible and a convenient measure.

Andres Pereira, son-in-law of President Zayas will resign his post of Secretary of Agriculture.

EL MUNDO- Aug. 27.

The regular weekly meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday at the Palace withbthe presence of all the Secretaries except Dr. Cespedes, Secretary of State who is ill. The Secretary of the Interior reported on the strike situation stating that the Guantanamo strike was over and that the telephone strike was practically settled. Dr. Hernandez Cartaya repported on receipts for the month of July and with a detailed statement showed what items had fallen off and which had increased. Dr. Cartaya also reported that a commission of stockholders and creditors of Banco Nacional had presented a schme for the reorganization fo said Bank. The Secretaries of Public Works and Sanitation reported on matters of their respective Departments Dr. Cespedes reporting that a statement of the debts of his department showed that $5,000,000 were due up to the end of the past fiscal year.

New York despatch to the effect that Dr. Zayas has declared his intention to keep away from politics for the present.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Machado receivednthe call of Mayor Cuesta and all the officials of the Liberal Executive Committees of the City of Havana who visited him with the purpose of offering the President all their support. The president addressed his callers first thanking them for the courtesy of calling upon him; then he referred to the strength and solidarity of the Liberal Party inspite of rumors to the effect that there was a breach within the party itself; he referred to the financial crisis which he found when he took over his office which had prevented him from helping many of his Liberal friends; that his task was to lift the nation's credit in order to save the republic from a financial crash and that that was the most important of his duties at the present time. Thw president re-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ferred to the recent provocation on the part of the Conservatives and how glad he was to see that the Liberals stood solidly behind him, that this example of solidarity on the part of the Liberals had been enough to silence his and the party's detractors. He said "I am not an assassin" and will "carry this governmenthrough" on such a basis of peace and effuciency in order to be able to turn the government over to another member of his party when he was through. He bitterly attacked the libels published in certain newspapers which stoop to personal attacks when they have no official or public acts to complain of. He ended by stating that he was very confident in himself and was not worried by anything at all, and the he would keep on governing his people in the manner he considered more beneficial for them.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - Aug. 27.

When Dr. Rivero, Editor of Diario left for his trip to Europe it was rumored about that he had been politely asked to leave by President Machado due to something which he had published in one of his editorials. In view of the recent turn of affairs in newspaper circles this rumor has again insistently reappeared and now Marina in a special article states that its Editor did not leave on the advice or at the request of the Government, that his trip had been planned long before but that due to illness in the family he had been unable to depart. That President Machado sent one of his aid to bid him farewell and that his paper was on good terms with the government.

Ex Governor Barreras, now Senator and Chairman of the Public Instructions Committee yesterday feasted the Secretary of Public Instruction and members of the school boards and schools and laid before them his plan for an efficient improvement of the system of primary instruction in Cuba through the enactment of new legislation.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

August 27 (afternoon)
Augustv28(morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA - Aug. 27.

EDITORIAL very favorably commenting upon the attitud of solidarity and strength shown by the Havana Liberals in offering their unconditional support to the President of the Republic. This shows that there is no split or dissatisfaction within the Liberal Party and that the government intends to continue governing with his party exclusively.

Commenting unfavorably upon the attitude of protest of the Conservatives in their yesterday meeting and the fact that the resolution is written in such ambiguous terms that it means nothing, however complaining of the fact that Gen. Menocal is appointed as president of the Committee which is to make certain demands of the government, when with propertact the Conservatives could have picked another man and probably achieve more.

LA PRENSA - August 27.

The President has ordered the deportation to-day of 26 undesirable aliens.

Dr. Pereira has resigned his post as Secretary of Agriculture dhe to the fact that he has to sail for the Unitéd States again where his wife is ill. Gen. Eduardo Delgado's name is now being heard as a possible successor of Pereira. Gen. Delgado is at the present time Sub Secretary of Agriculture.

EL MUNDO - August 28.

The investigation of frauds in the Correctional Court of Dr. Oscar Zayas, the ex president's nephew has resulted in the arrest of the clerk and all employees for frauds and malversation. No definite charges have been brought as yet against the judge himself.

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

August 28 (Afternoon)
August 29 (morning)

HERALDO DE CUBA- Aug. 28.

The resignation of Andres Pereira and appointment of Gen. Manuel Delgado in his place is confirmed by the Heraldo. Nemesio Busto, ex congressman has been appointed Under Secretary.

The Rotary Club of Havana at its last session adopted resolutions for the purpose of requesting the government to establish a board of censorship of moving picture films.

Charges of underhanded dealings in the recent "subastas" of the Department of Public Instruction for pushase of supplies are contained in an article.

Gen. Machado will receive the visit of the 19 Liberal Mayors of the Province of Havana on Saturday morning. This is part of the president's plan of giving the lie to rumors to the effect that he and his party are somewhat split.

At the last session of the Association of Hacendados and Colonos at which the matter of taxes on sugar was discussed, the President Dr. Ramon Martinez stated that he had been promised by the government through Hernandez Cartaya that the sugar industry would not be taxed further and that it was not the government's intention to overburden the country's chief industrybwith too many taxes.

An American contracting company has offered the Secretary of Public Works that it will make a study of the outline and tracing of the new roads by the use of aeroplanes.

LA PRENSA- Aug. 28.

3840
Who's Who

Rafael Angel Arraiz, Minister from Venezuela has returned to Cuba.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

The Government Chamber of the Supreme Court reports that expedientes for disciplinary corrections and dismissal have been instituted against 46 judges and one justice for improper conduct in the discharge of judicial functions. These are Two in Pinar del Rio; two in Habana; nine in Matanzas; seven in Santa Clara; 12 in Camaguey and 13 in Oriente. It does not state what Audiencia the justice is a member of.

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

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SEP 29 1925

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Havana Press Comment.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 28 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

September 19, 20 and 21.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK
Captain, J. A. G. D.
Asst.Military Attaché.

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2691 Date: Sept. 22, 1925.

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Havana Press Comment.

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. SEP 29 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

September 21, 22, 23, and 24.

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Asst. Military Attaché.

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2693 Date: Sept. 25, 1925.

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

September 20, 1923 (Afternoon)
September 21, 1923 (Morning).

BRIEF SUMMARY OF NEWS ARTICLES AND EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE HAVANA PRESS.

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"HERALDO DE CUBA" - September 20, 1923.

Article entitled "TRIUMPHANT FLAG" - An article very favorably commenting upon Vazquez Bello's article entitled "The Political Truth of the Present Moment", which appeared in yesterday's issue of "Heraldo de Cuba" . - "Heraldo" states that it had been said that the movement of veterans, at its start, had intimate connections with General Menocal, but that "Heraldo" did not give any credit to such rumors. That Dr. Vazquez Bello has gone more deeply into the question and being in a position to know the situation better, he assures that the plot was planned against the two strongest political parties now existing, --the Conservative and the Liberal parties-, but especially against the latter, because General Menocal is afraid of the return of the Liberal Party to power.

"Heraldo" received from the hands of an unknown person, the following proclamation, apparently written by Gen.Carlos Garcia Velez: "FOR THE REGENERATION OF CUBA. The sessions of the Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots are suspended until further notice, and the members of the same will remain in readines for any resolution adopted by the Executive Committee. Patria y Libertad. Woods of Cuba, Sept. 20, 1923. (Signed) Carlos Garcia Velez, President of the Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots." - In spite of the fact that the proclamation appeared to have been written by General Garcia Velez himself, they did not want to publish it without obtaining his ratification, but the reporters were informed in his home that they did not know where the General was, or when he would return

Information was obtained at the offices of the General Staff of the Army that nothing unusual has occurred in the country, and that no measures have been adopted against the present movement which is peacefully carried on throughout the country.

EDITORIAL Unfavorably commenting upon the attitude of Congress at this critical period. The people of Cuba have their eyes on the attitude of Congress, and expect to see some movement on the part of its members, which may indicate that they have taken cognizance of the interior and exterior crisis of the Republic. That up to the present, Congress has done nothing which may indicate that the legislators hae aware of the present crisis, which is a previous indispensable requisite to seek the appropriate methods of solution. It is true that a joint session has been called for Friday, but nothing can be said until the program of Congress is made known.

The Sub Secretary of the Interior, Dr. De la Torre, said yesterday that normal conditions prevail throughout the country.

An article stating that many Lottery tickets of the last drawing remained unsold, the people did not buy them as usual. The night before the drawing, tickets were offered at very low prices. The new Collectors are greatly disappointed. "Heraldo" states that this is a good opportunity to undertake the suppression of the Lottery, as requested by in a Project of Law presented by twenty members of Congress.

"EL PAIS" - September 20, 1923.

EDITORIAL entitled "THE MARKET OF CONSCIENCES" -Unfavorably commenting upon the Lottery, and advocates for its suppression. That the distribution of the life long "Colecturias" has commenced, which is a new shame for the country.

"EL UNIVERSAL" - September 20, 1923.

An article stating that the Veterans and Patriots are practically up in arms. That criminal proceedings for conspiracy have been instituted against General

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"El Universal" - September 20, 1923.

Garcia Velez. In spite of all, the Assembly of Veterans will hold session to-day. Many veterans persecuted by the Prosecuting Attorney, are now hidden awaiting orders to act as circumstances may demand. "A formidable Manifesto will be issued to-night". - Zayas is pushing the country to a revolution.

V.+P. 7 04

An article commenting upon Mr. Fox's article. The article states that Mr. Fox is right when he says that the revolution is probably the best way to give a good, serious and honest Government to Cuba. "Mr. Fox has hit the mark. The revolution would be a solution. Only a few hours would suffice to punish the outrages of this "piratical" situation. The veterans can now see that they are not alone. Mr. Fox shares their opinion: 'Rectification, or Revolution'"

"LA LUCHA" - September 20, 1923.

Lottery suppression

EDITORIAL entitled "LET US SUPPRESS THE LOTTERY" - The article states that something is written or said every day against the Lottery which has become an obsession of a large number of Cubans who cannot accept the idea that others, and not themselves, are enjoying the benefits of the Colecturias and "botellas" of the Lottery. "Now this new Law, one hundred times more moral than the one which existed previously, has demonstrated its efficacy to annul corruption as shown by the drop in the price of tickets and the minimum amounts paid for Colecturias which at the present time are worthless. But the enemies of the Lottery are not yet satisfied." The article further states that the above seems to indicate that there is something in the air which conspires against the existence of the Lottery and which tends to destroy it. Consequently, Congress, by reasons of dignity and patriotism, should take the lead, and suppress the Lottery at once. "It does not matter whether the passion for gambling, which in our country is a national vice, continues to reign in the form of raffles, cock-fights, the "charada", the "bolita" and many other forms of gambling. It does not matter whether tickets of the Madrid lottery are printed in Cuba in a large scale....."

"EL MUNDO" - Sept. 20, 1923.

Zay artículos 4 U.S. press strike

Section entitled "Perfil del Dia". Commenting upon the strike of printers in New York, the writer says: "Let us be glad of that strike, even if it is only to be left alone by those who are devoting themselves to speak about us. And let us be sorry that said strike has not reached Washington, where it is said that a newspaper called the "Washington Post" exists, which paper does not miss any opportunity to threaten us with interventions because we have a bad Government, and even because we have a good Government."

"LA PRENSA" - September 20, 1923.

√ Dr. Celso Cuellar states that there is no fear of a Revolution. That the movement of veterans and patriots is of no importance. He also said that the revolutions are made against tyrannical governments, and the Cuban people have liberty now.

√ An article stating that the veterans arrested yesterday were set free by order of the President. Suspicious groups were seen near Yaguajay.

"EL IMPARCIAL" - September 20, 1923.

V.+P. Revolution imminent

xxx A revolution is about to break out in all parts of the country. Suspicious groups have been seen in the neighborhood of Yaguajay, Province of Santa Clara. General Garcia Velez has not yet been found. The Police force is kept in quarters ready for any emergency. The Presidential Palace is properly guarded. It has been learned at the last hour that Judge Luis Lopez Ruiz, of Yaguajay, has rebelled against the Government.

reaction in judiciary

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

"EL MUNDO" - September 21, 1923.

V. + P. attitude of judiciary

Dr. Valdes Anciano has been appointed Special Judge to institute proceedings for rebellion against the Veterans and Patriots. The Judge has taken no action so far, but is merely studying the case.

The Sub Secretary of the Interior sent out a circular telegram to all Provincial Governors affirming that no alteration of the peace has taken place in the country.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the events of the day in a very discrete manner, and makes and appeal to all Cubans in order that the peace of the country may not be disturbed.

THE SENATE held session yesterday (See Running Comment).

"DIARIO DE LA MARINA" - September 21, 1923.

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the absolute necessity of reforming the Electoral Law, in spite of the fact that this modification was not included among the twelve "points" of the program of rectifications demanded from the Public Powers.

Article by Jorge Roa, unfavorably commenting upon Mr. Fox's articles published in "The Washington Post." Fox

"EL TRIUNFO" - September 21, 1923. V + P Govt. reaction

The Government denies the rumors of revolution. However, it is persistently rumored that a state of alarm and anxiety prevails in some places of the interior. The article also states that secret instructions were sent yesterday to the authorities of the Province of Santa Clara, and it is believed that there is something abnormal in that section of the country.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES held session yesterday. (See Running Comment).

An article by Napoleon Galvez, commenting upon the rumors that General Garcia Velez had rebelled against the constituted Powers, and states: "We would be very sorry to hear that he has really gone to the woods with his friends. The Government is perfectly prepared, and has everything at its disposal to restore peace and order if some crazy persons would try to disturb it..... The hidden hand of the lamentable Menocal has been the author of this crazy adventure, which, at the end, will only mean loss to those who started it, and disturbance and alarm to business transactions...." V + P political

EDITORIAL, unfavorably commenting upon the attitude assumed by the members of the Assembly of Veterans and Patriots. V + P

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

September 19, 1923 (Afternoon)
September 20, 1923 (Morning).

BRIEF SUMMARY OF NEWS ARTICLES AND EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE HAVANA PRESS.

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"HERALDO DE CUBA" - September 19, 1923.

Fox

The last article written by Mr. Fox about Cuba, is published to-day, and there also appears an article commenting upon the same in very unfavorable terms. That Mr. Fox's last article has been a great disappointment, as it was believed that he would make a truthful and well-intentioned work, but that said article reveals Mr. Fox as an emisary sent by interested parties, "and as one of those imperialists of Northern type who believe that they are sent by God to reform the inferior people who live South of the Rio Brave and of Florida". "Regardless of what Mr. Fox may say, it appears to us that he is no greatly worried by graft, fraud, lavish expenditure, official luxury, or administrative corruption. What in reality worries him, is something which does not exist: confiscation, and the violation of the right of foreigners....."

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An article entitled "THE POLITICAL TRUTH OF THE PRESENT MOMENT", by Clemente Vazquez Bello, commenting upon the political force of the Liberal Party. He states that Zayas is not the worry of the present moment, as he has a fixed ~~term~~ period to finish his term in office; but that, what really worries some persons who are never satisfied, is that the electoral period will soon come when the Liberal Party which has five Provincial Governments and practically all the Mayorships of Cuba, will assume power and retain it for all the time it has a right to, as the only organized political force of the Republic.

C y T

Lottery

EDITORIAL, commenting upon the convenience of suppressing the Lottery. That all the attempts to "moralize" that Department have been of no avail. That the Lottery was created with a view to unroot the evil inclination to gambling, but that the other forms of gambling which were intended to be suppressed, still exist. That the Lottery is factor of demoralization, and of social and political corruption, and that no good is derived by it except the three or four million dollars which it yields to the Treasury, but which the Treasury does not need, inasmuch as the Budgets are being liquidated with a surplus. "When Congress put a hand on the old Lottery Law, instead of suppressing the vices and corruption, found it easier to legalize said evils." That this is the best opportunity the suppress the Lottery altogether. "The Lottery is the line of lesser resistance, and its suppression would show more ostensibly that we are entering into a period of reforms." "The suppression of the Lottery has been spoken of several times, but its suppression was never more justified than it is to-day; it was never so easy as it is now, and that radical action would never produce greater moral and patriotic benefits."

"LA PRENSA" - September 19, 1923.

The "Havana Post" of to-day publishes an article commenting upon the appointment of Dr. Cosme de la Torriente for the office of Cuban Ambassador in Washington.

"LA NOCHE" - September 19, 1923.

An article stating that both branches of Congress will meet at a joint session next Friday, at which important and sensational questions will be discussed.

An article giving as certain that judicial action will be taken against certain members of the Assembly of Veterans and Patriots.

"DIARIO DE LA MARINA" - September 20, 1923.

Pres. Zayas' letter to "Heraldo"

"THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER" - An article very favorably commenting upon the letter addressed by the President to "Heraldo de Cuba", explaining certain interpretations given to the letter which he had written to the Assembly

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"Diario de la Marina" - September 20, 1923. (Continued).

of Veterans and Patriots. Also comments in a favorable manner upon the article published by "Heraldo de Cuba" after the receipt of the President' letter.

THE SENATE held session yesterday (See Running Comment).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Also held session yesterday (See Running Comment).

Full text of the Report submitted by the Finance and Budget Committee of the Senate on the Project of Law of Sub Ports.

"EL MUNDO" - September 20, 1923.

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Ext

An article unfavorably commenting upon the corruption prevailing in the Municipal Council of Havana. The article states that the present Council has overshadowed all previous Councils, as far as corruption is concerned.

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

September 18, 1923 (Afternoon)
September 19, 1923 (Morning).

BRIEF SUMMARY OF NEWS ARTICLES AND EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE HAVANA PRESS.

- - - - - - - - -

"HERALDO DE CUBA" - September 18, 1923.

There was a serious rumor yesterday. It was said that certain elements had decided to plunge into the risky adventure of a revolution, and that the combination was as follows: Men in groups of five would be sent to different places of the Island to set fire to properties belonging to foreigners, and in this way provoke a situation of horror....and of immediate intervention. "We knew that these rumors were false. There can be a revolution in Cuba, but never a movement clearly interventionist." When the Sub Secretary of the Interior was interviewed regarding said rumors, he stated that they were absolutely unfounded; that the Government does not consider the situation either grave or dangerous, and there is no reason to think of a revolution. That the Government has no knowledge of any intents of ~~any~~ of revolution, nor does it believe that such a thing can happen as there are no reasons for it. "However --he said--the Government, watchful and vigilant, continues to make preparations for any eventuality, and will not permit any attempt against the sovereignty of Cuba.

An article commenting upon the fact that the owner of a stand was sentenced to a fine because he sold lottery tickets at more than 21 cents per fraction. The article states that the decision of the Judge was certainly not very just, inasmuch as the tickets were sold at $22.00 at the offices of the Lottery.

In his letter to "Heraldo de Cuba", the President of the Republic affirmed that the Budget of the last fiscal year had been liquidated. That such a statement deserves a rectification, because it is not true, as said Budget has not yet been liquidated. "When Dr. Cartaya was interviewed yesterday regarding this matter, he stated that the last Budget had not yet been liquidated, but that he expects to liquidate it within the time granted by Law." That Colonel Despaigne made the same statements regarding the Budget of the fiscal year of 1921-1922, but he met with so many difficulties, that he had to give up the idea.

"LA PRENSA" - September 18, 1923.

Dr. Zayas' candidature for a second term will be proclaimed on the w9th instant at the political Club "Alfredo Zayas".

EDITORIAL entitled "UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION" - The editorial states that Dr. Menocal, Commissioner of Immigration, has addressed the Secretary of the Treasury requesting the adoption of measures to check the ever increasing arrival of Chinese immigration; that there are now over 100,000 Chinamen in Cuba; that the Chinese immigration, as a general rule, does not adapt itself to the Cuban customs; that the increased consumption of opium in Cuba is mainly due to the Chinese immigrants, etc.
"THE GRATUITIES" - An editorial asking the Secretary of the Treasury to have the certificates of gratuities issued at as early a date as possible.

"LA NOCHE" - September 18, 1923.

PALACE NEWS: Colonel Tarafa had a long conference with the President yesterday. Col. Tarafa informed him of the conferences he had with the Secretary of State of the United States regarding Tarafa's project of Law.
The President signed a Decree this morning ordering the application of $300,000.00 for the pavement of the streets of Manzanillo.

"EL MUNDO" - September 19, 1923.
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES held session yesterday (See Running Comment).
THE SENATE also held session yesterday (See Running Comment).

Article entitled "THE CONTRAST". - Commenting upon the attitude assumed by

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Veterans and Patriots. That "El Mundo" cannot be in accord with the aggressive character adopted in the deliberations of the Assembly. That the serene and calm letter addressed by the President of the Republic to "Heraldo de Cuba", contrasts greatly with the attitude of the Assembly of Veterans and Patriots, and said letter could be sufficient to forgive the President of many of the errors committed as President. "And it is unusual that the liberty of thought, displaced from the Assembly of liberators, may have had to seek refuge in Governmental spheres." - That there is only one revolution possible in Cuba: the revolution of ideas. That the armed revolution would not be revolution, bu suicide. "And a people who, fleeing from internal vices, throw themselves into the arms of foreign oppression, of the "morality" of which Magoon left us a very eloquent example, would be people definitely lost for the dignity and for the history!"

"DIARIO DE LA MARINA" - September 19, 1923.

The President has vetoed a recent Law approved by Congress, granting pensions and retirement to members of the Judiciary.

EDITORIAL commenting upon the trip of the Secretaries of the Interior and of Public Instruction, to the Province of Oriente. That they have had the opportunity to see the many evils which must be remedied in that part of the country. That they are not making a pleasure trip, but a trip of inspection, and it is hoped that some benefit will be derived by it.

"EL TRIUNFO" - September 19, 1923.

An article stating that not all the members of the Assembly of Veterans are in accord with the radical ideas of General Garcia Velez or with the uncompromising attitude of certain "furious Menocalists". Many of the persons who have an active part in that movement in favor of rectifications, believe that the time has come to approach Power to obtain favorable conclusions for the Republic, since nothing permanent can be built over hatred and irreconcilableness.

"MERCURIO" - September 19, 1923.

Dr. Cartaya has stated that Congress has annulled all the estimates made, because by reason of the appropriations recently approved, the expenditures are constantly increase, whereas the estimated revenues of the budget do not change. If Congress continues to approve appropriations, there may be a deficit at the end of the present fiscal year.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT
OCT 9 1925

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Havana Press Comment.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 8 1925

1. Enclosed will be found brief summaries of news articles and editorial comment of the Havana Press for the days:

September 30, October 1 and 2.

Henry C. Clark

HENRY C. CLARK,
Captain, J. A. G. D.,
Assistant Military Attaché.

From: M.A., Havana. Report No. 2696 Date: October 2, 1925.

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Destroyeed as per req. of Mj. J. J.Burleigh
Nov. 21-25.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

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1923 2657-G-146
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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1968, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

September 21, 1923.

MEMORANDUM TO THE A. C. OF S., G-2, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Subject: Survey of the Political Situation in Cuba.

1. The present trend of affairs in Cuba may bring about develoopments at any moment that would prove of serious concern to our Government with the probability of intervention plans being considered. With this phase of the situation in view and desiring to anticipate any call that might be made on your office in the premises, there has been prepared a study or survey of the political conditions existing at the present time with our conclusions as to facts and probabilities.

2. Our study with conclusions mentioned above is submitted herewith for the consideration of the Director.

J. J. BURLEIGH,
Major, General Staff,
Acting Chief, Latin American Sub-Section,
M. I. 2-a.

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O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S.

SURVEY OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA

(With special reference to the Veterans' movement)

September 19, 1923.

A movement of alarming proportions in opposition to the policies of the Zayas administration was unexpectedly launched at a mass meeting of the Veterans of the Cuban Revolution in Havana, on August 12, 1923, under the leadership of Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, Cuban Minister to London and son of Gen. Calixto Garcia of revolutionary fame.

Prior to the Veterans' mass meeting, protest against the new lottery law had been made at a public meeting of the Women's Club of Cuba, which was addressed by three prominent Veterans: General Loynaz del Castillo, Dr. Enrique Varona and Mazas y Artola. Whether this meeting had any contemplated relation to the mass meeting of the Veterans is not apparent. The Veterans' meeting, which was held on the anniversary of the armistice between Cuba and Spain, had for its primary object the formation of plans for obtaining favorable action with regard to prompt and systematic payment of pensions. The discussion of this subject led to criticism of the government for its indifference toward the matter, and it was at this point that the meeting was adroitly turned, through the efforts of Gen. Garcia Velez, to one of vigorous protest against the present administration of governmental affairs in general. Claiming that the question was not merely one of securing pensions, but of saving the Republic from ruin, Gen. Velez and others made impassioned appeals to the Veterans to accept the leadership of a movement to restore the government to the high ideals of the Revolution. Reference was made to the fact that the United States had called Ambassador Crowder home for conference because of the seriousness of the situation, and there was evident fear that unless the Cuban people took immediate steps to correct the existing evils, intervention by the United States would occur. For a time the meeting was thrown into a state of great excitement during which various suggestions were offered concerning the manner in which the protest should be made known to the government. Some proposed violent means, but it was finally decided to declare the assembly in permanent session until the serious problems affecting the country should be solved and that a committee be appointed to ask of Congress the immediate repeal of the lottery law, the non-enactment of the Tarafa project, and provision in the budget for Veterans' pensions.

Before adjournment, it was apparent that while the leaders intended to give the administration an opportunity to rectify its mistakes, they were prepared to resort to drastic measures in the event that the government did not accede to their demands. Within the next day or two as news of the movement spread to all parts of the country and adherence to it of various other elements opposed to the present government became general, it was tentatively decided, in a secret session of the Veterans, if their demands were not grant-

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ed, to organize a huge public demonstration and demand the resignations of President Zayas and the Members of Congress; and if these resignations were not forthcoming, to start a revolution. The Veterans were confident that the regular army would not attack them if ordered to do so.

Had the government adopted at once severe measures for the suppression of this movement, there is little doubt but that serious results would have ensued, probably culminating in a revolution and the overthrow of the Zayas administration; but whether through fear and indecision or unusual astuteness, no aggressive action was taken. Instead, the President and his Cabinet assumed an attitude of only moderate concern and confined their activity, so far as the public was aware, to defensive measures against any possible display of violence. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held on August 13, concerning which the following statement was issued to the press (from "La Prensa, August 14):

"Several of the Secretaries having visited the Palace with the purpose of dispatching certain matters of their departments, the President took advantage of the occasion in order to exchange viewpoints relative to matters of current interest both of internal as well as of exterior order. - - - - - The general impression at the Palace with regard to the Veterans' campaign is that the government will maintain a policy of watchful waiting but shall adopt all kinds of measures in order to prevent any disturbance of order throughout the island. The conferences held at the last moment with the Secretary of War, Chief of the Army, Chief of Police and Secretary of the Interior are deemed to be intimately related with this matter of current interest."

The government secretly took steps to keep itself throughly informed regarding the movement by posting observers in places of advantage throughout the Island and by watching closely cable messages to and from the country. It was the latter step which gave rise to the report sent to the United States that cable censorship had been established. Probably the most effective means taken to control the movement was the use of Gen. Betancourt's prestige as President of the National Council of Veterans. President Zayas prevailed upon him to retain his position in the Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture and to exert his influence with the National Council in support of a policy of moderation. Resolutions which were at length adopted on August 22 declared the Council's adhesion to the government, but without prejudice to the right of criticising and combatting in a lawful manner government administration.

Public sessions of the assembly, conducted in an orderly manner, were held daily, and the movement, organized under the name "Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots", rapidly grew to include many prominent individuals and numerous economic, social and civic organizations, such as the Havana Stock Exchange, Association of Sugar Mill Owners and Planters, Industrials Association, Economic Corporations Society, Federation of University Students, Good Government Association and the Women's Club of Cuba. The following were named as officers of the organization:

President - Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez.
Vice Presidents - Dr. Carlos Alzugaray and Alejo Correno.
Secretary - Dr. Oscar Soto.
Treasurer - Col. Manuel Despaigne.

Executive Committee: Dr. Enrique Varona, Gen. Enrique Loynaz del Castillo, Col. Iznago, Nestor Carbonell, Col. Luisajero, Manuel Marquez Sterling.

"El Heraldo de Cuba" and "El Mercurio" (official organ of the Association of Sugar Mill Owners and Planters) featured the activities of the organization and were the only papers in Havana to carry reliable news of

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what was transpiring. In order to disseminate authoritative information regarding the purpose of the movement and to meet the criticisms of the pro-government press, bulletins were issued by the Executive Committee and made available for distribution throughout the Island. The two principal criticisms advanced by the press were that the movement was inspired by foreign interests and that it was being used by politicians for personal gain. In connection with the first criticism, Ambassador Crowder's name was mentioned and the National City Bank was rumored to have been officially suspected of lending financial aid, but this latter report was promptly denied by the Secretary of Interior. The announcement on August 16 of Ex-President Menocal's adhesion, lent color to the charge of political intrigue, and such prominent men, within the movement itself, as Dr. Pedro Pablo Kohly (President of the Economic Associations and Secretary of the Havana Stock Exchange) and Dr. Portuendo (Secretary of the Association of Sugar Mill Owners and Planters) privately expressed misgivings in this regard. Both charges, however, were emphatically denied by the Executive Committee and, in addition, the organization was placed on record as being opposed to foreign intervention in Cuban affairs, declaring the situation to be a matter for solution "between Cubans and by Cubans".

No steps whatever were taken by the Assembly to inform the government of the resolutions of the mass meeting of August 12, but on August 29 a second mass meeting was called, with representatives from all parts of the Island again in attendance, when a more permanent organization was effected and an enlarged program of demands approved. The committee appointed to deliver the petitions to the government consisted of 12 members: six Major Generals from among the Veterans; a representative of the Sugar Planters' Association and one of the Good Government Association; the President of the Federation of University Students; the President of the Women's Club of Cuba; and two representatives of Labor. A monster street parade and demonstration against the government, which was planned to follow the mass meeting, was prohibited by the government and abandoned. The following day, the committee called upon President Zayas and both Chambers of Congress to present the petitions and were met with assurances that the contents would be carefully considered. On August 31, the Assembly issued a proclamation "To the Nation", embodying the program of demands as presented to the government. After condemning those who had attributed to the leaders of the movement the intention of placing personal interests above ideals of patriotic rectification and moral justice, and denying affiliation with political parties, the proclamation stated:

"Our program is not one of hatred but of rectification to aspire to lay a veil over the past if it is done on the basis of commencing to purify the present and to strengthen the future, if not to act in cullusion. Ambition, fraud, immoderate desire of lucre have poisoned and corrupted the soul of our country and there is no logic nor patriotism, nor honest foresight which can carry us into circumstantial facts which do not have as their basis the removal and substitution of the rotten foundation upon which the Republic is toppling, by re-establishing with freedom of deep roots and democratic spirit, the predomination of honesty over crookedness which is on the vanguard, and of creating capacity over enthroned ignorance.

"With laws of lifelong colecturias and of scandalous monopolies, with laws that are being planned in the darkness to prevent the reorganization of the political parties and chain the fate of the nationality to the extension of powers; with laws of profitable amnesties and of public business deals elaborated for the benefit of a few and to the detriment of the national institutions, it is not possible to dream of courteous solutions.

"Without anger nor recriminations, respectfully exercising a constitutional right and in the use of another, not less noble but more direct, that possessed by the authroity over their mandataries, we have addressed a memorial to the Legislative bodies of the Republic inviting them, with words

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of serene patriotism, to undertake a joint action which will put an end to the stupidity which is undermining the nationality and which converts from the night to the morning, the mendicants of the eve into wealthy persons, divides the Cubans into castes through the concession of the privileges and monopolies from which not even the air we breathe will escape, unless we call a halt on the march to perdition which we have begun.

"The Great Assembly of Veterans and Patriots has recommended to the Legislative Bodies the twelve points which are hereafter mentioned.

"FIRST: The repeal of the Lottery Law.

"SECOND: To prevent the enactment of the law which creates a railroad monopoly in our country.

"THIRD: To enact a law which will fix the punctual collecting of the pensions of the Veterans of the Independence.

"FOURTH: Legislation which will guarantee through practical procedure the absolute independence of the Judiciary.

"FIFTH: Repeal of the provisions of the Electoral Code which give voice and vote in the Assemblies of the Political Parties, as members thereof, to the Congressmen, Governors, etc. whereby the renewal of said organizations is made impossible.

"SIXTH: To enact an Accounting Law which will prevent the disposal of public funds without effective liabilities.

"SEVENTH: To fix the limits of parliamentary immunity in order to prevent the impunity under the same of those guilty of common crimes.

"EIGHTH: Enactment of the law which will harmonize the efforts of capital and labor, guaranteeing the preferential right of the Cuban laborer with respect to the foreigner in the industries and labors of the nation.

"NINTH: Abolition of Presidential re-election at the time when Constitutional Amendments are taken up.

"TENTH: That the Constitution of the Republic be also amended to the effect of granting to the Cuban woman an equality of political rights for these two objects; to be elector and elective.

"ELEVENTH: The non-enactment of amnesty laws for common crimes.

"TWELFTH: That the enactment of the law by which tariff franchise is granted to the Ferrocarril del Norte de Cuba be desisted from, because it greatly damages the Public Treasury and the industries and commerce of Cuba."

Although the government granted permission for the holding of the mass meeting of August 29, it was evident from the precautionary measures it adopted that considerable apprehension was felt concerning the outcome. An increased firmness in the government's attitude was discernible in an interview with the President published by "El Mundo" of the same date, in which attention was called to the fact that even without the disturbance of the public peace there were meetings which were not pacific; that the government, up to that time had tried to look at the Veterans' movement as a pacific and unarmed meeting; and if their purpose became so accentuated as to appear

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that there was an intent to form an organization for determined purposes, the government would consider that the right of association was being exercised and would see that the provisions of the Law of Associations were complied with. Strength was added to the government's position by the publication in the Cuban press of an alleged dispatch from Washington (Universal Service), which was worded in such a way as to make it appear that the United States State Department had declared its intention to support the present government in Cuba against any movement of opposition. Although this erroneous impression was later corrected at the request of the Cuban Chargé in Washington, it proved temporarily disconcerting to the opposition leaders.

A further meeting of the Assembly was held on September 4, but nothing of special importance transpired. The movement has become less active in the City of Havana, but has increased its activities in the provinces. A notification was received from the Secretary of Interior on September 4 to the effect that the organization would not be allowed to hold further meetings until it was registered and incorporated in accordance with the law. Steps were immediately taken to incorporate as a civic body, and as such, meetings may now be held without the necessity of a special permit.

So far as known, there have been no public disorders in connection with the movement since its inception on August 12, except possibly in the Province of Oriente. Indefinite and conflicting reports have been published concerning an outbreak there, but the government has declared the occurrence of little importance.

Just what the final outcome of this opposition movement will be is not easy to forecast because of the temperament of the Cuban people. It is probable, however, that some time will elapse before any further decisive step is taken, in order to allow a reasonable period in which to receive the government's reply to the petitions already presented. This reply, it is expected, will be conciliatory in character, and certain concessions will be made on the basis that they are included in the scope of the legislative program already under consideration. Such measures as adequate provision for Veterans' pensions, the reform of the judiciary, the revision of the electoral code and the institution of an efficient method of public accounting (third, fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the program of demands) could well be included in this class. There are already indications that some modification of the lottery law (first article) will be effected, but there is danger that any measure repealing it will carry an objectionable provision for additional taxes to cover the amount of the lottery revenue. It may be of interest in this connection to note that the moralization plan, which met with the approval of the United States, did not call for the suppression of the lottery, as is sometimes stated, but for a more careful regulation of it to prevent graft. It is expected that the recent visit to the United States of Col. Tarafa, during which he conferred with American interests whose holdings in Cuba would have been jeopardized by the enactment of the Tarafa project as passed by the House (second article), will result in satisfactory modification of this bill. The ninth article, which provides for a Constitutional amendment abolishing presidential reelection, will probably meet with the greatest resistence from President Zayas, since he is now seeking reelection in the 1924 campaign. The seventh and eleventh articles are expected to meet with objections from Congress.

It is believed that President Zayas will accede to the demands of the opposition just in proportion to the urgency of the situation. If the opposition is willing to let the matter rest on promises, very little will actually be accomplished. From the characters of the leaders of the present movement it is considered improbable that the movement will be allowed to die down completely without some definite improvement having been made in the administration of the government. Certain of the leaders have privately complained that the present method of procedure followed by the organization is too pacific for positive results.

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Fear of intervention by the United States in case the corrupt policies of the present administration continue, and uncertainty regarding the attitude of the United States toward the use of force in bringing about the desired reforms, have placed the opposition in an awkward position. The essential features of their program of demands are in accord with the moralization program desired by the United States, and there is no doubt but that the movement carries with it an honest effort to find a Cuban solution to the situation. Some definite statement of the attitude of the United States toward the movement has been sought by prominent adherents, but for obvious reasons such official announcement is not to be expected in the present circumstances. In this connection the following quoted statements contained in the last of a series of articles by Albert W. Fox published in The Washington Post under dates of September 10th to 14th are believed to possess more than usual significance:

> " * * * There naturally has been much concern here (Havana) over the possibility of the United States indicating some sort of support to the veterans and patriots program for good government. I understand that President Zayas feared the veterans might precipitate a crisis on August 30 last and had messages sent to a representative at the Biltmore hotel in New York and to the Cuban embassy in Washington asking that Ambassador Crowder be requested to cable that the United States would support the "constitutional authorities" in the event of trouble. Both messages reached Gen. Crowder and the message from the embassy in Washington reached Acting Secretary of State Phillips. But the United States government replied with an "aide memoire" to the Cuban embassy at Washington to the effect that it would make no statement as it had no official information on the subject.
>
> "The question is whether this could be interpreted as an indirect means of saying that the veterans program met with the approval of the government of the United States. The actual message sent from Washington was not published here and in its place was substituted in the press a mythical message stating that the United States had announced it would support the constituted authorities. But the correct version has become known to the opposition and its possible significance has been discussed.
>
> "Obviously, the government at Washington could not have gone farther than it did go at that time, but it is admittedly not reasonable to suppose that the United States does not hope to see the veterans and patriots progress with their program for good government, which, incidentally, includes reforms regarded as essential by the United States. Common sense implies that the United States government will regard favorably this movement or any other movement which may succeed it and work with it provided the objects sought are "good government for the people of Cuba" which means elimination of the waste and corruption which Secretary of State Hughes referred to in his Monroe Doctrine speech.
>
> "The problem, in its many aspects, is essentially a practical one. It must be dealt with on the basis of realities and not on the basis of oratorical phrases about nationalism, patriotism, anti-Americanism or anything else. The duty of the United States government is to save Cuba from drifting on the rocks toward which she now is heading. If this can be done with the aid of the Zayas government or with the aid of patriotic Cuban citizens who associate themselves in some movement for their common welfare, so much the better."

In the writing of these articles Mr. Fox discloses an exceptionally accurate knowledge of facts and a correct valuation of fundamentals involved in the present political situation in Cuba, in both its national and international aspects. In consideration of this and of the fact that the author spent less than three days in Cuba in preparation for the writing of the ar-

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ticles mentioned, it would appear that unusual sources of information were placed at his disposal, probably with the purpose in view of getting the facts of the situation before the public.

Note: The twelve demands of the opposition as presented by Mr. Fox in his third article, dated Havana, September 11 (Washington Post, September 12), include in addition to those enumerated by the opposition movement in its proclamation to the nation of August 31, repeal of the tourists' law protecting and promoting gambling. This action was recommended by the National Council of Veterans in the resolutions passed on August 22. In connection with the demand for a constitutional amendment abolishing presidential reelection, Mr. Fox includes extension of the presidential term to 6 years, but with the specific provision that it shall not apply to the president in office at the time of enactment. He states that President Zayas is reported to be considering the urging of such an amendment, but making it applicable to his own term, thereby securing himself in office until 1926.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

I. The program of demands presented to the Government of Cuba by the opposition movement is in full accord with the substance of governmental reform measures advocated by the United States Government, the fulfillment of which has been constantly sought through the advisory efforts of General Crowder.

II. It is believed that the United States Government recognizes in the present movement a desirable reaction on the part of the Cuban people to the maladministration now obtaining under the Zayas administration, and that the Fox articles published in the Washington Post of September 10-14 constituted a medium for conveying to the public an expression of this view.

III. Zayas has manifested throughout the period of his encumbency as President a keen understanding of political values and a wise judgment in the conduct of political manuever. His estimate of the present situation will in all probability result in a policy whereby the opposition demands for reform will be met only to the extent that political expediency may dictate as necessary to prevent armed rebellion against the established government.

Intervention in connection with the present movement would mean the active support of the opposition by the United States and the consequent overthrow of Zayas and his principal supporters. It is, therefore, natural to expect that Zayas will strive by all means possible to prevent armed conflict with the opposition movement which in all likelihood would result in United States intervention to restore order. On the side of the opposition are to be found leaders of national prestige who have drawn to their cause all the more important business, civic and social organizations of the country in support of their program for honest government. The attention, therefore, of a large proportion of the better educated and thinking element of the population is focussed on the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in the proclamation to the Cuban people, and it is not to be expected that the opposition movement will be abandoned until very decided improvement has been effected in the administration of government affairs. The announced policy of moderation in procedure towards the government in procuring the reforms

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sought, will in all likelihood continue as a guiding principle of the opposition leaders as long as the movement can be kept free of political ambitions. The opposition is strongly supported by public opinion and has more than reasonable assurance of United States approval of their reform agenda; the leaders are, therefore, in a position favorable to accomplishing their purposes through pacific procedure.

The greatest element of danger in the situation as it exists today is the ever present possibility that a forceful and aggressive subordinate may ~~not~~ initiate a more direct and forceful procedure in the conduct of the opposition's activities and thereby precipitate armed conflict which may rapidly expand into a state of revolution.

IV. In the event that the present opposition movement should result in open rebellion against the Zayas Government there is every assurance that the Cuban Army would either lend its active support to the opposition or else remain neutral. President Zayas has manifested an utter indifference to the interests of the military establishment, and his attitude in this respect has caused a general feeling of dissatisfaction among the military with the conduct of affairs by the present administration.

It is not believed at all probable that intervention by the United States in support of the present movement by the opposition would meet with any physical opposition by the Cuban Army or otherwise. The people of Cuba would not welcome intervention but they would not openly oppose it.

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Miss Carrick — V

The original of this Communication "Survey of the Political Situation in Cuba". has been returned to record Section for file, therefore, I have extracted from the folder the carbon copy which was on record file, for transmittal to the W. P. Division for their information.

S/A. 24/23

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Date

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WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
WAR PLANS DIVISION WPD
WASHINGTON JLC

W. P. D. G. S.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1923 2057-G-146 J.C.B.
2
SEP 27
WAR DEPARTMENT

September 25, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, G-2 DIVISION:

M. I. A. K. B. 9/27

Subject: Documents on the Cuban Situation.

Reference telegrams from the Cuban Military Attache and the survey of the political situation in Cuba forwarded to the War Plans Division this date, it is desired that any future telegrams or documents of importance concerning the situation in Cuba be sent to this Division for its information at the earliest practicable moment.

All papers received on the Cuban situation will be temporarily filed in the War Plans Division and will later be returned to the Military Intelligence Division when the situation in Cuba warrants it.

J. C. MONTGOMERY,
Major, General Staff,
Executive, WPD.

lcw

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

G-2
JJB

G-2/2657-Q-146

September 24, 1923.

1923
26 V 7 - 9 - F - 146
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The Director,
Latin American Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. White:

I am accepting the opportunity arranged by telephone with your office on the 21st instant to forward herewith a copy of a study made by this Section of the Military Intelligence Division on the present political situation in Cuba. We would be pleased to have your comments on this document and your views reference the situation from the standpoint of War Department interests. Should you desire to retain for your files the enclosed copy of our study, please feel at full liberty to do so.

Mr. Cornelius Van H. Engert First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Havana on his request was given a copy of our study before his departure for Cuba.

For the A. C. of S., G-2.

Very sincerely yours,

J. J. BURLEIGH,
Major, General Staff,
Acting Chief, Latin American Sub-Section,
M. I. 2-a.

vm
1 encl.

MAILED M.I.D. 8:30 SEP 24 1923

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

863.7-9-1424

October 4, 1923.

Major J. J. Burleigh,

General Staff, Acting Chief,

Latin American Sub-Section, M. I. 2-a,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

Dear Major Burleigh:

I have received your letter of the 24th ultimo, with which you were so good as to enclose a copy of a survey of the political situation in Cuba made by your Section of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. I am very glad indeed to have this review of the situation in Cuba in connection with the Veterans movement. I have read it with great interest and a comparison of the statements contained in it with the information already at the disposal of this Department shows it to be a very comprehensive report.

The situation in Cuba is being followed with great care and attention by this Department, and I should very much appreciate it if you would be so good as to send me from time to time any further reports similar to the one under acknowledgment, or other information

which

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

which you may receive regarding political conditions in Cuba.

I am,

Yours, very sincerely,

D. Lawrence White

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

DEC 19 1923 1923

From: CHIEF, Latin American Subsection

To:
~~Major Burleigh~~
~~Lieut. Bogart~~
~~Miss Piclaski~~
Miss Cartwright
Mr. McComas
Miss Newman
Miss Scrutchfield

For: Record Section
Preparation of reply
Recommendation
Necessary action
Note and return
~~Information and use~~
Circulation
Correction and return
File

REMARKS: Let me know if you wish a translation before the Holidays.
12/20/23 Partial translation of President's message has already been received (#2015, 11/27/23). I have no need of a further translation at present.

Signature (initials)

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

November 27,
1923.

165-Q-62-147

No.- 2015

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Presidential Message to Congress. (No. 3190)

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 5 M.I. 1923 M.I.A.E.B.

17/7

3110

1. I enclose herewith translation into English of "Excerpts from the Presidential Message to Congress upon the opening of the Fall Term of the Eleventh Legislative Session on November 5,1923."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Enc

12/7/23

Copy #2 + enc retained in files of M.I.D.
A.G.O.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

December 11,
1923

No.- 2040

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Presidential Message to Congress, November 5, 1923.

M. I. (A. E. I.) 17/20

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 18 1923

1. There is forwarded herewith a copy of the GACETA OFICIAL of the Republic of Cuba dated December 4, 1923, containing the full text of the President's recent Message to the Cuban Congress, of November 5, 1923.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Enclosure retained in MI 2/a Files
SHB -

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

WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 31 1 Enc

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

November 27, 1923

No. 2016

2657-Q-14

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Press article "The Contempt of the Yankees". (No.3850)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 5 1923

12/7

1. I enclose herewith translation of an editorial appearing in LA NOCHE of November 13, 1923, entitled "The Contempt of the Yankees".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

Encl 3850

1-1 265-G-148

WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

FROM -- LA NOCHE -- November 13, 1923.

RE: EDITORIAL ENTITLED " THE CONTEMPT OF THE YANKEES".

The work realized by the slanderers of Cuba cannot be more successful; they have gained the ends which they pursued, that we not only cause our neighbors of the North to regard us with disdain, but with absolute contempt, mixed with a certain shameful pity.

It is natural that it is thus, what opinion can be formed by those who do not know us and see the arrival of limping beggers at the doors of their offices, soliciting the greatest of all vile actions, that which consists in asking a master for the country, free, independent and sovereign, according to the letter of its Constitution?

Such an inconceivable attitude for those who feel the pride of their citizenship, the love of their traditions, the greatness of their history and the dignity of their race, must engender in their spirit a sentiment of repulsion, of contempt and of loathing.

A more ignominious example does not exist in the history of humanity. We have reached such a degree of demoralization, of unhingeing, that nothing surprises us, nothing moves us, nothing succeeds in making us throw off our impassible nirvana. If it were not thus, unusual things would have occurred in our country. Because a people cannot look upon that which is intended to enslave it tranquilly and indifferently; angry protests arise, overwhelmingly, in the collectivities who are conscious of their own destinies, before acts of such a magnitude and nature, and the apostates, the vintagers of national honor, suffer the consequences of their abominable claudications, or fall, blinded by the stormy popular upheavels.

Everything is looked upon here with an imperturbable calm; even the return of the annexationists, who, after a period of petitions, shameful to the Cuban dignity, of hateful gossips and of unqualifiable abjections, in foreign soil, they dare land again on our shores, being sure of the impunity they enjoy, due to the weakness which has taken hold of the Cuban people, Had it occurred in another period of our history those wretched persons would have received the condign punishment for their felony.

The Americans look upon us with contempt; that is a truth and it must be confessed. The American cannot understand that there should exist men so servile as to kiss the hand which has brought them to the miserable condition of slaves. In the mind of the Americans, that romanticism which marked the beginning of our Wars of Independence, when the Maceos and the Maximo Gomez's crossed from one end of the Island to another in the midst of fire and blood, carrying the revolutionary torch in one hand and the sabre of vindication in the other, real semi-gods of legend, and who could have stood shoulder to shoulder with Greek heroes, on account of the greatness of their glory, has faded away.

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

Nothing of that is now left. Today everything is dark. The American thinks, gazing upon the spectacle which we offer him, in this shameful period of out history, that the past was a lie, that those giants never existed; that they were created by the epic ~~phum~~ fantasy of the war, that all that was the work of a mirage, of a hallucination..... How to proge the opposite to him? How to make him see that a whole country cannot be judged by a few outcasts? He believes what he sees. And what his eyes have seen is nothing more than misery, wretchedness and degeneracy.

That is why the Yankee profoundly despises us today.

The enemies of Cuba have triumphed.

And they walk about unworried, and satisfied through our streets.

While the people follow the Brahmanic advice: Unmovibility is the wisdom of gods.

GCH

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

VI.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

4-1

November 27,
1923

1 Encl
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
M.I.D.

2657-D-449

No.- 2017.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Cuban Ambassador to Washington. (No. 3830)

3830
U.S.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 5 1923

M.I. I.A.K.B. 12/7

1. I enclose herewith translation of various recent articles appearing in the Havana press concerning "Torriente's Trip to Havana".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

12/7/23
Copy* 2 & encl. filed in M.I.2 a.
a143

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

November 27,
1923.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, Corps of Engrs.
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 2018

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Presidential Reëlection. (No. 3110)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 5 1923

12/7

1. I enclose herewith translation of an article appearing in EL MUNDO of November 21st, entitled "An appeal to the President to make an emphatic declaration that he will not run for a second term."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

12/7/23
Copy # 2 retained in M.I.2 a files.

AGB

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Publications
MIL. INTEL. DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT

November 30, 1923.

No.- 2026

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Press Article re Dr. Cosme de la Torriente. (No.3980)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 7 1923

1. I enclose herewith translation of article appearing in EL MUNDO of November 30th, entitled "A proclamation to the Cuban People by Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Cuban Ambassador to Washington".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

12/11/23.
Copy # 2 & enclosure retained in the files of M.I.D.

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

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Lieut. Col. G.H. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

No.- 2027

November 30, 1923.

2657-Q-152

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Cable despatch from Washington to LA NOCHE, re General Crowder, etc. 20.3890.

M.I.A.G.D. 12/11

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 7 1923

1. I enclose herewith translation of an article appearing in LA NOCHE of this date, being a cable despatch dated Washington, Nov. 28th addressed to the newspaper LA NOCHE, with comment upon same, re articles recently carried in the PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

12/11/23
Copy # 2 & enel retained in M.I.2a

Q143

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

3-1

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

2617-9-16-2

December 18, 1923.

No.- 2045

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: "Return of General Crowder." (3090)

M.I. (A.K.B. 12/27)
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 26 1923

1. There are enclosed herewith three editorials from local papers on the above subject, namely:

HERALDO DE CUBA - Dec. 15 - "Crowder and Torriente"
EL TRIUNFO - Dec. 16 - "Here Comes Crowder"
LA NOCHE - Dec. 16 - "The Return of Crowder"

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

12/27/23.
Copy # 2 & encl. retained in M.I.2 a.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection.

2657-G-152
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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

December 21, 1923.

No.- 2047.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: "Return of General Crowder". 3090.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 29 1923

1. There are enclosed herewith translations of editorial comment upon the return to Cuba of General Crowder, the American Ambassador, as follows:

Dec. 16 - Heraldo de Cuba - "Crowder's Return";
Dec. 17 - La Universal - "Crowder"
Dec. 18 - El Mundo - "The Arrival of Mr. Crowder"
Dec. 18 - La Prensa - "The return of General Crowder"
Dec. 18 - El Heraldo - "The Noose"
Dec. 19 - Heraldo de Cuba - "The Friendly Advices"
Dec. 19 - El Heraldo - "The Visit of General Crowder to the President"
Dec. 19 - El Heraldo - "The Interference"

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/7/24
Enclosures & one carbon retained in M.I.2a

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 2657-Q-152

January 4, ~~1923.~~ 1924

No.- 2064

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Ambassador Crowder. (3090)

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

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

M.I.D.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 10 1924

M.I. I.A.E.B.

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of several articles recently appearing in LA NOCHE of December 17, 18 and 19, on the subject of Ambassador Crowder and his manner of discharging his mission, etc.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/11/24 Copy # 2 & encls. retained in M.I.2a (3840)

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-Q-152

January 11, 1924.

No.- 2076

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Ambassador Crowder. (3890)

Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff, Chief, Latin American Subsection

M. I. A. K. B.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 17 1924

1/21

1. There is transmitted herewith an article appearing in EL UNIVERSAL of January 8th, entitled "The Visit of Crowder to the State Department caused alarm."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Copy #2 & encl. retained in M.I.2a (3840)

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
FEB 17
3-1 2657-2-152
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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

February 9, 1932

No. 3693

Noted
R. C. Foy

Subject: Visit of Former Ambassador Crowder.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 1, 1932

1. Major General Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. Army Retired, former American Ambassador to Cuba, arrived in Havana on January 2, 1932, and has been a guest of the Cuban Government at the National Hotel since that time.

2. Although a very sick man when he arrived, he has constantly become worse and, at the present time, very little hope is held out for his recovery. He had planned to leave Cuba today for treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital, but, due to his condition, the doctors advised against it. If, however, he rallies sufficiently to allow his travel to Washington, he will leave here within the next few days.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-152
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

February 17, 1932.

No. 3705

B28/P

Subject: Former Ambassador Enoch H. Crowder.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 24 1932

1. Major General Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. Army, Retired, who has been seriously ill in Cuba, departed on the S. S. "Morro Castle", February 16th, 1932, for New York, with Walter Reed General Hospital as his ultimate destination.

2. His condition became considerably improved a few days prior to his departure, and upon the advice of his physicians he left, in order to obtain more expert medical attention.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

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

b/ 1 Enc

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

No.- 2033

December 4, 1923

2657-Q-1/53

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

3300
(No. 3890)

Subject: Comment on Articles Published in the Philadelphia Ledger.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
Lieut. Col. G.H. Norvell Corps of Engrs
Chief, Intelligence Section Liaison Officer
WAR DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 12 1923

M.I. I.A.E.S. 12/13/23

1. I enclose herewith translation of editorial from EL HERALDO of December 1st. regarding recent articles published in the PHILADELPHIA LEDGER, with comments.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

12/13/23.
copy # 2 & enclosure (relating to corruption of judiciary)
filed in M.I. 2a.

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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 Section

December 21, 1923.

No.- 2049.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "American Intervention in Cuba". 3090

M.I. JAN 8 1924 12/31
RECEIVED G/2 W.D.: DEC 29 1923

1. There is transmitted herewith translation of an article appearing in the Heraldo de Cuba of December 20,1923, re cable despatch from Washington denying the reports of a possible American Intervention in Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

12/31/23
Carbon copy & encl retained in M.I.2 a
aicB

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

No.- 2048

December 21, 1923

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

16

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

2657-G-15-5

Subject: President Zayas, and "Reëlection" .

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 29 1923
M. I. (A. K. B.)

12/31

1. Herewith will be found the following press comments regarding President Zayas and his attitude toward "Reëlection":

Dec. 18 - Diario de la Marina - "Decision reached by President Zayas to be a candidate for Reëlection."

Dec. 18 - Heraldo de Cuba - Editorial by Ferrara - "The Prose of Dr. Zayas."

Dec. 18 - Heraldo de Cuba - Manifiesto issued by Veterans and Patriots to the People of Cuba - re reëlection.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

12/31/23
Carbon copy retained in M.I. 202, with enclosures.

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

OFFICE [illegible] OF STATE
AMF, IntTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-56 DEC 29
WAR DEPARTMENT

Transferred to 2657-Q-143
43

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Maut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 2059

December 28, 1923.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

2657-G-157

Subject: Mexican Affairs. (No. 3890)

WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 5 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of an article appearing in "LA NOCHE" of December 24th, entitled "Another Bad Break", having reference to the attitude of the Cuban Government toward Mexico in its present revolutionary status.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/7/24

Copy # 2 and encl. retained in M.I.R.A. (3580)
" # 3 also retained & placed in M.I.R.A. Mex. files.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

December 28, 1923.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Section.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELL. DIV.
1924
2657-9-15-8
WAR DEPARTMENT
(3610)

No.- 2057

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Re-election in Cuba.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 5 1924

1. There are enclosed herewith translations of the two following articles taken from the "HERALDO DE CUBA" of December 21 and 24 respectively, on the above subject:

Dec. 21 - "The Arms of Reëlection", by Orestes Ferrara;

Dec. 24 - "Reëlectionist Disturbance"" " "

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/7/24
Copy * 2 & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

a143

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

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1 Encl

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

December 28, 1923.

2657-G-158

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2057

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Re-election in Cuba.

(3610)

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

M.I.D.

RECEIVED 8/2 W.D. JAN 5 1924

1. There are enclosed herewith translations of the two following articles taken from the "HERALDO DE CUBA" of December 21 and 24 respectively, on the above subject:

Dec. 21c- "The Arms of Reëlection", by Orestes Ferrara;

Dec. 24 - "Reë;ectionist Disturbance"" " "

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

3-1 6/1 Enc

MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

Asst. C. of S. G-2 Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-G-159

January 4, 1924.

M.I.A.B.

No.- 2065

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Re-election in Cuba. (3610)

M. I. I.A. K. B. 1/12

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 10 1924

1. There are enclosed herewith translations of two articles recently appearing in the HERALDO DE CUBA, written by Orestes Ferrara, on the above subject, namely:

Dec. 29 - "We are all anti-reëlectionists in Cuba."
Dec. 31 - "The Conservatives and Reëlection."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/12/24 Copy * 2 + encl. retained in M.I.2 a
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5/ 3-1 2 Encs

Capt. Col. G.E. Boxell, Gen. Staff, Chief, Latin-American Subsection, WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-A-16

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

No.- 2071

January 11, 1924.

To: The A. C. of S., G -2.

Subject: Electoral Code - Electoral Frauds - Reëlection. (3610)

M.I. JA.K.B. 1/21

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 17 1924

1. There is transmitted herewith a translation of a set of "Modifications of the Electoral Code Proposed by Senator Alvarez", in the form of a Bill now pending before the Cuban Congress. (In triplicate) a1-3

2. There are also enclosed the following newspaper articles, which explain themselves:

"The Liberals and Reëlection", HERALDO DE CUBA, Jan. 4.
"Important Denouncement for Infraction of Electoral Code" EL MUNDO Jan. 8.
"Electoral Maneuvres" LA PRENSA Jan. 9.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/21/24
Carbon copy + encls. retained by M.I. 2a (2 extra copies of proposed modifications of electoral code returned to P/S).

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WAR DEPARTMENT

MODIFICATIONS OF THE ELECTORAL CODE PROPOSED BY SENATOR AURELIO ALVAREZ IN THE FOLLOWING BASES.

.....

Article 2. The detail of the offices to which voters are entitled is suppressed, this being simply drafted to read: "Cubans, males, over twenty-one years of age, etc. ..... shall be voters."

Article 3. Instead of saying that it commences every 4 years beginning in 1920, 1924 is placed as the date for the commencement of the national elections.

Article 4. First paragraph: the date of 1926 is placed as the beginning of the period of the partial elections, and the phrase "Members of the Boards of Education" is suppressed.

The second paragraph of this article shall become the whole text of article 6 which states: "extraordinary and special elections may be held, etc. "

The rest of the article remains the sape the words "and members of the Boards of Education" having been eliminated.

Article 7. To take the place of article 6.

Article 8. To take the place of article 7. Article 8 shall read as follows: "In by-elections the holiday shall only be official with respect to the ward in which the same are held."

Article 9. Par. 8- This is suppressed as it deals with the conditions necessary for being members of the Boards of Education.

Article 10. Par. 6- At the end thereof: "Within three days the hearing shall be held at which the party may appear in person or through a proxy and his attorney shall be allowed a hearing in the debates. The decision shall be handed down within three days after the hearing has been held."

Par. 7. This is eliminated. (These modifications are corresponding to the suppression of the Chapter on Contentious Electoral matters).

Par. 9. The following is added at the end: "through the Municipal Electoral Board of the District, which shall report whether those appearing on the registers are or are not electors."

Note: this article deals with Electors greater taxpayers.

Article 12. A par. 5 is added which read as follows: "Those who publicly withdraw from the party which they represent."

Article 18. Paragraphs 3,4,5,6 and 7 are suppressed. These deal with the Notary at Municipal Boards and their functions.

Article 19. This shall read as follows: "The political members of the permanent electoral boards shall have the same rights as are conferred upon the other members of the Board" etc.

And the following has been added as a second paragraph: "Two

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or more political parties or coalitioned independent groups shall have the right of appointing only one political member upon the permanent electoral boards."

Article 22. "as well as the electoral inspectors" has been eliminated, (taking into consideration the suppression of these offices).

Article 23. Par. 4- "through its inspectors" has been eliminated.

Article 35. "and members of the Board of Education" has been eliminated.

Article 37. In order to avoid great expense and waste of time this has been drafted as follows: "The Electoral Boards shall publish their summons only one time in the Official Gazette, the Provincial Bulletin, if there be one, and on the bulletin board mentioned in article 50 of this Code. The Central and Provincial Electoral Boards shall remit by mail, as promptly as possible, a certified copy of each summons to the respective subordinate boards which, in accordance with the preceding articles, are entrusted with the reproduction of the same in whole or in part.

The subordinate boards shall remit to the respective superior boards, certified copies of the summonses which they have made in accordance with article 35 of this Code."

Article 41. Par. 2- Instead of "The second and fourth" "every Monday" has been substituted, for the opening of the Municipal Electoral Boards for the public.

Article 43. This has been drafted as follows: "The Central, Provincial and Municipal Electoral Boards shall be provided with offices and furniture by the said Central Board and the Provincial and Municipal governments. In the Provincial and Municipal Budgets credits shall be assigned for meeting these expenses."

Article 46. This has been drafted as follows: "All the expenses incurred in the application and performance of the Electoral Law shall be paid by the National Treasury, with exception of those mentioned in article 43."

"The Central Electoral Board shall remit opportunely, every year, to the Treasury Department, a detailed budget of the credits necessary for meeting the expenses referred to in the preceding paragraph, in order that these be placed in the National Budget; and said expenses shall be paid by the office which for this purpose shall be opened as an annex and dependency of said Central Electoral Board."

Article 48. This shall read as follows: "The Central Electoral Board shall adopt the proper measures for the best conservation of the booths, bannisters, ballot boxes, official seals, copies of the Electoral Code and other non consumable material acquired with treasury funds, and shall report to the Treasury Department with the reports relative to the management of government supplies.

The auditor of the paymaster's office of the Central Board shall be the accountant of the same."

Article 50. The first paragraph shall read as follows: "The permanent

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electoral boards shall appoint a Secretary which shall be removed only for just causes duly proven in an investigation to be opened at the suggestion of the Board to which he belongs, by the superior Board which shall appoint one of its members (vocales) as investigating Judge, the Secretary being entitled to a prior hearing, so that the decision may be rendered. The secretary of the Central Electoral Board shall likewise be removable pursuant to an investigation which in every case must have the requisite of his being heard, which investigation shall be made by the Central Board. The Secretary shall be present at all sessions, without voice nor vote. In addition to the duties which are imposed by other provisions of this Code, he shall have the custody of the seal and records of the Board, which he shall keep at the offices of the same or at any other place ordered by resolution of the Board; he shall report without delay to the President upon all communications received addressed to the Secretary or to the Board, as well as all the doduments that are presented; he shall carry the correspondence and accounts and shall perform all such duties as are ordered by the president or the board."

The second paragraph shall read as follows: "The Secretary shall reside at the municipality in which the board has its permanent office." The rest is eliminated.

Up to paragraph ten nothing is altered. In paragraph eleventh after "The Secretary of each Board (permanent electoral) there is added: "personally or through an assistant."

At the beginning of paragraph 13 where it says: "At ten a.m. or before the following day," is changed and will read: "At eleven a.m. etc."

Article 52. Paragraph 1. Shall read "The Central Electoral Board shall necessarily issue the general instructions that may be proper for the better fulfillment of the Electoral Code; and, likewise," etc.

Par. 3. Shall read as follows: "The Central Electoral Board shall in addition thereto issue regulations that may not be contrary to the provisions of this Code, for the purpose of directing the procedure of its sessions and of the sessions of the Provincial and Municipal Boards. It shall likewise issue the resolutions and rules determined by this Code or by other laws, and an appeal may be interposed by five voters before the Civl Chamber of the Supreme Court, against the instructions, resolutions and rules issued by the Central Board, and within five days after the minutes have been placed on the official bulletin board."

Article 53. Par. 3- This shall read; "In the event that the reports are not rendered,promptly or that said reports are not adjusted to the provisions of this Code, the Provincial Boards, and, if necessary, the Central Electoral Board may impose disciplinary corrections."

Article 55. The last paragraph is suppressed.

Article 58. This shall read as follows: "Each political party or independent group of electors not coalitioned with another or with others, that might be entitled to respresentation on the ~~ele~~ college boards, may appoint in writing addressed to the Municipal Electoral Board, a "vocal" and a substitute for

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each college of the municipality; and each political party or independent group, not coalitioned with another or with others, which presents a valid certificate of nomination, may, also in writing addressed to the Municipal Board, appoint an inspector (veedor) for each college of the municipality. The coalitioned parties or groups shall have this right only as in the case of one party or group.

These appointments shall be presented to the corresponding Municipal Electoral Board at least forty-five days prior to the election; stating clearly the office and college for which each appointment is made and the conditions of the persons appointed, and they shall be signed by the proper President or substitute of the municipal organization of said party or group.

The said President may, at the same time, propose as substitute another representative for each college of the municipality. These subsidiary appointments shall be taken into consideration by the Municipal Board in the event that any of the persons first appointed should not be admissible. The representatives appointed should be voters of the municipality in which the colleges are situated for which they were appointed, must be in the full exercise of their civil and political rights, know how to read and write and have no penal antecedents.

Not before forty days nor after thirty-five days prior to the date on which an election is to be held, each Municipal Electoral Board shall appoint a college board and two clerks for each college of the municipality.

Every electoral college board shall be composed of a President, who shall be elected by the Municipal Board and two members, of which one shall be designated for his opportune appointment according as is provided in this article, each one of the political parties or independent groups that have proposed nominations, the parties or groups which are entitled to this right being determined as follows: In the event that only two complete candidates have been proposed or nominated, each one of the proposing groups or parties shall appoint one of the members. In the event that more than two candidatures have been proposed (complete tickets) the preference shall be given, in the case of a national election, to the organized political parties in the order of votes for representatives to congress obtained by the same in the municipality during the last national election; and in the case of a partial election, in the order of the votes for councilmen obtained by them at the last partial election. Between the representatives appointed by independent groups that have proposed a complete candidature, the Municipal Board shall decide the preference. In the event that only one complete candidature has been proposed, the procedure shall be followed with the object that the members of the College Board, excluding the president, may be two, to appoint a member designated by a political party or independent group which had proposed a partial candidature, following the same order of preference disposed for complete candidatures. When less than two complete or partial candidatures have been proposed, the Municipal Board shall appoint a sufficient number of voters without political affiliation in order to complete the number of two members of which the board must be composed, without counting its president; and if in any case a party or group entitled to representation upon a college board shall not have made the appointment at the proper time, the Municipal Board, in order to complete the number, shall select and appoint a voter who is known to be affiliated to said party or group.

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There shall likewise be appointed a substitute for the president and one for each of the members (vocales) of the college boards. Each substitute shall be appointed and named in the same manner as his principal. A substitute clerk shall likewise be appointed so that he may act in the absence of any of the two principal clerks.

The President and the members (vocales), as well as their respective substitutes, appointed and named for college boards shall, in every case, be voters registered in the municipality to which the college belongs, they must be in the full exercise of their civil and political rights, know how to read and write and lack penal antecedents.

The president and his substitute shall be chosen by the Municipal Board from among the voters of the municipality who have political affiliation; but in case of a lack of sufficient voters with political affiliation so that the Board may appoint from them the presidents and substitutes, the Board shall proceed to distribute equitably the appointments to be made among the political parties or independent groups that have representation upon the college boards of the municipality.

The two clerks and the substitute shall be chosen and appointed by the Municipal Electoral Board. The appointees must know how to read and write, and shall be selected very especially for their known aptitude for properly discharging the duties of clerk of an electoral college board. When practicable persons with political affiliation shall be appointed as clerks and substitutes; but in case of a lack of sufficient proper persons so that the Municipal Board may appoint substitutes and clerks with political affiliation, the necessary number of appointments for completing the personnel of this class of the different college boards shall be distributed equitably among the political parties or independent groups that have representation on the boards. This distribution shall be made equitably not only for the municipality on general, but, in so far as possible, for each college, in order that no political party or independent group be represented by more than one clerk in any one college.

When a college board is appointed, the Municipal Board making the appointments shall proceed to appoint as inspector (veedor) of the same college, a representative of each political party or independent group that has proposed a complete or partial candidature, and which, in accordance with the present Code, has designated a representative for appointment as inspector (veedor) in said college. The inspectors shall have the same conditions as required in this code for members of the college electoral board.

Once the appointments referred to in the preceding paragraphs have been made, a list of the same shall be immediately remitted, by wards and colleges, to the corresponding Provincial Board.

An appeal may be taken before the proper Provincial Board against any resolution of the Municipal Electoral Board by which the personnel of the college boards or the inspectors have been appointed.

This appeal shall be presented to the Secretary of the Board the decision of which is appealed before twelve o'clock noon of the thirtieth day prior to an election. The Secretary shall proceed immediately

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to place on the bulletin board a notice of the appeal.

Immediately after twelve o'clock noon of the day mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the Municipal Board shall meet, and after listing the appeals interposed within the time limit fixed, shall order that copies be attached of the resolution or resolutions appealed from as well as the original documents related thereto and that may be useful for the decision of the appeal. On the same or on the day following the Secretary of the Municipal Board shall issue to the Provincial Board, by the most rapid route, all the appeals interposed and the documents corresponding thereto.

If the appeal refers to a resolution by which any part of the personnel of an electoral college board has been appointed, with the exception of vocales or substitutes appointed in accordance with the designations made in accordance with the provisions of this article, the Municipal Board shall remit; together with the appeal, the name of an elector who has all the conditions required for discharging the duties of said office; and the President of each political party or independent group of electors whose appointments have been the subject of the appeal, may submit to the Board that is to decide the appeal, the names of voters who have the conditions required for being vocales of the electoral boards, which they desire represent them in the event that the original appointments are not confirmed. The conditions of those so appointed shall be expressed in the proposal and they shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of their appointment, in substitution of the non-confirmed appointments, by the Board that is to decide the appeal.

The Provincial Board shall decide, with the least delay possible, but in every case within three days following receipt of the same, the appeals interposed in accordance with the present article. The decision of the Provincial Board shall be final and shall be communicated by the most rapid route to the proper Municipal Board for its execution. If the decided appeal refers to the appointment of members of electoral college boards, or of inspectors (veedors) the names of the persons to be appointed should be mentioned in the resolution. In lieu of appointees having the necessary requirements the Provincial Board, of its own accord, the number of voters sufficient for constituting or completing the college boards. As soon as the Municipal Board has received the final decision in the appeal, it shall meet for the execution thereof.

When the documents related with the appeal referred to in this article have been remitted to the Provincial Board, the remitter shall report said remittance to the Secretary of the superior board, by telegraph, when both boards are situated in different municipalities; and the same shall be done by the Provincial Board in issuing its orders to the Municipal Board.

The Provincial Electoral Board shall publish, grouping them by municipalities, in the official government organ of the Province, if there be such, during three consecutive days and shall furnish the daily newspapers and others who so request, for the purpose of publication, the names of the Presidents and substitute presidents, "vocales" and substitutes, "veedores", clerks and substitutes of the college boards.

The persons who exercise authority or who are agents of the same and the persons who are candidates to public office at an election for which

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the college boards have been constituted are incapacitated for holding any office on the college boards.

The provisions of this article relative to members of college boards shall be applicable to the special or extraordinary elections, except those mentioned in article 217 of this Code.

Article 59. This shall read as follows: "The following shall be considered as penal antecedents for the effects of this Code:

Condemnation for the crimes of treason, fraud, perjury, prevarication, infidelity in the custody of documents, abuses against honor, bribery, misappropriation, parricide, infanticide, murder, homicide, rape, corruption of minors, robbery, embezzlement and other defraudations and malicious electoral infringements.

Neither the amnesty nor the pardon granted after the enactment of this Code will habilitate the party condemned for the foregoing crimes, for the discharge of the offices mentioned in the Code, if, for holding such offices it is required that there be no penal antecedents.

At the registers of criminals kept at the Department of Justice, there shall be recorded commencing from the promulgation of this Code, the penal antecedents referred to in this article, for which purpose the Courts shall remit the corresponding certificates.

Article 60. This shall be modified as follows: "If a vacancy should occur in a college board after the time established in article 58 of this Code for making appointments for college boards has elapsed, the Municipal Electoral Board shall immediately proceed to make the necessary appointments for completing the proper number of members and clerks, according to each case, of the board in question, following therefor the procedure established in said article 58.

An appeal may be taken against said appointments before the Provincial Board that is proper, either in writing or by telegraph and not later than the day following that on which there has been placed on the bulletin board the announcement of the same, and the appellant shall at the same time present to the appeal Board a copy of the appeal that has been prepared. The Municipal Electoral Board shall immediately remit to the Provincial Board, either in writing or by telegram the report that it deems necessary in order to maintain the appointments that have been appealed. These appeals shall be definitely decided upon by the Provincial Electoral Board in accordance with the provisions of article 58 of this Code, the communication being immediately made in writing or by telegraph to the lower Board for its execution.

No appeal shall be admitted against the resolution which decided upon an appointment for filling a vacancy of which the Municipal Board had been informed for the first time within the week prior to the election.

Article 61. Par. - Instead of "political member" the word "veedor" shall be used and "secretary" is eliminated.

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Par. 3- Instead of "upon receipt of the ratification of the appointment" it shall read "when appointments become final."

Article 62. Par. 1- The words "The Secretaries shall have no vote" are eliminated.

Par. 2- Instead of "secretaries", read "veedores".

Par. 3- "as well as inspectors" eliminated.

Article 63. Par. 1- "Secretaries" substituted by "veedores" and there shall be added after "three dollars for each election" "at colleges within cities and five dollars in colleges outside of cities."

Article 64. "Secretary" is substituted by "veedor".

Article 65. Par. 1- "or Secretary" eliminated.

Article 72. "and members of the Boards of Education" is eliminated.

Article 73. "and of each Board of Education" is eliminated as well as "or of members of the Board of Education."

Par. 2- "or member of the Board of Education" is eliminated.

Article 76. Par. 1- It is stated that the Barrios which contain more than 300 registered electors shall be divided into two or more colleges so that each shall include a minimum of 150 voters and a maximum of 300.

Next to the last paragraph Suppressed entirely in order to avoid the expense of publication.

Article 81. Par. 4- "and remitted to the Provincial Electoral Board together with a copy of the decision of the Board ordering his inclusion" is eliminated.

There shall be added as a final paragraph: "The Municipal Boards shall remit to the respective Provincial Board within the third day, every ten days, a statement of all the inclusions agreed upon, with expression of the names and surnames, Barrios, numbers and series of the Cedulas turned over, reason for the registration and date of the resolution, together with the cancelled cedulas delivered by citizens who reregister or move.

Article 85. Par. 1- "or to remit by mail under registered cover" is eliminated.

Article 86. Next to the last paragraph: This shall read as follows: The Municipal Electoral Board shall remit within the third day, every ten days, to the respective Provincial Board a detailed summary of the operations carried out, filing the sworn statements and the same shall be entered in red ink, etc."

Article 88. Par. 1- After "the persons of electoral age who have enlisted" there shall be added "with expression of the Register where they are registered."

Article 89. Last paragraph: The following is eliminated: "said entry being signed by the President and Secretary of the Board" and there shall be added at the end: "Each page and the seals shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board."

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Article 96. Par. 1- "or Electoral Inspector" is eliminated.

Par. 2. "except when the same are established by an Inspector who may establish them at any time before the closing of the provisional registers" is eliminated.

Article 100. Par. "b"- "To affix them upon its bulletin board" the rest of the paragraph being eliminated.

Article 101. "and those carried on fraudulently" is eliminated.

Article 102. Entirely eliminated.

Article 103. This shall take the place of article 102 up to where it says "the original summaries delivered by them to the Provincial Electoral Board."

Article 103 will be made up of the remainder of the said article and shall read as follows: "Commencing on the eightieth day prior to the election, the Provincial Electoral Board shall publish the statistical summaries revised in two consecutive editions of the Official Gazette and of the official organ of the province, if there be any. The Provincial Electoral Boards shall also furnish copies of said revised statistical summaries to the newspapers, if they desire to publish the same."

Article 107. Par. 1- The following is eliminated at the end of the same: "In partial elections, under the word "Voted?" the column shall be divided into two parts, one for reference to the provincial ballot and the other to the municipal ballot."

The last paragraph is totally eliminated.

Article 108. "second" is eliminated and it shall then read: "Within thirty days following the election, after the enactment of this Code, etc."

Article 114. After "signed certificates of candidatures" shall be followed by "before Notary who shall certify as to acquaintance with the parties."

Article 116. Par. 3- This shall read as follows: "The voters required for each certificate of candidature shall make appearance before a Notary or before the Secretary of the Municipal Electoral Board before whom they shall prove their identity with witnesses, and they shall give oath and sign it in his presence and shall exhibit their electoral cedulas."

Par. 4- This shall read: "Two electors may be witnesses of the marks of those who do not know how to write."

Par. 9- Totally eliminated.

Article 120. This shall read as provided by the Law of March 26, 1920.

Article 121. Par.-1- This shall read as follows: "The Governors, Mayors and all non elective public officials who exercise authority, who are nominated as candidates for an elective office, shall, if they accept the nomination, prove that they have asked for leave of absence which shall

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last from the time of the admission of their nomination until the proclamation of elected candidates, whether this be final or not; and they shall have presented prior to this time to the proper Electoral Board, satisfactory proof of having asked for said leave of absence for the reason that they are candidates to public office, etc."

Article 125. Par. 1- Where it reads: "not later than the forty second day", it shall read: not later than 12 noon of the forty second day."

Par. 2- At the beginning where it says: "on the day appointed" it shall say: "at 2 p.m. of the day appointed."

Article 128. This shall read as follows: "There shall be only one model of official ballots for the election of candidates. Said ballots shall be printed by the respective Provincial Boards and shall be distributed by them among the Municipal Electoral Boards who shall in turn distribute them among the electoral colleges of the different municipalities."

The work of printing of all of the ballots shall be charged to the National Treasury."

Article 129. This shall read as follows: "The official ballots shall be printed in black ink on white satin paper, all being alike, in each Municipality."

Article 130. Par. 2- Where it reads: "Between the emblem and the name contained on the heading of the candidatures, both complete as well as incomplete" it shall read: "Between the emblem and the name contained on the heading of complete candidatures." The last part of this paragraph is elimimated, this reads as follows: "The names of the candidates for Senators shall be inserted immediately under the corresponding triangle."

Par. 4- Totally eliminated. Par. 5- Totally eliminated. Par. 6- Totally eliminated.

Par. 7- This shall read thus: "The names of the candidates shall be placed under the offices for which they have been nominated. The names of the candidates for presidential, Vice presidential and Senatorial electors, as well as those of their respective substitutes shall be printed in small type. In the case of an incompleted candidature, there shall be placed, at the left of the name of each candidate, except those of President, Vice-president and Senator, a blank space which shall be called: "Voting square" the sides of which shall measure approximately a fourth of an inch."

Par. 8- At the beginning where it says: "provincial ballots" it shall say "official ballots", At the end it shall read: "Provincial Governors and Provincial Councillors, Municipal Mayors and Councilmen. The national offices shall be separated from the provincial offices and these from the municipal offices by a board horizontal line drawn from one end of the ballot to the other."

Par. 10- "triangle" has been eliminated from the end of the paragraph.

Par. 11- "respective" and "of both classes of ballots" has been eliminated.

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Par. 12- This has been eliminated: "For voting for all the candidates of a section a cross shall be placed within the triangle found at the head of the section. In order to vote in any other manner except for a complete ticket or for all the candidates of a section, crosses shall be made within the squares found at the left of the names of the candidates for which it is desired to vote and no marks shall be placed within the circles nor within any triangle." In the place of what has been eliminated this has been drafted to read as follows: "For voting for an incomplete ticket crosses shall be made within the squares which are placed at the left of the names of the candidates and voting may also take place in the blank column for the candidates to complete the number to be elected." The remainder of the paragraph remains the same.

Par. 14- "Provincial, or Municipal Ballot, according to the case" has been eliminated.

Article 131. Par. 1- "Provincial or Municipal" has been eliminated.

Next to the last paragraph, the words "Provincial and official Municipal ballot."

Article 135. At the end. Instead of "Third part" this has been substituted by "a fifth part of the official ballots."

Article 136. Par. 1- Where it says: "in one of said packets" it shall read: "All the official ballots shall be included in one of said packets and the sample ballots in another."

Article 138. Par. 1- This shall read as follows: "As soon as the ballots are received from the press in their final printing, the Secretary of the Electoral Board entrusted with their printing shall place a sample ballot on the bulletin board and shall place an official ballot on file in the office. The Secretary of the Provincial Board shall remit by mail, under registered cover to the Secretary of each Municipal Board in the province, a sample of the official ballots and another of the sample ballots. Said officials shall place them on the bulletin boards and file them in the manner provided in this article."

Article 140. Par. 1- "of each kind" has been eliminated, also "grouped in two or more packets" and "of each kind."

Par. 2- Where it says: "Ballots delivered to the college" it shall say "Official ballots furnished to the college." And the words "of the kind in question" further on have been eliminated.

Article 141. The last part of the first paragraph which reads: "In every case in which the printing of extraordinary ballots has been ordered, the Provincial Electoral Board shall send an Inspector to make an investigation and report thereon," has been eliminated.

Article 143. This should read at the end: "The Provincial Electoral Board may appoint one or more employees to oversee and certify as to the fulfillment of this article. Once the printing ordered has been carried out, the printer shall totally destroy, in the presence of the employee or employees appointed by the Board, the type used for the printing so that the same may not be used again, and minutes to this effect shall be written and shall be signed by the chief of the printing office and the employee or employees and the same remitted to the proper Board."

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Article 144. Par. 1- "and the Secretary" has been eliminated.

Par. 2- This shall read as follows: "The packets of the sample ballots shall be opened in the presence of the Secretary of the Municipal Board. Its contents shall be verified according to the cover. The President shall order the placing, once in the college, at a place of easy access to the public, four of the sample ballots as well as four other samples in different places within the "barrio" in which the voters of the college reside. The rest of the samples contained in the opened packet shall be distributed among the voters that ask for them at the rate of one for each person requesting the same.

Par. 4- Instead of "Secretary" the word "one vocal" has been substituted.

Par. 5- The word "Secretary" has been eliminated twice and substituted by the word "vocal".

Par. 5- "Secretary" has been eliminated and substituted by "vocal".

Article 145. Par. 1- at the end: "Secretary" eliminated and "vocal" substituted.

Article 149. "Secretaries, political members" eliminated, using in its place "veedores".

Article 150. Par. 2- "provincial, municipal or referendum" eliminated.

Article 151. Eliminated: "In partial elections, the voting book, under the word "Voted?" the column shall be divided into two parts, one for reference to the provincial ballot and the other for the municipal ballot."

Article 152. "the Secretary", "the political members" are eliminated and in their place "veedores".

Par. 2- "the Secretary", "political members" eliminated and in their place "veedores. "the secretary" eliminated and substituted by "a vocal".

Par. 5- "the Secretary shall discharge the duties referred to in article 188 of the present Code." eliminated. (In the plan showing the distribution of the college, "Secretary and attorneys of candidates" has been eliminated and substituted by veedores.

Article 154. Par. 1- "the Secretary or his substitute" and "member or his substitute" have been eliminated and in their place "or veedor".

Article 155. Par. 2- "the Secretary" has been eliminated.

Article 157. "Secretary" and "political members" eliminated and substituted by "veedores".

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Article 160. Par.1- Eliminated: "the Secretary and his substitute", "political members and their substitutes", and in their place "veedores or substitutes". The end of the paragraph shall read: "The votes cast in such cases shall be recorded in the voting book with expression of the barrio in which they are recorded and the number of their cedulas and in the minutes, but not in the college register."

Par. 2- Instead of "registered in the barrio of the Municipality" it shall read "registered in a barrio of the Municipality."

Article 161. Par. 1- "or votes" eliminated.

Par. 3- "or ballots needed" and "or one ballot of each kind, if the election be a partial one" are eliminated.

Par. 4- "or ballots" twice eliminated.

Par. 5- "or ballots", "or ballots","and if two, the provincial shall be folded separate from the municipal". All reference to two kinds of ballots eliminated.

Article 162. Par. 2- Totally eliminated. Par. 3- This becomes 2 and will read as follows: If the voter desires to vote for an incomplete ticket he shall make a cross mark in the square placed at the side of the name of each candidate, and may complete the number of candidates by writing the names in the blank column. The other two paragraphs are eliminated.

Last par. "triangle" eliminated.

Article 163- "his attorney, political member or electoral inspector" eliminated and substituted by "or veedor".

Next to the last paragraph: "or who deposits one ballot in the case of a partial election."

Last paragraph "or ballots" eliminated twice.

Article 164. "who do not know how to read and write","political member" eliminated and in their place "veedor", also "political members" eliminated and substituted by "veedores".

Article 167. All reference to two classes of ballots eliminated.

Article 172. "or his attorney" and "inspector" eliminated, and in the place of the latter, write "elector". Where it says "The Secretary shall write in the minutes" it shall say "it shall be written in the minutes."

Article 175. This shall read as follows: "The primary scrutiny shall be made publicly at the locality of the college on the inside of the railing and in the presence of the president, the vocales, veedores and clerks of the board that are present. The presence of any other person on the inside of the railing during the scrutiny and drafting of the documents relative to the same shall not be allowed for any reason whatsoever. Outside of the railing, the candidates and the voters who comfortably fit in the place, in the opinion of the board, may witness the scrutiny and other operations.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

During this proceeding, the doors and windows shall remain open, and may be closed by order of the board in case of disorder; the voters who act properly being allowed to remain within the college and those disturbing the order being put out of the place. After the disorder has past the doors and windows shall be open again.

Article 176. Par. 1- "In the case of national elections" shall be eliminated and the paragraphs shall commence by stating: "Before the opening of the ballot box." Par. 2- Totally eliminated.

Article 177. "political members and Secretary" is eliminated at the end of the same and substituted by "veedores".

Article 178. Par.-1- "in the case of partial elections" is totally eliminated.

Par. 2- Totally eliminated.

Article 179. "In national elections" eliminated, the first paragraph commencing: "After the ballots have been placed in the ballot box." Par. 2- is totally suppressed.

Article 180. Par. 3- This shall read as follows: At the right of said column there shall be as many columns or large divisions as in the official ballots, distinguished among themselves by the same names of the parties or independent groups or in blank as are carried on the correlative columns of the official ballots and placed in the same order as on said ballots. Each one of these columns shall be subdivided into three columns, numbered respectively from left to right as follows: 1, 2, 3. Subdivision number 1 shall bear the title: Name of candidates, and on it shall be printed, in the same order as upon the ballots, the names of those appearing thereon. Subdivision number two shall be headed: Number of votes cast and counted for candidates on ballots marked for straight tickets. Subdivision number three shall be headed: Total number of votes cast and counted for each candidate."

Par. 4- Eliminated and in its place: "In the columns of incomplete candidatures and in the blank column subdivision number two shall be omitted, space being allowed for marking with lines the votes obtained by each candidate."

Par. 7- Totally eliminated.

Article 181. Next to the last paragraph "political members and Secretary" eliminated "veedores" being used in its place. Last paragraph: Totally eliminated.

Article 182. Par. 1- "provincial or municipal" eliminated, also "exception is made of the case in which the ballots found together be a provincial and a municipal ballot; both of which shall be taken as valid", and "as such of the class of ballot which shall have appeared in this condition."

Article 183. Veedores used instead of political member. Where it says: "for which purpose the Secretary shall enter this in the minutes" shall read "for which purpose this shall be entered in the minutes."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Article 185. Par. 1- The beginning of the paragraph shall read as follows: "The primary scrutiny having terminated a list, in quadruplicate shall be made up and the title of each office shall be written" etc.

Note: Wherever it says "political members" this has been eliminated and "veedores" used in its place.

Article 186. The beginning shall read as follows: "At the signed request of any candidate, presented by him or signed by a "veedor" or vocal of the college, before closing the lists and documentation, etc."

Article 188. Par. 1- This shall commence as follows: Minutes shall be made of all the operations, etc.

Article 189. Par. 1- "or four" and "according as they are national or partial elections" eliminated.

Sub-par. 1- Shall merely state: "The valid ballots".
Sub-par. 2- "The ballots placed in the ballot box but totally rejected by the board."
Sub-par. 3- "or the sheets" is eliminated.

Note: "inspector" is eliminated and "employee" used in its place.

Chapter XIII. On Contentious Electoral Procedure- Articles 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, are eliminated.

Article 246. Becomes 217. Par. 3 and 4 totally eliminated. Political members eliminated.

Par. 7. "registrations referred to in 2 of article 102 of this Code" has been eliminated and substituted by "registrations of the Permanent Register". Par. 10 totally eliminated.

Articles 247, 248 and 249 totally eliminated.

Chapter XIV. On Electoral Inspectors. - Totally eliminated, that is, articles 250 to 256.

Chapter XV becomes Chapter XIV. Articles 257 to 266 take numbers 211 to 227.

Chapter XVI becomes XV. Articles 267 to 279 take numbers 228 to 240.

Chapter XVII becomes XVI. Article 280 becomes 241 and Par. 5 is totally eliminated. 281 becomes 242. 282 becomes 243. Par. 1 having added after "to the respective Permanent Electoral Boards, request authority" the words "made and signed before the Notary or member of the Electoral Board."

Par. 2- "election of Delegates to the Municipal Assemblies by the Barrios and the appointment of delegates to the National and Provincial Assemblies", has been eliminated.

Par. 1- The last part has been modified to read: "The Board

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shall adopt a resolution in accordance with the procedure provided in this Code."

Article 285 becomes 246 and has been modified to read: "The Political Parties shall adjust their by-laws to the provisions of this Code."

286 and 287 eliminated totally.

Article 288. This becomes 247 and Par. 11 will read as follows: "Every voter may become affiliated to the Party he deems proper but in no event shall he appear registered in more than one political party; and therefore, when he appears registered in one party and desires to join another he should express this desire in writing informing the Executive Committee of the party that he withdraws from the same. The cancellation of his registration shall be made immediately by the Secretary of the Municipal Executive Committee of the Party."

Par. 12. At the end instead of "Municipal Electoral Board" it shall state "The Municipal Executive Committee of this party."

Par. 14- This has been drafted as follows: "The commissions of registration shall deliver to the Municipal Assembly of their party the Registers of Followers and in the future this register shall be in charge of the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Party."

Par. 15 has been totally eliminated.

Article 289 becomes 248- Par. 1- has been eliminated and Par. 5- has been modified to read: "And the register of the barrio voters which shall be exhibited by the Secretary of the Municipal Executive Committee of the Party or the Commission on Registration in its place." Final paragraph eliminated.

Articles 290, 291, 292, 293, 296, 295, 297 and 298 eliminated. Article 294 becomes 249 and 295 becomes 250.

Chapter XVIII on UNLAWFUL Electoral Expenses has been totally eliminated. That is articles 299 to 305.

Chapter XIX becomes XVII. Articles 306 to 309 becomes 251 to 254. Article 310 becomes 255.

Article 327 which becomes 271, Par. 1 modified to read: "He who falsifies, withdraws or maliciously destroys a register or party affiliates".

Article 328 becomes 272, Par. 3, the end which states: "a similar list of all colectores existing at that time in the Lottery Department" has been eliminated.

Article 329 to 337 becomes 273 to 281. Chapter XX becomes XVIII.

Article 338 becomes 282 and shall read as follows: "The terms of office of the Provincial Governors, Provincial Councillors, Municipal Mayors and Councilmen shall commence upon the expiration of the terms of office of

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

their predecessors and shall expire on February 24 at noon."

Articles 339 to 342 eliminated.

Article 343 becomes 283 and shall read as follows: "On the first day of January 1924 new permanent Electoral Registers shall be opened and all the prior registers and rectifications of the same shall be destroyed."

Articles 344 and 345 totally eliminated.

Article 285. The present Boards of Education shall be constituted in the manner in which they are at the present time and their members by election shall hold office until the expiration of the term of office for which they were elected.

The Department of Public Instruction may make appointments of members of the Boards of Education in order to fill the vacancies that there may be until the National Council of Education is able to ratify them or substitute them and fill the vacancies which occur.

Article 286. In the future the Boards of Education shall be established as follows:

The National Council of Education shall be made up of:
(a) A member appointed by the professors of the Normal Schools.
(b) A member appointed by the female professors of the Normal Schools who must be a woman.
(c) A member appointed by the University Faculty.
(d) A member who shall be a professor of the School of Pedagogy appointed by the University Faculty.
(e) A member appointed by each of the following corporations:
The Academy of Sciences of Havana.
The Academy of Arts and Letters and the Academy of History.
The "Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais".
The Cuban Engineering Sociqyt, and
The Havana Bar Association.

The appointment of these members shall be made by the respective corporations or associations at special meetings of their members.

The scrutiny of the votes in favor of members of the Normal Schools shall be made at a session of the male and female teachers of those of Havana, to whose Directors there shall be remitted the minutes of the meetings of teachers of the other provinces.

Article 287. All the members shall be University graduates, Cuban citizens, above 30 years of age and of legitimate parents.

The office of member of the National Council of Education shall last during four years, reelection being permitted, and it is honory and gratuitous. Vacancies shall be filled 30 days after they have been notified.

Article 288. The National Council on Education is an autonomous organization.

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Article 289. The National Council shall have a Secretary who shall be a graduate of the University, appointed and removed freely by the Council, with a salary not greater than $3,600 per annum nor less than $3,000 and the employees, both permanent and temporary, fixed in the budget law of the nation.

Article 290. The Council shall decide upon its interior regulations and shall elect its President and Vice-president within ten days following the taking of office by its members. Those matters not foreseen by the present law shall be provided for in the said regulations.

Article 291. The National Council on Education shall have the authority expressly provided for the same in this law and which, without contravening the same and others, are conferred upon it by the Executive in relation with public instruction. It may likewise be consulted upon matters of education by the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and, of its own initiative it may present the former with projects of pedagogical reforms and suggest administrative improvements with reference to primary instruction in the nation.

The National Council of Education for the purpose of performing its duties, may request reports in writing or verbal reports from the authorities and officials of Public Instruction, but shall do so through reglamentary channels.

Article 293. The following entities shall present the nominations for candidates to the National Council on Education.

(a) The Boards of professors of the Institute of Secondary Instruction, through its Director.
(b) The Boards of professors of the Normal Schools, through their Directors.
(c) The Governor of each Province.

These nominations shall be of one candidate for each office of member of the Board of Education who shall be appointed in the respective Province and shall include at least one female candidate, a legitimate mother of children, to serve on each Board of Education.

The Municipal Assemblies and the Executive Committee of the Political Parties which in the elections preceding each nomination shall have obtained the election of Councilmen for their respective Ayuntamiento, may, if they deem it convenient, present nominations for not more than one candidate for wach office of member of the Board of Education of the Municipal District to which the Assembly belongs.

Article 297 and 298 totally eliminated.

All the nominations shall express, with respect to each candidate, the name, surname, age, citizenship and conditions of capacity for the office in accordance with the requisites provided in these provisions. The nominations made by the Political Parties shall include all the data which appear upon the electoral registration of each candidate, its number, if there evidence to his having voted at the last election and his condition

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of affiliate to the nominating party; in addition to the other matters above mentioned.

Nominations shall be made during the second fortnight of the month of November 1926 and every two years after.

Until the offices of members of the Boards of Education appointed by the National Council of Education have been filled, said offices shall be held by the persons appointed by the Department of Public Instruction.

Nominations shall be presented within 30 days after the request is made by the National Council, reporting upon the extraordinary vacancies to be filled.

Article 214. In order to be a member of the Board of Education, one must be a Cuban citizen, over 25 years of age, be in the full exercise of civil rights, be a father or mother of a family, to be domiciled within the Municipal District and know how to read and write. The members of Boards of the first class should furthermore be graduates of the University. Those of Boards of the second and third class shall have one of the following conditions: to be a graduate of a University, Normal School or Institute of Secondary Instruction, to have been a teacher of Primary Instruction with a good record, Procurador, Judicial Mandatary, to have been a Senator, Representative, Governor, Alcalde, Provincial Councillor or Councilman, or official or public employee with a salary of more than $1200 per annum, if male, and greater than $750 if female, provided the offices held have been those which require direct action to be taken in the same on the part of the office holder with the object of proving the ability of the holder, or to be a greater tax payer of the municipality, or to be a business man.

They shall lack penal antecedents, even though they have been pardoned or emnestied. To not hold, upon taking office, any employment of the Government, the Province or the Municipality, except that of professor of a public institution of superior or special instruction.

The office of member of the Board of Education is honorary, gratuitous and obligatory.

Article 295. The provisions relative to incompatibilities, excuses, leaving of office, vacancies, resignations, liabilities and destitutions of councilmen of the Ayuntamiento, provided in articles 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the Organic Law of the Municipalities shall be applied by analogy to members of the Boards of Education.

Article 296. The members of the Boards of Education shall be appointed for two years, and may be reelected for office, they shall take over their offices on February 24 at 12 noon following their appointment, or as soon as they have been appointed after that date.

Article 297. The members of the Board of Education shall be appointed during the month of December following their nomination, from among the candidates proposed as provided in this section, by the National Council of Education, in a special session and by majority vote of their members.

Chapter XXI becomes XIX

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Article 347 becomes 298.

Article 348 which becomes 299 shall read as follows: "This Electoral Code shall take effect five days after its publication in an extraordinary edition of the Official Gazette.

All laws, regulations, presidential decrees and provisions legal in character opposed to the provisions of the present Code are hereby repealed.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HAVANA, CUBA.

January 11,
1924.

No.- 2075

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Governmental Frauds and Irregularities. (3190)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 17 1924

1. There are transmitted herewith the following press articles recently appearing in Havana papers concerning Public Works and Treasury frauds, and the famous "Santa Clara Convent deal", viz:

"Dr. German Wolter Rio's Denouncement of the Mismanagement of the Department of Public Works"	EL HERALDO	Jan. 4.
"Cicero Pro Domo Sua"	EL HERALDO DE CUBA	Jan. 8.
"Irregularities in the Department of Public Works -	EL TRIUNFO	Jan. 8.
"There is Money in the Treasury - Greed Increases" -	EL HERALDO DE CUBA	Jan. 9.
"Santa Clara Convent Deal"	DIARIO MARINA	Jan.11.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/21/24
Carbon copy + enclosures retained in M.I. 2 a.
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

February 19,
1924.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 2128

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Government Frauds and Irregularities. (3190)

M.I. (A.E.B. 3/1

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 28 1924

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of February 14,1924, entitled "Consumatum Est", discussing the famous "Santa Clara Convent Deal".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/1/24
Copy & encl. retained in M.I. 2 a - 3110

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut.-Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

2657-Q-161

February 26,
1924

No.- 2134.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The "Santa Clara Convent Deal". (3190)

3/10

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 5- 1924

1. I enclose herewith translations of two recent articles appearing in the Havana press commenting upon the famous "Santa Clara Convent Deal", as follows:

HERALDO DE CUBA - Feb. 18th
HERALDO DE CUBA - Feb. 22nd.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché

3/10/24

Copy # 2 & encl. retained in Sec. 1. 2 a files.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

1 Encl
2000-1-Q-16/

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

March 14,
1924.

M.I.

No.- 2160

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The "Santa Clara Convent Deal" and the Isle of Pines Situation.

3190
3890

M.I. I.A.K.B. 3/20

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 19 1924

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in EL PAIS of March 6,1924, entitled:

"The money of the Santa Clara deal ought to be used to teach half a million children." (Commenting upon the Santa Clara deal and the Isle of Pines situation.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/20/24
Copy # 2 + encl. retained in M.I.2 a (files temporarily under 3220)
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Capt. Col. G.B. Norvell, Chief
Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

January 11,
1924.

No.- 2077

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Imperialism in the United States" (3890)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 17 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith an article appearing in EL MUNDO of January 5th entitled "Minorities" regarding the "Imperialistic minority" in the United States.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/21/24
Carbon copy + encl. retained in M.I. 9a (3850-U.S.)
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

January 15,
1924

No.- 2080

3-F.

Gen. Staff, U.S. Naval Operations, Latin-American Subsection

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Reorganization of Political Parties. (3700)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 22 1924 A.K.B.

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of an article appearing in the HERALDO DE CUBA of January 12th, entitled "The Farce of the Reorganization", by Dr. Orestes Ferrara.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

1/23/24.

Carbon & encl. retained in M.I.D.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lot 57-Q-164
Asst. U.S. Maxwell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

January 18
1924.

No.- 2085.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Governmental Frauds and Irregularities. (3190)

M. I. I.A.K.B. 1/26

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 24 1924

1. There is transmitted herewith translation of an article appearing in HERALDO DE CUBA of January 13,1924, entitled "Irregularities in the Bureau of Communications".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/12/24
Copy # 2 + encl. retained in M.I.2a

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-G-165

No.- 2086

January 18, 1924.

Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Government Administration. (3090)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 24 1924

M.I. A.K.B. 1/29

1. There is enclosed herewith translation from an article appearing in EL MUNDO of January 14th, being a general criticism of the present Government and a warning against a continuance of corrupt methods.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Statement of the alleged attitude of "El Mundo" toward the govt. — not anti-govt, but opposed to anything the govt. may try to do, which may be prejudicial to best interests of country.

Copy # 2 & encl. retained in M.I. 2 as (3110)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2657-Q-166

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

January 18
1924

No.- 2087

To; The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Fraudulent Electoral Inscriptions. (3610)

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 24 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO of January 16,1924,(editorial) regarding fraudulent electoral inscriptions now taking place.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/29 Copy & encl. retained in M.I.D.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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265-Q-167

January 22,
1924

Lt. Colonel S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin American Subsection

No. 2091.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Hughes Praises Cuba". (3890)

M.I. 12. K.B. 2/11

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 31 1924

1. There is forwarded herewith, translation of an article appearing in "La Prensa" of January 19th, entitled "Hughes Praises Cuba".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/11/24. Copy & encl. retained in M.I. 2 a (3850-U.S.)

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

1 Enc

2657-Q-18

January 22,
1924.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Nyrop, General Staff
Chief Latin-American Subsection
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2092.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Judicial Reforms (3390)

M.I. (A.K.F. 2/11

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 31 1924

Orestes

1. There is forwarded herewith translation of an article which appeared in El Heraldo de Cuba of January 18th entitled "The Speech of Dr. Ferrera" and dealing with proposed judicial reforms.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/11/24 Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

January 22,
1924

1 Encl

Chief, Latin-American Subsection

2657-Q-16

No.- 2095

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Attack planned against Cuban Government. (3020)

M. I. A. G. B. 2/11

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 31 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of an article which appeared in "La Noche" of January 21, 1924, concerning a conspiracy against the existing Government.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/11/24
Copy & enclosure retained in M.I.A.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-A-170

January 25
1924

No.- 2098

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Isle of Pines. (3890)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 31 1924

1. There are enclosed translations of two recent newspaper articles regarding annexation of the Isle of Pines to the United States,- one having appeared in the HERALDO DE CUBA of January 21,1924, and the other in the DIARIO DE LA MARINA of January 22d.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/11/24 Copy & encl. retained in M.I. 2a (3850 - U.S. - Isle of Pines)
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lt. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff, Latin-American Subsection
265 Q-171

No.- 2099. January 25 1924.

To: The A. C. OF S., G-2.

Subject: Reorganization of Political Parties. (3700)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 31 1924

1. There are enclosed the following newspaper articles recently appearing in the Havana papers on the above subject:

LA NOCHE, January 22 - Editorial; "The Failure of Reorganization."

EL MUNDO, January 24 - "The result of the Reorganization".

W. H. SHUTAN
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/11/24 Copy + encl. retained in Mil. Rec.,
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Section
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 FEB 2 PM 3 1
WAR DEPARTMENT

January 29, 1924.

No.- 2104

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Reëlection and the right of insurrection." (3610)

M.I. IA.K.B. 2/11
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 4 - 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of January 25th entitled "Reëlection and the Right of Insurrection."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/11/24. Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

February 1,
1924.

No.- 2107

3-1

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

2657-97

Subject: American Policy in Cuba. (3890) 3/7

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 7- 1924

1. There are enclosed herewith translations of three recent articles appearing in the Havana press, relating to the above subject, as follows:

EL MUNDO, Jan. 29 - "American Policy"
EL MUNDO, Jan. 30 - The Declarations of Mr. Rubens"
LA NOCHE, Jan. 27 - The Declarations of Ambassador Torriente.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/8/24. Carbon copy & encls. retained in M.I.R.A. (3850-4.S.)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-Q-174

February 5, 1924.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 2111

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Government Frauds and Irregularities. (3190)

M.I. (A.K.B. 2/18
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 13 1924

1. As bearing on the above subject, there are enclosed translations of certain articles appearing recently in the Havana press, as follows:

Feb. 1 - HERALDO DE CUBA - "The hideous hydra of the affair of the Colon Market" .. .. ..

Feb. 2 - HERALDO DE CUBA - "A new affaire"

Feb. 3 - EL MUNDO - "The irregularities of the Department of Public Works."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/18 Copy + encl. retained in M.I. 2 a
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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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Lieut. Col. G.S. Worvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

2657-D-175

February 5,
1924.

No.- 2110

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Attitude of Cuban Congress upon the death of ex-President Wilson. (3890)

M.I. IA-K.B. 2/15

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 13 1924

1. Enclosed will be found a clipping from the HAVANA POST of this date, entitled "House sends its condolences to widow of Wilson", and containing reference to the attitude of certain leaders of the Cuban House of Representatives toward the policies and acts of the late President.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/15/24 Copy # 2 + encl. retained.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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February 12, 1924

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D.V.
1924
2617-9 FEB 20 176
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2122

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Treasury and other Executive Depts. (3190)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 19 1924

M.I. (A.W.B.) 2/23

1. I enclose herewith translations of the following articles from the Havana press:

EL HERALDO , Feb. 9 - Report of the Cabinet Meeting of February 8th.

EL MUNDO - Feb. 8 - The Treasury Department.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

2/23/24
Copy + encl. retained in M.I.2 a
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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Lieut. Col. S. E. Nervell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

February 19,
1924.

2657-Q-177

No.- 2125

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: American Policy in Cuba. (3890)

M.I. I.A. 3/1

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 28 1924

1. There are enclosed translations of the following articles commenting upon the activities of the United States Government and its officials, in Cuba, viz:

LA NOCHE - Feb. 16 - Commenting upon the acts of certain experts sent to Cuba by the American Government.

EL HERALDO - Feb. 18 - The American "Interference" in Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/1/24. Copy & encl retained in M.I. 2 a files.
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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Kane

Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

M.I. 657-L-178

February 19,
1924

No.- 2126

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Re-election in Cuba" . (3610)

M.I. A.E.B. 3/1

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 28 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO of February 13th, entitled "The Screws of Reëlection".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/1/24.
Copy & encl. retained in M.I.A.
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Courtesy of the National Archives, Central Files
Cuba, Pan-American Subsection

2657-D-179

February 20,
1924.

No.- 2130

To: The A C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "The Tribe". (No. 3110)

M.I. IA.K.B. 3/1

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 28 1924

1. I enclose translation ofan article which appeared in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of February 14th, entitled "The Tribe", listing and discussing relatives of President Zayas who hold public office.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/2/24. Copy + encl. retained in M.I.D.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Morrell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin American Subsection.

2657-Q-180

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

February 20,
1924.

No.- 2131.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "The Triumph of Cuba". 3010 ? (3090)

M.I.D. 7/29

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 28 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article appearing in EL MUNDO of February 17th, entitled "The Triumph of Cuba", dilating upon Cuba's "fitness for self-government" and especially when comparing its own political and official scandals with the oil-lands affair now involving high government officials in the United States.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

7/29/24.

Copy & encl. retained in M.I. 2 a - 3010

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 1 Enc

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-D-181

February 26,
1924.

No.- 2137.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Modification of the Electoral Code. (3610)

M.I. M.I.A.K.B. 3/10

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 5- 1924

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in LA PRENSA of February 19th, entitled "Message of the President of the Republic to Congress, concerning the modification of the Electoral Code."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/10/24
Copy # 2 + encl. retained in M.I.2a files.
AKB

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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1 Encl
Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
2657-110-182

February 29,
1924.

No.- 2140.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Electoral Frauds. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 7 - 1924

M.I. JA. K.B. 3/10

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of February 22, 1924, entitled "The Central Electoral Board is at the service of the Reelectionists."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/10/24 Copy # 2 + encl. retained in M.I.2 files

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

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2 Encl

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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2641-Q-183

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

February 29,
1924.

No.- 2141

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Monument to be erected by the Cuban Government in memory of the "MAINE". (3890)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 7- 1924

1. There is forwarded herewith translation of Presidential Decree No. 238 of February 21,1924, wherein the President of Cuba orders the immediate erection of a monument in Havana to the memory of the U.S. cruiser "MAINE".

2. I also send copy of THE EVENING NEWS of February 15, 1924, containing a description of the ceremonies held in Havana this year upon the twenty-sixth anniversary of the destruction of the MAINE, and showing a cut of the proposed new monument, but it has since been decided that the two guns shall stand out in relief instead of lying full upon the base as shown.

attached to copy #2

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/10/24. Copy # 2 retained in M.I.D.a files
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3-1 Encl

TRANSLATION.

2657-Q-183

THE "MAINE" MONUMENT.

(Official Gazette of Feb.28)

Decree No. 238

Whereas: By Presidential Decree No. 1170 of December 6, 1913, a Commission was appointed to take charge of the erection of a temporary monument dedicated to the relics of the cruiser "MAINE" of the United States Navy;

Whereas: By another Presidential Decree No. 1374, of October 6, 1915, an international competition was ordered for proposals for a monument to the memory of the MAINE, to be held under certain conditions; and by another Decree, No. 74, of January 26, 1916, the above mentioned Commission was given necessary powers to carry out this work.

WHereas: Upon the holding of the above Competition, the Commission awarded the prize to Sr. Felix Cabarrocas, to whom was committed the construction of the monument,- which has not yet been carried out, although Congress was petitioned by Messages of 1918 and 1920, to make the necessary appropriation.

Whereas: The Department of Public Works began the said work in 1918, placing a base on the Avenida del Mayor General Antonio Maceo (Malecón) near the Santa Clara Battery, and when in 1922 the National Executive endeavored to contract the construction of the monument, and Sr. Cabarrocas was summoned to deliver the plans of his Project, the latter secured from the President acknowledgment of his right to execute the work for the price proposed.

Whereas: In article VII of the Law of October 9, 1922, the sum of $6,000,000. was set aside for public works considered necessary or convenient, it is desired to apply a portion of this for a monument to the memory of the "MAINE", and the sum of $116,000. has been fixed to cover all, expenses pertaining to same.

At the instance of the Secretary of Public Works, and using the powers in me vested by the Constitution and the Laws,

I RESOLVE:

That contract be entered into with Engineer Sr. Felix Cabarrocas for the immediate construction, on the Avenida del Mayor General Antonio Mzceo (Malecón) near the Santa Clara Battery, of the monument consecrated to the memory of the cruiser MAINE of the United States Navy, according to the project submitted by Sr. Cabarrocas, selected by the Commission appointed by the Presidential Decrees mentioned, with modifications agreed upon later, and for the sum of $116,000.

Presidential Palace, Havana, Cuba, February 21, 1924.

ALFREDO ZAYAS,

President.

Aurelio Sandoval,

Secretary of Public Works.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 657-Q-183
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SEP 22
WAR DEPARTMENT

September 12, 1924

No. 2406

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Maine Monument

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 20 1924

M. I. 1A. K. B 9/23

1. I am enclosing herewith a clipping from the HAVANA POST of September 10 on the subject of the Maine monument showing the present status of this project.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/23/24. Copy retained in M.I.2a - 3890 - with enclosure.
CHS

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-G-18
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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

September 16, 1924.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 23 1924

No. 2409

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Maine Monument.

M.I. IA.E.B 9/24

1. In connection with clipping from the HAVANA POST of September 10 forwarded with my despatch No. 2406 of September 12, I am enclosing herewith another clipping from the HAVANA POST of September 15 showing the present status of the Maine Memorial Monument.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/24/24.
Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a (3890)
AKS

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE.
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-G-183

March 12, 1925.

No. 2569

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M. I. I.A. E.D. 3/21

Subject: Dedication of the Maine Monument.

(3890)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., MAR 20 1925

1. I am enclosing herewith copies of speeches delivered by President Zayas, the Spanish Minister to Cuba, and General Pershing at the dedication of the Maine monument in Havana on March 8, 1925.

2. These versions have been authenticated by the three speakers named above.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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From EL MUNDO, March 9, 1925.

Text of address of President Zayas at dedication of the Maine Monument.

2657-S-/83

Your Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, illustrious General Pershing, Illustrious Admiral Dayton and distinguished associates, Your Excellency the Spanish Minister, authorities and officials, representatives of the armed forces of the United States and of the Republic of Cuba, Cuban people here congregated:

We are present at this moment at the solemn act which shall be eternally memorable, of the inauguration of the monument which the Republic of Cuba, in behalf of its people, dedicates to the victims of the battleship Maine of the American Navy, victims, I repeat, of a fortuitous accident which occurred in the waters of our port.

Here it arises facing the liquid and undulating plains of the sea, of the same sea which on a not far distant date shrouded them in a final tomb, within its immense sepulchre; here it arises high and lofty as the eternal memory dedicated by the people of Cuba to the victims of the Maine.

I have had the satisfaction, the deep satisfaction, during the term of my administration, to which I was chosen by the undeserved favor of my people, to hold this inauguration, desired and awaited by the Cuban people for many years, during which inevitable circumstances prevented the realization of the plan; but I have a more profound satisfaction in seeing that this is not merely the tribute of homage of two nations toward those victims of the Maine, but that our noble mother country has very cordially joined this act in a brilliant attitude of political geniality.

There are, therefore, three nations which at this instant render tribute to the pious memory of the victims of that accident, and accident which so greatly influenced the political destinies of Cuba, that we have not been able to allow it to pass by without a solemn memorial built upon the territory of the republic, a memorial to that sad occurrence.

I am not going to repeat here, thus tiring your attention, the details of the explosion; I only desire to state to the Cuban people that they are bound out of gratitude which is the most solemn obligation of well born men to always maintain upright and shining with the radiancy of glory the monument which today is being inaugurated upon their territory, and to call their attention at the same time to the fact that if these two columns are proudly elevated into the air as if they were sustaining the celestial dome and challenging the tempests' ire, it is due to the solidity of their base and their pedestal, and if the people of Cuba desire to maintain upright the two columns of freedom and justice, they must have an unmovable base of virtue, of encouragement and of hope for their future.

General Pershing: upon returning to your country, bear a message of affection, of love and of admiration clothed under the mantle of an inexhaustible gratitude of the Cuban people toward the noble, just and generous people of the U. S.

And you, most worthy Minister of the Spanish nation, tell your illustrious Monarch and the noble people of the Spanish peninsula that we did not once struggle out of hate or vengeance which have no place in our hearts, but we struggled for a desire of personality and freedom, desires which we inherited from our ancestors, and that we desire to always see floating on high our flag and yours in a most cordial embrace.

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

(TRANSLATION) 3-1

1925 MAR 21

Remarks of Minister of Spain to Cuba at the dedication of the Monument to the MAINE, March 8, 1925.

Honorable Mr. President:

Mr. Ambassador:

In years past, on observing in the Harbor of Habana a ceremony analogous to that for which we gather here today, you, Mr. President, loyally expressed your opinion that the explosion which buried the battleship MAINE in the depths of these waters was due exclusively to fortuitous causes.

The same voice, ever eloquent but weightier for the supreme authority you exercise by the will of your free people in a Nation sovereign and independent, repeated not long hence, when inaugurating the works of this Monument, these sincere phrases in exculpation of Spain from direct responsibility (causa determinante) for the very sad occurrence that carried mourning to the North American Republic, depriving the State of one of its most valued naval units and hundreds of homes of the lives of those who, serving their country, met an honorable death aboard that war vessel.

These words of yours which all Spain has received with most profound gratefulness, of which my August Sovereign has been the interpreter conveying it to you in an autograph letter, permit me to come today, highly honored by such mission, to place, in the name of my King and of his Government, a wreath of flowers at the foot of this very beautiful Monument, as a token of the sympathy of Spain for those who succumbed in the performance of their duty and of deep affection and sincere friendship toward the great North American Republic.

And so, the dark clouds of an unjust and false tale now being once and forever dispelled, we can, in the clear southern sunlight, under the pure sky and standing on the soil of hospitable Cuba, behold in the colors of the two flags intertwined in this floral offering the symbol of a heartfelt hand-clasp across the Atlantic between the peoples of Spain and of North America.

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

3-1
1925
WAR DEPARTMENT
MAR 21

Remarks of General Pershing
at dedication of the Maine Memorial,
Havana, March 8, 1925.

Mr. President, Members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors and Ministers;
Comrades of the War of Cuban Independence and of the World War;
Ladies and Gentlemen:

The kindly sentiments of gratitude shown by the people of Cuba in erecting this exceptionally beautiful monument in the city of Havana to the memory of the American sailors who lost their lives in the disaster that befell the "Maine" twenty-seven years ago, will be warmly appreciated by the American people as a new evidence of friendship and good will, and by the relatives and friends of those unfortunate officers and men as a noble tribute to their devotion to duty.

It is a privilege to be present on this occasion and, as a modest participant in the War of '98, to extend my heartiest thanks to his excellency the President of Cuba for his very commendatory remarks regarding the services of Americans in the cause of Cuban liberty. It is a pleasure also to reciprocate the cordial expressions of the distinguished Spanish Minister who has so graciously symbolized his magnificent floral offering as a sincere handclasp of friendship between the people of his country and the people of my own.

It is necessary to visit this remarkable Island Republic to appreciate fully the wonderful attractiveness of its landscape, its salubrious climate, its beautiful capital city, to say nothing of its reserve of undeveloped wealth. The marked changes that have taken place in the prosperity and well-being of the fortunate citizens of this republic since its colonial days are without a parallel. And let it be said that no people could take greater satisfaction in Cuban progress in every sphere of endeavor than her neighbor across the Gulf Stream. In our hearts there is none of envy, and we covet nothing. We are only glad.

It seems fitting that there should exist a very intimate relationship between the oldest republic on this continent and the youngest. We have watched our small sister's wonderful growth with a very keen and sincere solicitude. With a knowledge of her aspirations and of the unequal but persistent struggle for freedom that she carried on year after year, her heroism moved us to admiration and her sufferings excited our deepest sympathy. By our association with her on the battlefield we helped secure the independence she now enjoys. Later on her eager desire to enter the World War and march with us against our common enemy gave us new cause for pride. Such things naturally form the basis of a mutual confidence and friendship that will grow stronger with the passage of years.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

But in a larger sense, we belong to the great brotherhood of American republics, and in that important status all of us have a destiny to fulfill. Our several republics are founded on the theory of government by the people, and none of us can ever reach full fruition without a continuous struggle against the ignorance of our own people, and toward the ideal of universal education and training of our citizens for the exercise of their duties.

The task that presents itself to every American republic is not only to develop the untold resources of the new continent, but at the same time to prepare each and every individual for a wise participation in the government of which he is a part. That nation will make the most rapid progress toward the ideals of democracy which gives the greatest encouragement to the intellectual as well as material improvement of its citizenship.

Nor is this all. We should be false to our trust if we as nations should forget the idealism of those great leaders of both North and South America who conceived the idea of an association of American republics for mutual helpfulness and cooperation to the end that free governments should dwell together in harmony. A glance at the frightful failure of old world systems in this regard should convince the most incredulous of American peoples that the consideration of relationships among ourselves is most essential. The frank and friendly determination of new world rules and regulations for the preservation of peace and the settlement of differences is clearly indicated. In my opinion, the establishment of complete pan-American cooperation and understanding would be the most important step that could be taken toward the peace of the world.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV
WAR DEPARTMENT

Route also to Mr Lect

6-1 #2657-G-183 5 7

G-2 Report

3850

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Relations.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 19 1935

Ceremony at Maine Monument.

1. On February 15, 1934 at 8:30 A.M. the usual American ceremony was held at the Maine Monument on the Malecon, in commemoration of the day the U.S.S. Battleship "MAINE" was sunk in Havana Harbor 37 years ago. The American Ambassador and I participated in the short, simple ceremonies held by Spanish-American Veterans, the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

2. At 10 A.M. the Cuban ceremony was held at the same place. Grouped along the base of the Monument were the President of Cuba, the Cabinet and other prominent Cuban officials, the American Ambassador and his staff.

3. The Cuban Government, at my request, had sent a special invitation to Colonel W. W. Torr, British Military Attache to the United States, Cuba and Mexico, who arrived here several days ago for a short visit. Colonel Torr joined the staff of the American Ambassador for the ceremony.

4. A battalion of Cuban sailors, a battalion each of Infantry and Artillery, with police and fire departments and the Veterans, passed in review for the President. Although much remains to be accomplished in improvement of step, lines and marching on the part of the troops, nevertheless, this formation was a vast improvement over the similar one a year ago today. The improvement of the troops in appearance, bearing and marching ability is very apparent.

5. Following the playing of the Cuban and American National Anthems and the hymn "Nearer My God To Thee", President Mendieta made a speech of gratitude to the United States for our efforts in Cuba's behalf during and since her War of Independence, and the Ambassador made a splendid speech of thanks and appreciation, and commented on the increasingly good relations between our two countries.

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

Source: Personal Observation

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4884 February 15, 1935.

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

4/

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

Capt. Col. G.R. Harvey, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

March 4,
1924.

2657-95-184

No.- 2145

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Statements of President Zayas concerning the coming elections. (3610)

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in LA NOCHE of February 29, 1924, covering an interview between Dr. José Hernandez Guzman and President Zayas, concerning the coming elections to be held November 1, 1924, and the present line-up of the political parties.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/14/24
Copy + encl. retained in M.I. 2a files.
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RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 11 1924

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

March 4, 1924.

No.- 2146.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Irregularities in the Judiciary. (3300)

1. There is enclosed, translation of an article appearing in EL MUNDO of March 2, 1924, regarding a circular letter issued by the Cuban Bar Association to its Members, asking their coöperation in investigating and punishing those guilty of continual charges of immorality in the Judiciary.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Maj. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 11 1924

3/14/24
Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2 a files.
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection

2657-G-186

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

March 4,
1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2148.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Military Supervisors. (3610)

1. There is enclosed a transiation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of February 28, 1924, entitled "The Supervisors".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 11 1924

3/14/24.
Copy retained in M.I.2a files

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

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Anx 1

2657-8-186

From EL HERALDO DE CUBA - February 28, 1924.

Re: Editorial entitled "THE SUPERVISORS".

Reviving a plan, plotting against the liberty of the citizen and destroying municipal autonomy-- a plan put in practice by the Menocalistic Government-- the Government of today has begun to appoint, with the most false pretexts, supervisors for towns in the Interior. One of the supporters of the usurpation of Menocal, and of the imposition of the candidacy of Zayas, in 1916 and in 1920, respectively, were these soldiers, which they contrived to hide among their followers, ready to obey blindly the orders of their superiors, who carried on a wide and wicked program of propaganda, more of deeds than of words, in favor of the platforms of the governing party. In every municipal district, where the liberals had a strong quota of adherents, a Supervisor was chosen, with secret instructions, all of them designed to reduce the power of liberalism, by means of intimidation and of threat. The entire Island was dotted with Supervisors and all parts of the Republic lived under a purely military regime, which destroyed the normal life of the citizen, and which caused the withdrawal of those men who were not, as the Audiencia of Santa Clara, in a famous decision, curiously phrased it, "strong men". Under cover of this state of things, the will of the nation was confused, shamefully thwarted, upon two consecutive occasions. Now, together with amnesties, the ~~xxxpixx~~ spurious arms of reëlectionism again they resort to Supervisors, with the same purpose of facilitating the development of the continuistic campaign, before producing a state of inquietude and of uneasiness in the country.

Since we strive for the purification of the vote, and for the inalienable right of the people to obtain the rulers they want, we cannot forbear to lift our protest against such expedients, which corrupt the discipline and the morale of the Army and sow the seeds of distrust and anguish throughout the nation.

The government must learn that it is now impossible to win elections in Cuba otherwise than through the free vote of its citizens. Happily the cycle of usurpations has passed. Only the honest and normal exercise of the vote can insure an electoral triumph, for only thus will it be so recognized by the State, and receive its support and applause.

KJ

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

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Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

No.- 2155

March 11, 1924.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Situation (3090)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 17 1924

M.I. (A.E.D. 3/19

1. There is forwarded herewith translation of a speech made by Dr. Fernando Ortiz before the "Economic Society of Friends of the Country", as appearing in EL HERALDO of February 27th, being a general criticism of the present Administration and a warning against a continuation of corrupt methods, etc.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/20/24
Copy #2 retained in M.I. 2a (3090-general)
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3-1 Encl

2657-Q-187

From EL HERALDO - February 27, 1924.

Re: Speech of Dr. Fernando Ortiz before the "Economic Society of Friends of the Country (Sociedad Economica de los Amigos del Pais)."

SUMMARY.

The "Society of Friends of the Country" cannot remain silent before the grave situation which confronts our country, without doing grave injustice to the memory of its founders, who, when it was a mere colony, kindled the flame of patriotism and national pride, and sustained it against the onslaughts of tyranny. In March, 1923 was published an "Appeal to Cubans", which, in substance reads as follows:

"Our country is passing through a grave crisis- a crisis not of a government, not of a party, not of a class, but the crisis of a whole nation. Illiteracy is increasing at an alarming rate. The University is in the throes of mental illness. The other centres of learning do not correspond to the needs of present-day civilization. The future of Cuba is therefore undermined from its foundations; the mere structure of its social customs would be sufficient to enable one to predict with lamentable certitude the melancholy fall of the liberties of Cuba, if the action of foreign elements whose impulses are constantly clashing in our seas, did not render even more perilous a national lack of defense, due to lack of learning. In Cuba, even more than in another country, to preserve culture is to preserve liberty. Fortunately the desire for enlightenment is not yet killed in our nation. To revive it, the enlightened classes must awake to a realization of their duty to the nation, and begin a campaign for the education of the masses, fighting for the attainment of the thousands of schools needed for the education of Cuba's children, and making foreign nations realize that Cuba has the force to look out for her own future. Cuba must rely on her own resources for her salvation, as must every other nation. If the Cubans meditate on the sad future that must await us, without immediate action for the regeneration of the nation, they must feel impelled to strive for the renewal of the national energies."

This appeal resounded throughout the Republic, and received replies and applause from the most intellectual of the nation. The phrases referring to our intellectual retrogression were actually applicable at that time. Serious studies of a technical nature showed the shameful deterioration of instruction in Cuba. The Cuban spirit shuddered with indignation when at the formation of a new law, creating a new combination against the economic liberties of Cuba, the garments that hid our sores were torn off, and we could hear the voice of the former statesman, Mr. Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War of the United States, and the true author of the Platt Amendment, asking his Government to intervene in Cuba, and to suspend self-government in Cuba, because our nation was incapable of respecting those civic rights which form part of the rights of humanity, whether internal or international. This event led to the immediate formation of a civic organization, which all believed to be revolutionary, and the other organizations for civic reorganization, naturally, were held in suspense. But nothing came of it. There is an ominous calm in the air. Does that mean that our difficulties are at an end, or is it the calm before the storm? Or are we resigned to fate, and have we grown torpid and neglectful of our problems as a nation?

CUBA IS RAPIDLY GOING TOWARDS BARBARISM. Those words should be repeated throughout the country, so that every Cuban may realize what is the shameful condition of national affairs. It is not unpatriotic to acknowledge the truth. It is more unpatriotic to be of those who in timid silence watch the ruin of the country, or worse still,

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to be of those who triumph by her loss. We must face the facts squarely.

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In Cuba 53% of the inhabitants can neither read nor write. In this respect, in the scale of learning, we are below the standard of all the English Antilles, inhabited almost entirely by negroes! And we are not merely at a standstill; we are deteriorating. 68% of the Cuban children do not enter schools. As stated by the eminent instructor Dr. Ramiro Guefra, "from 1907 to the present date, the increase of illiteracy among adolescent whites has been that of 15% to 22%."

Agree with Cuban Census 1919, pp369, 368,

2520

Sr. Carlos M. Trelles states that in 1900, 16% of the population of Cuba had matriculated in the schools-- a proportion superior to that of Norway, France, ~~Xxxx~~ Japan, Australia; today only 9% matriculate,- about one-half of the former proportion. In 1900, out of every 1,000 inhabitants, 75 were in school; in 1902, 72; in 1907, 7 63; in 1920, only 50;- one-third less! In 1900, 7.5% attended school, and today only 5%.

But this is not the worst. According to Dr. Aguayo, 95% of our children leave school in such a state of ignorance that perhaps complete ignorance would be better! Out of every 100, only 1 reaches the fifth grade. Out of the eight school grades, 75% of the students work in the first two grades, and only 25% in the six upper grades! In 1919, out of a total of 234,000 pupils, only 71 finished their studies, or .30%. That means that for every hundred children, not one completes his studies, but only one out of every 315!

This means that our unfortunate little Cubans leave school at the age of 13 or 14 years, with an amount of learning suitable for children of eight or nine years, and receive no instruction after that; indicating that the state of national culture of the Republic in the twe_ntieth century, is that of the mentality and habits of the middle of the 19th.

Since the founding of the Republic, not one signle schoolhouse has been built in the towns, and only about eighty in rural districts. The Schoolhouse in Cuba lacks teachers and sanitary conditions, and costs $750,000. per year in rent.

There is not one rural school in all Cuba, a farming nation, which merits that name, nor is there one primary school of superior rank for adolescents, and we have only one School of Arts and Crafts, in the capital, and that is of insufficient endowment.

The negro and Indian children of the United States have more instruction than the poor son of "Liborio". Think what this means. We are not only robbing "Liborito" of his money and his land, but also of his future!

We already summed up the situation, a year ago:

> "If we continue in this state of decadence, unprepared as we are at present, our liberties will lose their point of greatest strength - that of civilization - and Cuba will be like the great plantation of a foreign company, and the Cubans will be simply humble office-holders, or the cutters of foreign-owned cane.
>
> "If primary instruction is deficient, secondary and higher instruction are in a state of ruin, and the complementary organizations either do not exist or lack the educative importance which Cuba requires. The "Institutes"(high schools) with inadequate plants and equipment, without supplies or desks, without sufficient teachers, and with excessive contact with private schools, are accused by public opinion of granting inexcusable favors; and they do not meet the needs of a young Republic, which needs to breathe deeply of contemporary civilization.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"The University indicated not long since how great are its ills - how great is the ~~lack~~ lack of discipline who either cannot or do not wish to fulfil their high duties, and what is the actual impotence of the University authorities, who cannot make them do as they wish. This situation is aggravated by the perpetuation of some plans of teaching, twisted to serve the interests of certain persons. Without supplies or laboratories; without appropriate quarters and with a regime of admission of students on certificate, distribution of courses, and leniency of examinations, which tends to further the excessive professionalism, one of our most serious ills."

This sterile organization, instead of preparing the nation for life, sends it out unfitted for the struggles of economic existence, and instead of preparing a necessary group of real intellectuals, to direct society in its various aspects, only produces an excessive number of ~~intellectuals~~ professionals, which produces nothing, living a burocratic life, or what is worse, entering into the predatory activities of the parasitic political life of today.

But let us see what we can learn from other figures, which can be taken as measures of our state of morality and justice.

The Republic, during the first twenty years of its existence, granted sixteen amnesty laws, which, leaving out of account the few justifiable cases, have benefitted criminals of all classes, often placing them in public office, and some receiving individual favors. 2700 also 2110 policy

President Estrada Palma granted an average of six pardons per month; Magoon, forty-six; Gomez, twenty-nine; Menocal, ~~one hundred and~~ thirty-~~three~~ and Zayas, thirty-three . The worst feature of this increase is that there seems to be a gradual increase of pardons in the cases of ASSASSINS. Estrada Palma, in 54 months of Government, granted pardons to 6 assassins; Gomez, in 52 months, a little over twice that number, or 15; Menocal, in 96 months of Presidency, pardoned approximately twice as many as Gomez, or 50. Zayas, in his first 25 months of power, pardoned 55 assassins,- more than Menocal did in 8 years.

And these figures may even be raised more. If we reckon that in these years, as in most fiscal years, only 26% of those accused of assassination have been indicted, the number of Presidential pardons is one-third greater than the number of indictments. But the worst features of these ammesties is that they are used chiefly for political ends. Menocal, before the elections, conceded 231 pardons, and four years later, 75, of which 19 were in favor of assassins.

With these figures it is not surprising to learn that 20% of the candidates at the last elections had penal antecedents, nor that the House and the Senate have used their immunity to the full, the House having only granted three sentences against Members during the whole time of its existence, and has denied 700 judicial prosecutions of members.

Among the police forces there are so many delinquents that the Government recently decreed that none of them should bear arms - thus rendering the police force helpless in emergencies, to defend the public peace. 2710

The prisons are a relic of the Middle Ages, doing nothing for the correction or betterment of their inmates; the Judges and Magistrates are mostly chosen for political reasons, and the Courts, instead of being places of debate of judicial judgments, are dark hiding-places of plotters. The offices of the District Attorneys are absolutely inefficient, and ruled by the forces in power. According to the few statistics which we have been able to gather, out of 100 cases for assassination, homicide, or ~~shots~~ shooting of firearms upon certain persons, less than 27 sentences are obtained; and for the total of crimes of various classes, out of 100, only 14 are condemned; while in normal countries, at least 50 out of every 100 are condemned. 2730

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The increase of crime and delinquency of all sorts is enormous: Murder and homicide, discharge of firearms, robbery, gambling of all sorts (Cuba is now known as the 'Monte Carlo' of America), immorality and prostitution(not legalized), rape and violation, suicide; all have enormously increased during the last few years. Dr. Ortiz states,however, that the percentage of foreign residents greatly adds to the amount of delinquency; "THE CUBAN IS NOT THE WORST ELEMENT OF CUBA", he declares.

Many are optimistic, because of the present"prosperity" of the country. It is true that the profit of the tobacco and sugar crops this year is very large. But if we take into account the fact that more than two-thirds of the sugar interests are owned by Americans, we realize that the profits do not mean so much to us. However, this means that out of the 107,924 square miles of the territory of Cuba, American interests own or control 18,045, or 16.72% of the total mileage. Out of this about 8916 square miles are planted in cane. The mines are in control of foreigners. The railroads are under foreign control; and the telephones; and the wharves; and above all, the banks, for very few of the Cuban-Spanish ones were able to resist the shock of 1920. All of this means that the capitalistic interests of Cuba cannot feel that thrill of patriotism which impels them to act for the good of the country, and even to sacrifice themselves for it.

The state of the public Treasury is one of a house built on sand. The Budget in the past twenty years has increased five-fold, without any corresponding increase in the efficiency of management of the public works. The national debt has leapt to gigantic proportions to cover the deficiencies of persons of smiling audacity. And where are the projects for which these debts were contracted? Where are the acqueducts and roads to be built with the vast sums voted for the purpose?

But as if this were not sufficiently ominous, the State instead of introducing into the veins of the nation the blood of the most cultured and energetic peoples, to give new life to our sluggish society, permits the public and clandestine immigration of the worst and most uncivilized factors of population, whose entrance has for almost a century been combatted by the Society of Friends of the Country. We never dreamed that the times of Tacón, Ezpeleta, Roncali, Concha, and others who introduced negroes and Asiatics who could not be absorbed, with their small-pox, their malaria, fetiches, opium and wretchedness,- could be reproduced.

Think, therefore, Cubans, what is the state of decadence, intellectual, moral and economic, of Cuban society,- a decadence which is being recognized as such in other countries. If this situation continues, and we submit to conditions so shameful, we will lose our good name with other countries, and it will redound to our utter ruin.

But let us not lose faith in the future of our country. We still have some mental reserves, and soldiers crowned with laurels, who may serve as a nucleus to reconstruct the old days of Cuba. We still have hosts of enthusiastic Cuban youth springing up among the dead trees of the University. We can count on the virtue, intelligence and character of the women of Cuba. With these aids we may regenerate the country, and fortify it with all the arms of culture, using the only methods capable of renewing Cuba and giving it new virility: TO OPEN NEW PRISONS FOR THE PAST, ROADS FOR THE PRESENT, AND SCHOOLS FOR THE FUTURE.

February 23, 1924.

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

W/ 3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection

1924 2657 / 2-W/188

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

March 14,
1924. WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2157

M.I.D.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2. 2657-A

Subject: Government Frauds and Irregularities. (3190)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 19 1924

M.I. M.I.D. 3/20

1. There are enclosed translations of two recent articles appearing respectively in EL HERALDO of March 7 and March 6, entitled as follows:

"The Scandalous irregularities discovered in the Bureau of Communications" etc; and

"Deal between Portela and 'Potico' to monopolize the contracts for printing stamps".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/20/24

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

1924 2657-2

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

MAR 19 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2158

March 14,
1924.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Re-Election in Cuba. (3610)

3/20

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 19 1924

2657-2

1. There is enclosed, translation of an article appearing in the HERALDO DE CUBA of March 5,1924, entitled

"The party of Zayas lives in a real Nirvana of Re-election."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/20/24
Copy #2 & encl. retained in M.I.a
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

Lieut. Col. E. S. Greenwell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Section
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2159

March 14, 1924.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Elections in Cuba. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 19 1924

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in EL TRIUNFO of March 12, 1924, entitled:

"It is impossible to lead the Conservatives to the land of the Presidential Reelection of Zayas."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/20/24.
Copy #2 & encl. retained in M.I.2a

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Morvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

3-1

April 25,
1924.

2657-52-1
MAY 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT 3617

No.- 2228.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: President Zayas, and Reëlection. (3610)

M.I.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., MAY 1-1924 M.I. A.K.B. 5/3

1. I enclose translation of an article which appeared in the HERALDO DE CUBA of April 19, 1924, being an editorial entitled "To Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso", as a final appeal against his reëlection campaign.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

5/3/24.

Copy # 2 + encl. retained in M.I.2a.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
3657-Q-191
MAR 19

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

No.- 2162

March 14, 1924.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

To: The A. C. of S., G-2 .

Subject: Foreign Penetration. (4850)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 19 1924

2657-Q

1. There is enclosed, translation of an article appearing in EL TRIUNFO of March 12, 1924, entitled:

"Alarming declarations of Col. Hevia. Will no Legislator take them up and make from them a foreseeing and patriotic Law?"

This discusses foreign penetration and ownership.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

Encl 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q MAR 19 191
WAR DEPARTMENT

From "EL TRIUNFO"--March 12, 1924.

Re: Section entitled "PINCELADAS."

Alarming declarations of Colonel Nevia. Will no Legislator take them up and make from them a foreseeing and patriotic Law?

Colonel Aurelio Nevia, in his speech pronounced ~~xxxxx~~ last Sunday in the building occupied by the Cuban Lawn Tennis, Prado and San José, referred to the fact that the soil of Cuba is passing gradually from Cuban hands to the hands of foreigners.

It is really alarming, the number of Caballerias of land in the possession of ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ foreign individuals or companies, some of whom, to exempt themselves from the payment of taxes belonging to the Republic, plant their subsidiary companies outside of the country, and even go so far as to put their building contracts in the hands of foreign firms, with the same end in view.

The lamentable thing about this matter which preoccupies the learned Colonel Nevia, inspiring him with well-founded and patriotic ~~xxxxxxxx~~ misgivings about the future of Cuba, is the fact ~~xxx~~ that Congress has so far paid no attention to it, when, according to our judgment, it is supposed to watch and see that the land does not slip out of our hands.

This matter of which we speak constitutes a disruption as censurable, or more so, if possible, than ~~xxxx~~ that attempted by the grapefruit-raisers of the Isle of Pines.

This is a disruption slowly but constantly realized by Cuban landowners who decide to get rid of their lands, of their rural properties, with the incentive presented by the possibilities of a sale at a sum double or triple that paid for the land.

If the evil is not remedied, what role will the Cubans play within twenty or thirty years?

With foreigners in possession of the land, our institutions would be in a foreign home, our flag would float over the lands of the stranger.

It has been said by some that it is lawful, that it is perfectly legal, for a landowner to sell his heritage to the highest bidder, and that to attempt to oppose it would be an attempt against the right of free contract.

This is said, this is alleged only by those who superficially analyze the matter, stressing the principle of the absolute right of the owner where ~~xxxxxxxx~~ possessions signify no ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ chattels or real estate.

But we think that when a privilege ~~xxxxxx~~ does harm, when it tends to place the lands of the nation in foreign hands, when, finally, it is a privilege which strikes against ~~xxxxxxxxx~~, the nation, it would be suicide not to pass a law perhaps calculated to limit the right of owners of rural property, but aimed precisely to prevent the greatest encroachment of all--the encroachment on the country.

For it would be ridiculous to talk of nationality, of sovereignty, and even of history of a country whose institutions were not rooted in the soil, and which were hence, only representative of an insolvent tenancy of land.

With business, industries and land in the power of foreigners, what would be left for the Cuban in his country?

Public offices, the exercise of professions and manual labors depend in a certain degree on those who possess the riches of a country.

The classes who discharge those duties and fulfill those needs are subordinated to the so-called live forces who regulate the ~~xxxxx~~ controlling systems.

They possess an element that is all-powerful: money: the money which facilitates bribery and corruption even in countries that are well-organized and trained.

There has been evidence of this recently in the United States. The influence, the power, of trusts, of the magnates in steel, in coal, or in oil, is incontrovertible. They are the real rulers in that country.

They are the ones who have made of that republic a plutocracy.

But the capital of the United States, native or foreign in origin, is nationalized. The owner of an industry, the holders of a company of any character whatsoever, are by obligation, citizens of the nation.

They have taken care there that the laws should tend to fortify the nation.

There exists a privileged class, which rules and dominates the other classes; but both are ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Americans.

Why do not we, the unconscious copyists of many of their practices, adopt, adapting them, some laws to protect our economic personality, basis of political [illegible]lity?

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

WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
Gen. Staff, U.S. Army
Military Intelligence Division
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2657-Q-192
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2
Dist. Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

No.- 2167

March 18, 1924.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Situation. (3090)

3/25

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 25 1924

1. I am enclosing herewith, in pamphlet form, a speech delivered by Dr. Fernando Ortiz before the "Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais" on January 23, 1924, upon the subject "Cuban Decadence",- together with a translation of the salient points as contained in the last three pages of the pamphlet.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

3/25/24
Copy #2 & translation retained in Mil. Int.

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

Encl
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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1924 2657-Q-19 91
WAR DEPARTMENT

THE CUBAN DECADENCE

Conference

by

DR. FERNANDO ORTIZ.

In order that the Cuban people may appreciate the pernicious work of its bad governments, and that it may acquire the realization of its evils and the disposition to correct them, these facts have been compiled and are published by the

JUNTA CUBANA DE RENOVACION NACIONAL.

HAVANA

1924.

FACTS TO GAUGE THE RETROCESSION OF CUBA

Used in the conference of patriotic renovation "The Cuban Decadence", given at the Spciedad Economica de Amigos del País, at Havana, on February 23, 1924, by

Dr. Fernando Ortiz,

President of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais.

EDUCATION.

Of the population of Cuba, 53 per cent is illiterate.

More than 50 per cent of the children of school age do not attend school.

68 per cent of the Cuban children do not enter school.

In the last 15 years illiteracy has increased 15 per cent among the white adolescents, and 22 per cent among the negro.

Public education, therefore, instead of going forward, goes backward.

In 1900, 16 per cent of the population of Cuba was going to school; today only 9 per cent is enrolled.

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

EDUCATION, Continued.

In 1900, 75 children for each 1,000 people attended school; in 1920, only 50. In 1900 the percentage was 7-1/2; now, 5.

Of each 100 children, only 1 reaches the fifth grade.

75 per cent of the children attend the first two grades of the eight grades of study; only 25 per cent attend the other six grades.

In 1919, out of 234,000 children who attended school, only 71 finished their studies; less than 1/3 of one per cent.

Only one child out of each 215 finishes its primary education.

Since Cuba's independence, not one school house has been constructed in the cities, and only 80 in the country.

The school buildings, rented at a cost of $750,000. yearly, lack sanitary and pedagogic conditions.

There is not a single agricultural school in Cuba, an agricultural country.

There is not in Cuba a single superior school of primary education.

There is only one Manual Training School, at Havana.

JUSTICE.

The Republic has passed 16 amnesty laws, including in them all kinds of criminals.

President Estrada Palma pardoned 6 persons each month of his term; Governor Magoon, 46; President Gomez, 29; President Menocal, 30; President Zayas, 33.

President Estrada Palma in 54 months pardoned 6 murderers; President Gomez in 52 months, 15; President Menocal in 96 months, 50; and President Zayas, in his first 25 months, 55; more than Menocal in 8 years!

During the first years of President Zayas' term, more murderers have been pardoned than convicted. In the race between murderers to kill and the Executive to show them clemency, the latter is winning out.

Menocal in October 1916, the month before his reëlection, pardoned 231 persons. In September 1920, close to election day, pardoned 75, of which 19 were murderers. Zayas in October, 1922, just before elections, pardoned 63.

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JUSTICE. Continued.

30 per cent of the total candidates nominated by all the parties for the 1922 election had penal records.

The House of Representatives has acceded to only three of the requests of the Department of Justice for permission to prosecute its members, having denied the request in about 700 cases. During Estrada Palma's administration it denied 42 requisitions; 32 during Gomez'; 279 during Menocal's, and 356 during the first years of Zayas'.

In the opinion of several judges of the Supreme Court, the jails are "seminaries of crime" and "causes of delinquency".

Out of each 100 criminal proceedings for murder, homicide or shooting, less than 27 convictions have resulted. Out of each 100 cases of all kinds there are convictions in only 14 cases.

The population of Cuba grows at the rate of 3.3 per cent per year, but manslaughter has increased since 1914 to 1923 at the rate of 20 per cent per year, and killings of all kinds at the rate of 15 per cent.

We have 269 cases of criminal killings for each million of population, while in the United States, a country known for its many homicides, the percentage is only 85, to the million.

The number of cases of shooting has doubled in five years.

Every day of the year 4 persons are victims of a criminal act such as parricide, murder, manslaughter or shooting.

Homicides and shooting increase six times more rapidly than the population. Cases of criminal injuries increase at the rate of four times the population.

Bloody delinquency or against persons, taken as a whole, increases at the rate of three times the population.

Every year, out of each 1,000 persons, more than 1 is killed or suffers risk of death on account of some criminal.

Robbery increases at the rate of 10 per cent.

Swindling grows twice as fast as the population.

Criminality grows at a frightful pace in Cuba, and the wortst type crows faster.

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M O R A L I T Y

Gambling is public, by the consent and participation of the authorities.

Cuba is advertised in foreign countries as the Montecarlo of America, referring to the freedom to gamble.

Prostitution is on the increase.

The cases of corruption of minors have increased four fold in ten years.

Cases of abduction have doubled in a decade.

Suicide has increased seven fold in 22 years.

In 1899, 133 persons committed suicide; in 1922-23, 985.

We have 328 suicides per million of population. In New York they only reach 133. In the United States the tendency is to decrease, while the people of Cuba have a violent desire to die, eight times greater than our neighbors of the North.

C O L L E C T I V E W E A L T H.

Not even one-third of the sugar industry is now con'r led by Cuban mills.

In 1919, 27.4 per cent of the sugar crop was made by Cuban mills; 13.9 per cent by Spanish; 56.1 per cent by other foreigners; and 2.6 per cent by Cuban-Americans.

In 1920, out of a crop of 25,903,665 bags of sugar of 325 pounds each, 18,115,132 bags were controlled by Americans; a percentage of 69.9 of the total.

95 per cent if the cane farms belong to Cubans. On the basis that half of the value of the crop goes to the cane grower and half to the sugar manufacturer, American capital owned 35 per cent of the total; Spaniards and Cubans, 63 per cent; but the control in the hands of Americans.

American capital owns or controls about 18,045 of the 107,924 square kilometers comprising the territory of the Island of Cuba, equal to 16.72 per cent, or an equivalent to the territory of Havana and Matanzas Provinces, including the Isle of Pines.

The mines, railroads, wharves, telephone companies, and almost all the banks belong to foreigners.

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PUBLIC FINANCES.

The budgets have been increased five fold, but not so the public services.

The National Debt has grown to reach nearly $140,000,000.

Cuba has spent more than $1,200,000,000. in twenty years, without any proportionate constructive inversions.

President Menocal in 8 years spent $600,000,000., more than all his predecessors, and left a debt of $70,000,000. unpaid, part of which was illegitimate.

Cuba has made eight loans to pay mostly for wasted expenditures; a total of $164,669,800.

At present the interest on the public debt is larger than at the time of Spain.

Estrada Palma built at the rate of 82 kilometers of roads during his administration; Governor Magoon at the rate of 303; President Gomez, 125; and ~~Machado~~ Menocal only 57 kilometers.

Menocal paid for roads a price seven times higher than Estrada Palma.

The so-called "Tarafa bill", as it was enacted in 1923, because of its character, contrary to economic freedom and because it confiscated American property, gave rise to a petition of American political intervention and the cessation of the present government of Cuba because of incapacity, made by the law firm of Mr. Elihu Root, author of the Platt Amendment, and ex-Secretary of State of the United States.

The chapter of the frauds and briberies which has scandalized the people of Cuba, would be interminable, and its consideration has been left out of the present analysis.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

LA DECADENCIA CUBANA

CONFERENCIA DE PROPAGANDA RENOVADORA PRONUNCIADA

EN LA

SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA DE AMIGOS DEL PAIS

LA NOCHE DEL 23 DE FEBRERO DE 1924

POR

FERNANDO ORTIZ

Presidente de la «Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País», Vicepresidente de la «Academia de la Historia de Cuba», Vicepresidente de la «Federación Nacional de Corporaciones Económicas de Cuba», Presidente de la «Sociedad del Folklore Cubano», Miembro de la «Sociedad Cubana de Historia Natural Felipe Poey», Ex-catedrático de Derecho Público en la Universidad de la Habana, Miembro del Congreso de la República de Cuba desde 1916, Director de la «Revista Bimestre Cubana», Socio Vitalicio de la «Societé des Americanistes», de París, Miembro de la «Academy of Political Science of New York», de «The American Politicial Science Ass.», de la «American Academy of Politicial and Social Science», del «American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology», de la «Hispanic Society of America», de la «American Antropological Ass.», de la «Academia Nacional de la Historia» de Venezuela, Socio honorario del Colegio de Abogados de Lima, etc.

HABANA

IMPRENTA Y PAPELERIA "LA UNIVERSAL"
PI Y MARGALL NUM. 84
1924

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HABANA

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LA DECADENCIA CUBANA

Conferencia de propaganda renovadora pronunciada en la "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País" la noche del 23 de Febrero de 1924.

POR

FERNANDO ORTIZ.

Señores:

Esta secular "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País" no puede permanecer callada e inactiva en este gravísimo período que atraviesa nuestra patria, sin renegar de su luminoso pasado y sin afrentar la memoria de sus fundadores, grandes gobernantes y patricios cubanos, que en las tinieblas de una colonia negrera y absolutista supieron encender la llama de la cultura nacional, y avivarla, y sostenerla cuando los embates de la tiranía y de la corrupción querían humillar y rendir la conciencia naciente de Cuba.

Así hubo de entenderlo esta corporación cuando hace próximamente un año acordó que se confiara a quien entonces era su entusiasta presidente, el Dr. Raimundo Cabrera, la iniciativa de una alocución a los compatriotas, que animara las energías latientes por la cultura y las vacilantes fuerzas de la fe cubana.

Obedeciendo a tal idea hubo de redactarse y ser dado a la publicidad en Marzo de 1923, un *llamamiento a los cubanos*, cuyos eran estos párrafos que vais a oir:

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"Nuestra patria está atravesando una pavorosa crisis. No es la crisis de un gobierno, no es la crisis de un partido, no es la crisis de una clase, es la crisis de todo un pueblo."

"Concausas muy complejas, que no importa analizar ahora, pero cuyas principales raíces son harto claras cuanto dolorosas, han ido socavando los cimientos de nuestras instituciones culturales, con grave e inminente riesgo para todas las de la República."

"El analfabetismo aumenta en proporción terrible. La Universidad se agita en convulsión de medular dolencia. Los demás centros de educación no responden a las exigencias de la civilización contemporánea. El porvenir de Cuba está, pues, minado por su base, y el mero dinamismo de las leyes sociales que rigen la vida de las naciones, bastaría para poder asegurar con doliente certeza el aciago derrumbe de las libertades cubanas, si la acción de los elementos extraños que entrechocan sus impulsos en nuestros mares, no hiciera aun más peligrosa una indefensión nacional debida a la incultura."

"La debilitación de nuestras energías para las ineludibles contiendas que impone la conquista del progreso, va trascendiendo a otros órganos vitales de la Nación; y si el abandono de la cultura nos llevaría fatalmente a la pérdida del futuro libre, no puede silenciarse que ya en el presente ha carcomido instituciones troncales y nos lleva desechos algunos girones de libertad. Civilización y libertad son ideas que se compenetran, y es inconsciencia creer que la libertad de un pueblo puede asegurarse sin el acrecentamiento de su cultura; como no es menos cierto que no se alcanza un alto nivel de civilización sin un heroico amor a la libertad."

"En Cuba, más que en otros pueblos, defender la cultura es salvar la libertad."

"La "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País", depositaria del culto a los grandes patricios que nos dieron civilización, cree que en Cuba aun alientan poderosas fuerzas vitales, bastantes para que los cubanos podamos demostrar nuestra enérgica resolución de vivir como nación, sabiendo, queriendo y pudiendo conquistar nuestro porvenir por nuestra sola voluntad."

"Sólo es preciso que los elementos cultos de nuestra nación

abandonen la pasividad infecunda del pesimismo y de la desconfianza, y que fuera de toda idea partidista que desviaría los más nobles propósitos, organicen una regeneradora propaganda: avivando una fe, que el pueblo no ha perdido; implorando de las autoridades republicanas la creación de los miles de escuelas que la libertad de nuestros hijos exige; llevando hasta las clases más abandonadas al anhelo de la cultura; reclamando la mayor eficiencia en todos los servicios públicos; robusteciendo en nuestra sociedad, por la fuerza incoercible de la opinión, el imperio del derecho y la efectividad de las sanciones jurídicas; y, en fin, dando a la sociedad cubana, y aun al extranjero que nos contempla, la sensación real de que Cuba tiene energías propias para asegurar su propio progreso y de que nuestra nación no ha de morir."

"El porvenir de Cuba está hoy, como estuvo siempre, en poder de sus propios hijos. La fraternidad extranjera ha podido antaño y puede hoy día atenuarnos obstáculos y brindarnos colaboraciones estimables; pero no se salva pueblo que no se salva solo; ni puede nadie dar vida a una nación si ésta, en inconsciencia suicida, no quiere animar todas las energías de su ser."

"La "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del país" suplica a todos los cubanos unos instantes de meditación, cuando allá en la santidad de los hogares, junto a la esposa que se ama y a los hijos que mañana serán nuestros jueces, puedan pensar, serenos y lejos de influencias y pasiones insanas, sobre lo que hemos hecho del gran legado nacional de nuestros padres y de si podremos trasmitirlo íntegro a nuestros hijos."

"Y si el cubano medita acerca del triste futuro que a todos nos espera sin una inmediata acción salvadora, surgirán de su ánimo vigores íntimos e insospechados y habrá, sin duda, de sentir impulsos hacia un movimiento renovador de las energías nacionales." (1)

Este llamamiento resonó en todos los ámbitos de Cuba, y personalidades de las más representativas en el campo de la intelectualidad, de las religiones y de la economía nacional res-

(1) Este *llamamiento a los cubanos* fué publicado por varios diarios, y puede leerse íntegro en la *Revista Bimestre Cubana*. Habana. Vol. XVIII. Año 1923.

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pondieron con aplauso. Catedráticos y escritores, prelados y estudiantes, obreros y rentistas, y las más cultas de las mujeres cubanas, testimoniaron sus adhesiones y su advertencia del peligro.

Los temas referentes a nuestro retraso cultural fueron haciéndose de actualidad; nuevas organizaciones cívicas fueron surgiendo; (2) más y más sinceros estudios técnicos demostraron el retroceso bochornoso de la instrucción en Cuba; otros analizaron aspectos no menos trascendentales de esta crisis, y llegó a formarse el convencimiento tristísimo de la creciente decadencia cubana, del pavoroso riesgo de disolución que corre la patria, y, lo que es más doloroso aún, de que los factores causantes de la misma siguen con desenfrenada insensatez arrastrándonos al abismo, y de que habremos de ser precipitados en él, si por un esfuerzo supremo de renovadora vitalidad cubana no logramos sacudir el peso de las infamias que están apartando a Cuba del fulgor de la civilización.

El alma cubana llegó a estremecimientos de indignación cuando al promulgarse una ley creadora de un nuevo monopolio contrario a las libertades económicas de Cuba y confiscatorio de ciertos intereses ferroviarios e industriales, (3) se descorrieron ante el extranjero los velos que cubrían nuestras lacras políticas, y pudo oirse la voz del anciano estadista Mr. E. Root, ex-secretario de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos y autor verdadero de los preceptos de la Enmienda Platt, pedir a su Gobierno, en un alegato forense, (4) la intervención americana en Cuba y la cesación de este gobierno cubano por su incapacidad en garantizar aquel respeto a los derechos cívicos, que en su forma especial es de su obligación por nuestro derecho público, interno e internacional.

¡Dolorosos días aquellos del pasado estío!

De pronto pareció que la agudeza de la crisis iba a precipitar sucesos de trascendencia. Surgió en Cuba una organización cívica que todos creyeron revolucionaria, (5) y las otras propagandas de renovador civismo quedaron, naturalmente, en suspenso.

(2) Entre otras, la *Junta Cubana de Renovación Nacional*, cuyo manifiesto de fecha 2 de Abril de 1923, fué reproducido por la prensa y por la *Revista Bimestre Cubana*, Vol. XVIII. Año 1923.

(3) La llamada *ley Tarafa*.

(4) *Memorandum* forense elevado en 20 de Agosto de 1923 a la Secretaría de Estado de los Estados Unidos por la firma de abogados de New York, Mssts. Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, a cuya cabeza figura Mr. Elihu Root. El informe ha sido impreso en inglés con el título *The Tarafa Bill*. En otro *memorandum* suplementario de fecha 1 de Octubre de 1923, es decir, después de promulgada la "ley Tarafa", se insiste en la petición intervencionista.

Mas nada hubo de ocurrir, y tal parece que aquella tronada de Agosto fué capricho de Júpiter, pasajera perturbación de canícula, que comienza por horrísono retemblar de olímpicos rencores, y languidece al llegar el frescor de la noche, en fatuo e intrascendente relampagueo, que a veces aun quiere rasgar las densas negruras presentes con vivas llamaradas de promesas y de fe.

Hay en el ambiente una quietud de pesadumbre que acongoja, como esas calmas calaginosas y sofocantes que preceden a los ciclones.

¿Cómo puede el cubano vivir sosegado y feliz?

¿Es que rutila ya en lo alto el naciente sol de nuestro escudo? ¿Es, acaso, que la corriente de los sucesos amenazantes ha desviado su curso? ¿O la podredumbre ha sido curada por misteriosos ensalmos? ¿Hemos salido ya de la estrecha torrentera a que hemos sido llevados por las tormentosas avenidas de nuestra historia? ¿Nuestra débil canoa no corre ya peligro de quebrarse en las rompientes que se nos enciman? ¿Es, para decirlo con locución bien criolla, que hoy no estamos ya, como ayer estuvimos, "al borde de la piragua"?

Retórica vana habría de ser la que nos adormeciera de nuevo en la soñera de la inconsciencia y nos hiciera olvidar por mentidos patriotismos, vanidades inconsultas o ingenuidades indisculpables, las tristezas de nuestros males mortíferos.

La sociedad cubana se está disgregando. *Cuba se está precipitando rápidamente en la barbarie.* ¡Sí! Y hay que decirlo rotundamente, y repetirlo a diario por hogares y escuelas, por talleres y salones, para que el cubano sienta todo el horror de su porvenir y el bochorno de su abatimiento actual; para que todas las fuerzas sociales, vírgenes o no rendidas, se alcen en cruzada de renovación patriótica, y exijan e impongan el cumplimiento íntegro del viejo programa revolucionario cubano, hoy olvidado cuando no escarnecido; de aquel ideal que que-

(5) La titulada *Asociación de Veteranos y Patriotas*.

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ría dar al pueblo una cultura, que hoy se va perdiendo, una moral pública y privada, que se va disipando, y una robustez económica, que se nos está yendo sin sentir; de aquel programa de las mambisas que cosieron una bandera para una nación con vida de gloria, no para mortaja ingloriosa de un pueblo bueno, heroico, que no quiere, que no debe y que no puede morir.

No es antipatriótico reconocer las debilidades de nuestra vida nacional, para que el pueblo cubano recobre la conciencia de sus necesidades y pueda en uso de su soberanía quemar la podre que lo aniquila; antes al contrario, es maldad sin perdones callarle la verdad, fingirle bienandanzas, mentirle halagos, cariños y devociones.

Cuando la patria se pierde para nuestros hijos, y agoniza clavada por la infamia de los padres, es crimen dejarla sola, abandonándonos al comodón, perezozo y timorato silencio de los que creen que ya han cumplido sus deberes si han lavado sus manos en el agua de Pilatos, o, peor aún, al desenfreno de los que rasgan las patrias vestiduras para repartirlas en botín de oprobio, mientras se grita *¡Viva Cuba libre!*, como aquellos réprobos que crucificaron la Sublime Idea en un calvario, y saludábanla en escarnio *¡Ave, Rey de los Judíos!*, y a sus pies ensangrentados jugaban a dados sus últimos ropajes, le daban a beber el más amargo de los vinos y hasta apremiaban a la muerte con certera lanzada al corazón.

¿Diréis que alienta en estas palabras agobiante pesimismo? ¿Qué las negruras que nos rodean son hijas del delirio, fantasmas de ensoñación? ¡Oh, no! ¡Por desventura nuestra, no! Y lo vais a ver.

Pese a lo embrionario de nuestras estadísticas, éstas han bastado para graduar nuestra decadencia, para medir nuestra caída. No son necesarios instrumentos de mucha precisión cuando las variaciones son de gran escala. Y aun en aquellas actividades sociales todavía desprovistas aquí de apreciación numérica, son de tal naturaleza las desviaciones y retrogresiones de la sana normalidad que el más inexperto puede sentirlas.

Comencemos por el examen de ciertos índices de nuestra instrucción popular.

La cultura cubana está en grave riesgo de irse debilitando

hasta poner en peligro la capacidad para el gobierno propio. En estos tiempos en que las energías expansivas de la civilización aumentan su acción progresiva, merced a la rapidez de las comunicaciones, a la internacionalización de la economía, a la difusión creciente de la prensa y de las ideas y al mayor dominio de las fuerzas de la naturaleza por la ciencia, cuando la humanidad se está desgarrando para engendro de nuevas civilizaciones, es peligro inminente permanecer en estado de semicultura, con una población sin técnicos, sin aristocracias mentales, indefensa ante las exigencias de la cultura universal, desdeñosa de sus ideas, incapaz de comprender las orientaciones contemporáneas y de incorporarse a las corrientes del progreso con valimiento propio. Hoy, como nunca acaso, son los pueblos más cultos los más fuertes, y sólo en la verdadera cultura puede hallarse la fortaleza necesaria para vivir la vida propia sin servidumbres.

En Cuba el 53 por 100 de sus habitantes no sabe leer y escribir. (6) Estamos en la escala de la instrucción por debajo de todas las Antillas inglesas, habitadas casi totalmente por negros.

Pero esa cifra revelaría tan sólo una situación de atraso, que podría ser transitoria y de remedio seguro, más o menos lento, si otros datos comparativos no nos mostraran lo pavoroso de nuestra impreparación, sin alivio alguno y de galopante anemia.

No progresamos, tampoco permanecemos en un estado de estancamiento; es que *retrocedemos*, es que estamos perdiendo civilización en proporciones tales que son ya apreciables por la estadística de un veintenio.

La instrucción pública está en retroceso tan grave que, si continuara, la próxima generación entraría en la categoría de los pueblos no civilizados.

Más de la mitad de los niños que según la Constitución debieran recibir una instrucción que es obligatoria, no van a la escuela. El 68 por 100 de los niños cubanos no entran en los colegios.

Como puso de relieve un pedagogo tan avisado como el

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(6) *Censo de Población, de 1919.*

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Dr. Ramiro Guerra, "de 1907 a la fecha, el aumento de los analfabetos entre los adolescentes blancos ha sido de un 15 por 100 y entre los de color de un 22 por 100". (7)

En quince años, pues, el analfabetismo ha crecido en la misma proporción en que debiéramos haberlo disminuído, y aún con mayor premura, para ponernos en una generación al nivel de los pueblos americanos de consolidada civilización.

La pluma incisiva del buen *amigo del país* Sr. Carlos M. Trelles, ha penetrado bien en la llaga. En 1900 el 16 por 100 de la población cubana estaba matriculada en las escuelas, ¡gloriosa proporción que nos hacía sobrepujar a Noruega, a Francia, al Japón, a Australia!; hoy sólo se matricula el 9 por 100 ¡casi la mitad! (8)

En 1900 asistían a las escuelas 75 alumnos por mil habitantes; en 1902, 72; en 1907, 63; en 1920, sólo 50 ¡una tercera parte menos! En 1900 concurría el 7.5 por 100, hoy el 5 por 100 tan sólo. (9)

Pero aún es más grave nuestra incuria, y no por culpa del Magisterio. Noventa y cinco (95) por ciento de los niños que asisten a la escuela salen de ella, según el Dr. Aguayo, en un estado tal de incultura, que acaso sea más perjudicial que el de la ignorancia completa. Y de cada cien niños *¡uno solo!* llega al quinto grado. De los ocho grados de estudios, 75 por 100 de los matriculados trabajan en los dos grados inferiores, y sólo 25 por 100 en los seis restantes. En 1919, de un total de 234,000 escolares sólo 71 terminaron sus estudios, o sea ¡el 0.30 por 100. Es decir, que por cada 100 alumnos de instrucción primaria, *¡ni uno solo completa sus estudios, y sí sólo uno por cada 215 niños!* (10)

Así es que nuestros infelices cubanitos salen del colegio, cuando han concurrido a él, a la edad de trece o catorce años, con una instrucción propia de los ocho o nueve, y no asisten

(7) Ramiro Guerra. *Un programa nacional de acción pedagógica.* Habana, 1922.
Puede leerse en la *Revista Bimestre Cubana.* Vol. XVIII, 1923.
(8) Carlos M. Trelles. *El progreso y el retroceso de la República de Cuba.* Matanzas, 1923.
Puede leerse en la *Revista Bimestre Cubana.* Vol. XVIII, núms. 4 y 5.
(9) Carlos M. Trelles. *La instrucción primaria de Cuba comparada con la de algunos países de América, Asia, Africa y Oceanía.* Habana, 1924. Se publicó en "Cuba Contemporánea" (Diciembre, 1923)
(10) Ramiro Guerra. Ob. cit.

después a ninguna otra enseñanza; simbolizando así el estado de la cultura nacional: república del siglo XX con mentalidad y hábitos de mediados del siglo XIX.

Desde que se formó la República, ni una sola casa escuela se ha construído en las poblaciones, y sólo unas ochenta en barrios rurales. (11) Las escasas escuelas de Cuba carecen de condiciones pedagógicas e higiénicas y cuestan de renta ¡$750,000 al año! (12)

No hay una sola escuela rural en toda Cuba, nación agrícola, que merezca ese nombre, ni tampoco existe una sola escuela primaria superior para los adolescentes, y no tenemos en Cuba más que una escuela de Artes y Oficios, en la Capital, de insuficiente dotación.

Los negritos y los pieles rojas de los Estados Unidos tienen más instrucción que el pobre hijo de *Liborio.* Pensad en lo lo que todo esto significa. ¡Le estamos robando a *Liborito* más que su dinero y su tierra, su porvenir libre!

Lo decíamos ya hace un año:

"Si continuáramos en ese estado de decadencia escolar y la próxima generación creciera tan impreparada como la que ahora llega, nuestras libertades carecerían en el futuro de su más firme sostén, el de la civilización, y Cuba vendría a ser como un gran batey de una empresa, que entonces no sería nuestra, y los cubanos no podríamos ser en el suelo que un día habría sido rico y solariego fundo de nuestros padres, sino humildes oficinistas o simples cortadores de caña ajena."

"Si la instrucción primaria es deficiente, la secundaria y la superior están en ruinas, y los centros complementarios o no existen o carecen de la trascendencia educativa que Cuba requiere; los Institutos, con planes inadecuados y sin orientaciones modernas, sin material ni gabinetes, sin profesorado bastante y con excesivos contactos con centros escolares privados, están acusados por la opinión pública de permitir a veces inexcusables y simoniacos favores académicos; y no responden ya en realidad a los requerimientos de una joven República. que necesita aspirar la civilización contemporánea a todo pulmón."

(11) Ibidem.
(12) Ibidem.

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"La Universidad ha mostrado no ha mucho hasta donde llegan sus dolencias, hasta la indisciplina de profesores que no quieren o no saben cumplir sus altos deberes, y hasta la impotencia real de hacerlos cumplir, a que han llegado las autoridades universitarias y gubernativas. Y todo ello agravado por la perpetuación de unos planes de enseñanza forjados o deformados al conjuro de intereses personales; sin profesorado suficiente; sin materiales ni laboratorios, ni elementales ni de investigación; sin locales apropiados y con un régimen de admisión de estudiantes, de matrículas, de distribución de asignaturas, y de lenidad de exámenes, que es fomentador del excesivo profesionalismo, uno de nuestros males muy serios."

Esta infecunda organización escolar contribuye a nuestro retroceso, en vez de constituir el tratamiento vigorizador que debiera asegurarnos un lisonjero futuro, pues en vez de educar al pueblo y darle armas para la vida, lo entrega inerme a las agresividades de las luchas económicas, y en vez de preparar un necesario grupo de verdaderos intelectuales, núcleo director de la sociedad cubana al frente de sus diversas clases, sólo es eficaz para producir una cantidad de profesionales realmente excesivos, que se esteriliza y pierde en gran parte, viviendo una vida de burocracia o, lo que es peor, en las depredatorias actividades de la política parasitaria del día.

Si tal es la paupérrima condición de nuestras instituciones educativas y de la instrucción popular, veamos si podemos interpretar lo que nos dicen otras cifras, que bien pueden ser tenidas por coeficientes métricos de moralidad y de justicia.

Esta indispensable base de todo Estado civilizado, la justicia, está resquebrajándose en hondas grietas.

La República ha otorgado en sus primeros veinte años de existencia 16 leyes de amnistía, (13) en las que, fuera de los pocos casos justificables de delincuencia política, han sido beneficiados criminales de toda especie, no pocos de los cuales han podido así ocupar cargos públicos, y algunos han sido obsequiados con favores realmente individuales, sin una motivación genérica para encubrirlos.

(13) "Gaceta Oficial".

Al compás de las amnistías ha sido el abuso de los indultos a los criminales de toda laya, favorecidos por la política o la familiaridad con los poderosos, no siempre esquiva, según la opinión pública, a solicitaciones interesadas.

La estadística es bien elocuente.

El Presidente Estrada Palma concedió un promedio mensual de 6 indultos, 46 Magoon, 29 Gómez, 30 Menocal y Zayas 33, más de un indulto diario. (14)

Y aun pudiéramos añadir, para nuestro sonrojo, que en materia de indultos, va en aumento el favor en pro de aquellos criminales de mayor temibilidad social, o sean los asesinos, es decir, no los simples homicidas, sino precisamente los *asesinos,* entendida sea esta palabra en todo su macabro sentido legal. Lo dice el más insospechable de parcialidad. aunque el más acerbo de nuestros grandes diarios, la "Gaceta Oficial".

Estrada Palma en 54 meses de gobierno agració a 6 asesinos. Gómez en 52 meses a poco más el doble, o sean 15; Menocal en 96 meses de presidencia, aproximadamente en proporción doble que Gómez, o sean 50; y Zayas, en sus primeros 25 meses de poder, indultó 55 asesinos. ¡más que Menocal en ocho años! (15)

Y aun pueden estos últimos datos ser subrayados así. Si en los dos últimos años fiscales se han indultado 55 asesinos. si pueden calcularse, como en otros años de pública estadística, en solo un 26 por 100 las condenas que normalmente recaen sobre las causas radicadas por asesinato: debe pensarse que en dichos dos años el número de asesinos por la gracia presidencial favorecidos es una tercera parte mayor que la cifra de los asesinos condenados. Tiene más premura el Estado en perdonar que los asesinos en hacer morir.

La repugnancia que inspiran estos hechos se agrava aún, sabiendo que no a piedades supersensibles, ni a supremas finalidades sociales, débese el despilfarro de la gracia remisoria, sino a razones de políticos, necesitados del concurso de sus naturales colaboradores, como se deduce fácilmente. observando, según ya ha indicado Trelles, que en Octubre de 1916, el mes antes de las elecciones presidenciales, el Presidente Menocal

(14) CARLOS M. TRELLES. Ob. cit.
(15) C. M. TRELLES. *Revista Bimestre Cubana.* Vol. XVIII, 1923.

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concedió 231 indultos, y que en Septiembre de 1920, también inmediato a las elecciones presidenciales, otorgó 75 perdones, de los cuales 19 en exclusivo favor de *asesinos,* a quienes indultó totalmente; y, en fin, que el Presidente Zayas en Octubre de 1922, otro mes antes de elecciones parciales firmó 63 indultos, o sea alrededor del doble de su promedio mensual de gracias. (16) Y así la Suprema magistratura del Derecho, ha venido convirtiéndose en Supremo patronato del crimen.

No es de extrañar, pues, que en las pasadas elecciones más del 20 por 100 de la totalidad de los candidatos postulados por los partidos políticos tenían antecedentes penales definidos por fallo judicial ejectuorio.

Ni puede asombrarnos ya que el Congreso haya convertido la noble inmunidad parlamentaria contra el tirano. en privilegiada impunidad contra la justicia. Ni que la Cámara de Representantes haya otorgado en toda su existencia, tres solas autorizaciones para encauzar a congresistas (tres de los varios casos de homicidios) y haya denegado unos 700 suplicatorios judiciales, también con escala creciente de fácil interpretación. Durante los cuatro años de Palma hubo 42 impunidades; 35 durante Gómez, ¡279! durante Menocal y ¡356! en los dos primeros años de Zayas. Aunque muchos de los suplicatorios se refieren a infracciones correccionales, el valor ético de la negativa no se altera.

Y análoga estadística ofrece el Senado,

Tampoco puede causarnos extrañeza que los cuerpos de policía. es decir. de cuidadores del orden, estén tan nutridos de delincuentes que el Gobierno. confesándose impotente para separarlos del servicio de vigilancia, ordenara no ha mucho que éstos no llevasen armas. quedando así sin fuerza material, los que ya habían perdido la moral, para imponer respeto a las leyes.

¿Qué los indultos y amnistías brotan de la piedad? ¿Por qué entonces, ésta huye de las prisiones cubanas, "seminarios del crimen", "causas de delincuencia", según las han calificado varios de los fiscales del Tribunal Supremo. Sólo en lim-

(16 C. M. TRELLES. Ibidem.

pieza son algunas excelentes. ¡Pero si los reclusos apenas hacen otra cosa que limpiar los suelos!

Decíamos en otra ocasión:

"Las prisiones de Cuba, aparte de una limpieza más o menos sostenida, no se han alejado técnicamente de la cárcel colonial, inmundo amontonamiento de delincuentes de todas clases y edades, y a veces hasta de sexos, donde las ideas de mejoramiento moral no tienen entrada, donde la ociosidad pudre y la convivencia contamina, y donde a menudo la autoridad explota y veja. Jamás los gobiernos han hecho nada práctico para borrar de Cuba esa vergüenza medioeval, y el pueblo, que conoce la ineficacia penal de las prisiones y observa en ellas la ausencia de los más conocidos criminales de Cuba, halla un nuevo estímulo para perder su necesaria fe en la justicia."

"La justicia va dejando de ser el firme baluarte de toda sociedad republicana, aquí donde a pesar de sueldos deficientes y muy escasos estímulos, no faltan Magistrados probos y cultísimos."

"En el nombramiento de Jueces y Magistrados intervienen con culpable exceso los intereses políticos, y, con triste postergación de funcionarios íntegros y capaces, han sido elevados a las más altas magistraturas nacionales letrados de actividades torcidas por las pasiones de la política o de prestigio profesional no bien consolidado en el foro; y este factor disolvente actúa desde el Tribunal Supremo hasta la última categoría judicial."

"La corrupción, que ha cundido por todas las esferas administrativas, no ha perdonado la administración de justicia y con desconsoladora frecuencia, la lucha del foro, más que abierto torneo de criterios jurídicos, es tenebrosa emboscada de cohechos."

"El Ministerio Público se ha significado por su ineficacia en la persecución de los más grandes criminales, y su organización dependiente del Poder Ejecutivo lo ha ido llevando a desviar su acción, cuando ha encontrado a su paso delincuentes gubernativos o políticos, y, en general, a una gran lenidad en el ejercicio de sus altas y nobles funciones."

"Esta ineficacia creciente de las instituciones judiciales se agrava por la vigencia de leyes de procedimiento anacróni-

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cas, de trámites dilatorios, de preceptos formulistas, de excesiva letra y raquítico espíritu, que nos dan a veces una aparente justicia exclusivamente legalista basada en el literal cumplimiento de la ley, y en realidad contraria a toda real equidad y fundamental derecho.''

La escasa estadística conocida parece probar que de cada 100 causas iniciadas por asesinato, homicidio o disparo de arma de fuego contra determinada persona, se obtienen aún menos de 27 condenas, y de cada 100 radicaciones por la totalidad de los delitos, solamente se alcanzan unas 14 sentencias condenatorias (sólo 11.20 por 100 en 1914) (17); mientras en los pueblos no enfermos el promedio suele ser del 50 por 100, (18) y aun inspira la demanda de constantes mejoramientos policiacos y procesales.

Y así, por actos del Gobierno, del Congreso y de los Tribunales, ha ido formándose en nuestro pueblo la que pudiéramos llamar *''conciencia pública de la impunidad''*, la triste cuanto arraigada convicción de que en Cuba no hay sanción para los crímenes y delitos, y que las exigencias de la moral, de la religión y de las leyes no rezan para los altos políticos ni para sus insignificantes protegidos, con evidente y fatal debilitamiento de la fe popular en las instituciones republicanas de nuestra patria.

¿Pero la estadística criminal no nos demuestra, acaso, cuáles son las consecuencias de esa conducta? Limitándonos a los parciales y escasos datos publicados por las autoridades y rebuscando en el expedienteo de las oficinas, hemos logrado recoger algunos elementos muy expresivos, referidos exclusivamente a los delitos de más indubitada interpretación sociológica, o sean aquellos contra las personas (parricidio, asesinato, homicidio, disparo, de arma de fuego y lesiones), contra la propiedad (robos, hurtos, estafas, falsificaciones de documentos públicos y privados), y contra la honestidad (violación y abusos deshonestos, estupro, corrupción de menores y rapto).

Del examen de las cifras de causas radicadas en los nueve años últimos por los Juzgados de Instrucción de la República, es decir, sin calcular ni un solo delito ni falta de la jurisdicción

(17) *Anuario* publicado por la Secretaría de Justicia, de 1914-15.
(18) *The World 1924 Almanac and Book of facts.*

correccional, pueden deducirse estas conclusiones de gran bulto.

La delincuencia aumenta en Cuba de un modo vertiginoso, en una proporción, englobando todos esos cálculos, mayor que la del crecimiento de la población nacional, que en cifras aproximadas y redondas puede fijarse a razón anual de un 3.5 por 100, mientras alcanza a una proporción diabólica el incremento de la criminalidad.

Analicemos brevemente. Si los parricidios y asesinatos se mantienen en este último novenio sin variante especial, los homicidios, 277 en 1914, suben a 755 en 1922-1923, en proporción apreciada *grosso modo* de más de un 20 por 100 cada año, notándose una disminución a partir de 1920-21, el terrible año de la ruina y hervor electoral, cuando alcanzamos la cifra de 893 homicidios. El crecimiento de esto sería, pues, unas seis veces más rápido que el de la población de la República. (19)

Los delitos de parricidio, asesinato y homicidio juntos, o sean las occisiones criminales (aun prescindiendo de que muchos de esos delitos, al frustarse, suelen desaparecer bajo el epígrafe legal de los disparos de arma de fuego) ascendieron de 357 en 1914 a 833 en 1922-23, en una rapidez aproximada de 15 por 100 anual, o sea de cinco veces la de la población.

Tenemos, pues, unos *269 casos de occisiones por cada millón de habitantes*, mientras que en los Estados Unidos, país de los más castigados por el homicidio, la proporción es de 85, una tercera parte.

Esta comparación muestra cuán bárbaro desprecio tenemos a la vida humana y cuán inaplazable es la necesidad de dar una batida enérgica a la criminalidad.

Los disparos de armas de fuego contra determinadas personas se duplican en cinco años, o sea: de 380 en 1017-18 pa-

(19) Los datos estadísticos de la criminalidad en Cuba, están tomados de las siguientes publicaciones oficiales: *Memoria de Estadística Judicial*, Quinquenio 1909 al 1913. Habana, 1915.—*Anuario de Estadística Judicial y Penitenciaría.* Bienio de 1914-1915. Habana, 1917.—*Memorias* de los fiscales del Tribunal Supremo, correspondientes a 1899-1900 y 1900-01, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1923. (Las *memorias* de los años intermedios o no llevan estadística o no fueron publicadas.) Debemos consignar un aplauso al Sr. Dr. Cristóbal Laguardia, único Secretario de Justicia que se ha ocupado de hacer y publicar estadística judicial. Los datos comparativos de la delincuencia y suicidios americanos, están tomados de las estadísticas del Dr. F. L. Hoffman. *The Spectator* N. Y. y de los datos oficiales recopilados por *The World 1924 Almanac and Book of Facts.*

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san a 759 en 1922-23, a razón ¡del 20 por 100 anual! Este delito, como el de homicidio, que le es tan próximo, crece más de seis veces más de prisa que la cifra de los habitantes de Cuba.

Si sumamos los disparos a las occisiones, ocurridos en 1922-23, y recordamos el escaso uso del arma blanca entre nosotros, podremos afirmar que *cada día del año cuatro habitantes de Cuba pagan su tributo a la barbarie*, significada por el imperio de S. M. el Revólver.

Los delitos de lesiones denunciados, sin calcular los de la competencia de los Juzgados Correccionales, fueron 1,241 en 1914 y 2,467 en 1922-23, con un aumento próximo al 13 por 100 anual, cuádruple del demográfico. Todas las cinco clases de delitos de sangre agrupadas en el esquema estadístico citado, presentan un aumento promedio anual del más del 11 por 100, mientras que el de la población, recordémoslo, es sólo de un tres y medio. Es decir, que en Cuba la criminalidad de sangre, la violenta, la más atávica, progresa, si esto es progresar, tres veces más que la cifra total de los habitantes de Cuba.

Volviendo a las occisiones delictuosas, digamos que en 1920-21 llegaron a la estupenda cifra de *¡982!* En 1914 tuvimos unas 148 muertes criminales por millón de habitantes, en 1917-18 ya alcanzamos aproximadamente unos 246 por millón de almas, y en 1922-23 llegamos a 269, habiendo saltado en 1920-21 hasta unas *!339 occisiones por millón!*

Dicho sea en otra forma. En la actualidad (1923) anualmente, de cada mil habitantes de Cuba, ¡más de uno! muere o ha corrido riesgo mortal por obra delincuente. Esto es pavoroso, hay que acudir a la Calabria y a la Sicilia de hace cuarenta años para hallar parecidas proporciones.

Los delitos contra la propiedad crecen también desproporcionadamente a la marcha de la población. Los robos denunciados, 2,332 en 1917-18, son ya 3,449 en 1922-23, mostrando un crecimiento a razón del 10 por 100 anual. Los hurtos no acusan aumentos extraordinarios, pues fueron 2,134 en 1917-18 y son 2,353 en 1922-23, si bien en 1920-21 dan un salto ¡hasta 4,033!, así duplicándose en un solo año, por coincidencia, también de elecciones y de la conmoción económica. En cambio, las estafas aumentan de 1,273 en 1917-18 hasta 2,038 en 1922-

23, en proporción más que el duplo de la del desarrollo de la población.

Puede decirse sistemáticamente que los delitos contra las personas aumentan a razón mayor del triple que la proporción del crecimiento del número de habitantes; que los delitos contra la honestidad a razón del doble, también. Es decir, y véase la gravedad del caso cubano: *la criminalidad aumenta en intensidad, y de ella aumenta más la delincuencia más grave*, es decir, la más ruda e incivil, la de más temibilidad social. Y aun se ve, para más negrura, que entre los delitos económicos el que más se intensifica es el robo, y entre los delitos de sangre los que más crecen son los de homicidio y disparo contra persona, en proporción aterradora. Todo ello demuestra, si recordamos las geniales teorías que expusieron Lombroso y Niceforo sobre la evolución de la criminalidad, que también nuestra delincuencia va perdiendo su cultura, va retrogradando, haciéndose más violenta y primitiva, en vez de más astuta y progresista, como en los demás países del mundo de cultura normal. Si "cada pueblo tiene la criminalidad que merece", según parafraseó Lacassagne, Cuba cada año está mereciendo unos delincuentes peores. No es totalmente cierto, como muchos profanos e ilusos han dicho, que por cada escuela que se abre se cierra una cárcel, porque la ignorancia no es la única concausa de la delincuencia; pero es seguro que las escuelas disminuyen los asesinatos, homicidios, disparos y robos y que al conjuro de la ilustración también los criminales progresan y su temibilidad social es menos trascendente.

Si del campo de los actos antisociales que merecen acción primitiva del Estado, pasamos a los que simplemente obtienen sanción moral de la sociedad, el cuadro cubano es igualmente desconsolador.

El juego por su extensión y publicidad es ya una afrenta al decoro nacional.

La estadística no puede darnos el número de rifas, loterías, apuntaciones, *chivichanas*, *bolitas* y juegos prohibidos que existen por tolerancia y comensalismo gubernativos; pero las casas de juego son actualmente públicas en Cuba. Y no sólo en las grandes poblaciones, pues hasta el ignorante guajiro tiende sus tentáculos el vicio; tanto que vuelven a ser de triste actua-

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lidad aquellos atinados juicios y protestas de José A. Saco en su famosa y casi secular "memoria sobre la vagancia y el juego", que escribiera para esta misma "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País".

Esta libertad de garitos, unida a las lidias de gallos, a la lotería del Estado, con sus secuelas corruptoras de colecturías y *botellas,* y a los juegos de pelota, carreras de caballos y centros mal llamados fomentadores del turismo, hacen que los explotadores de los turistas y de los cubanos, anuncien a Cuba en el extranjero con el apelativo de *Montecarlo de América,* para vergüenza nuestra y provecho de la protegida tahurería.

Tampoco la estadística puede brindarnos, después de la prostitución reglamentada, una indicación del incremento de ésta, pero no cabe desconocer su intensidad y su exhibición denigrante, hasta hacer que algunos inocentes programas de atractivos para viajeros, anuncien un paseo a cierta calle de santo nombre e inmundo ambiente, como una excursión de las más características y típicas de las costumbres y cosas de la capital de nuestro país.

Subraya esta creciente corrupción el incremento de los delitos contra la honestidad, desde 1,564 en el año 1914 a 2,903 en 1923-23. Y mientras los delitos violentos de esta categoría o sean la violación y el estupro, permanecen estacionario el primero, y en disminución el segundo, la corrupción de menores, cuya tristísima trascendencia no hay que recordar, pasa de 22 casos en 1912 a 96 en 1922-23, ¡el cuádruple en diez años! Y el rapto, que como delito puede ser apreciado con criterio diverso del Código, pero que como fenómeno no puede por cierto llegar a tenerse como indiferente a la ética, acusando por lo menos una anomalía en la solución moral de las aproximaciones conyugales, ha aumentado desde 1,241 casos en 1914 a 2,467 en 1922-23, o sea en razón casi cuádruple del crecimiento de población.

Pero aun debemos a la fría estadística otras cifras, que son también como índice desconsolador de nuestro estado penoso de abatimiento.

En 1899-900 se suicidaron en Cuba 133 personas, y en 1917 nada menos que ¡800! *¡Más que sextuplicado el suicidio en 17 años!* Y en 1922-23 esas desgracias suben a ¡985! ¡Más que

septuplicadas en 22 años! O, lo que es igual, *la creciente proporción de suicidios viene a ser de 328 por millón,* mientras que el Estado de New York, a pesar de su vida agotante, sólo llega a 132 por millón, y en la totalidad de los Estados Unidos la escala de suicidios es descendente, de 160 casos por millón, en 1912, a 126 en 1921. *Los habitantes de Cuba tienen ocho veces más deseos violentos de morir que los vecinos del Norte;* aquí, donde todo debiera ser himno a la vida.

Estos perfiles no pueden ser borrados por esta otra lisonjera observación que nos agrada precisar.

La proporción de extranjeros condenados es siempre mayor que la de cubanos. En 1915 (último dato obtenido) del número de ejecutoriados por las Audiencias 2,070 eran hijos de Cuba y 516 de allende el mar; y de los castigados por la justicia correccional 5,693 eran cubanos y ¡2,590! extranjeros. (20) Como quiera que la proporción de la colonia extranjera no pasa de ser (1919) el 11.7 por 100 del total de habitantes, (21) el dato antecedente puede ser un consuelo, que, sin embargo, no reduce las culpas nacionales causantes de tal ambiente criminógeno; aun cuando nos conforta para dar alientos a esperanzas de mejoramiento, ya que, indudablemente, en ese asunto vital de la criminalidad, como en otros, *lo peor de Cuba no es el pueblo cubano.*

Este intolerable descenso en los órdenes intelectual y moral no puede ser encubierto por las recientes satisfacciones de la prosperidad económica. Es cierto que el ventajoso precio del azúcar y del tabaco en estos últimos tiempos, ha hecho renacer en muchos el optimismo de hace apenas un lustro, cuando las ganancias locas de los días de la guerra.

Pero aparte de olvidarse con frecuencia lo experimentadamente inestable de nuestra economía nacional, así la privada como la pública, basadas aquélla en una sola industria agraria y ésta en un impuesto básico arancelario, es lo cierto que por detrás de los cañaverales y del humo de las tumbas y fogueros del monte virgen pueden nuestros ojos observar como los enriquecimientos individuales no logran desvirtuar la significación

(20) *Anuario de Estadística Penitenciaria y Judicial,* 1914-1915, de la Secretaría de Justicia.
(21) *Censo de Población, de 1919.*

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de los siguientes hechos, de importancia indubitada para la vida republicana de Cuba.

La importancia económica del extranjero en Cuba ha ido creciendo más y más. Aunque la estadística es también inconcluyente en este aspecto culminante de nuestra vida económica, puede hoy calcularse, según opina personalidad tan autorizada en estos estudios como el Sr. Aurelio Portuondo, *que las dos terceras partes de la industria azucarera de Cuba son americanas,* quedando el resto para los cubanos, y para los españoles, que en el campo de la economía pueden considerarse aquí como nacionales.

Según datos registrados por el Censo de 1919 acerca de la producción de la zafra de ese año, sólo el 27.4 por 100 de aquélla fué de centrales cubanos, el 13.9 de españoles, el 56.1 de otros extranjeros, y el 2.6 de compañías cubano-americanas. De modo que ni la tercera parte de la industria sacarífica está controlada por ingenios realmente cubanos.

Otras observaciones de la zafra de 1920 demuestran que de 25,903,665 sacos de azúcar de 325 libras, 14.990,025 sacos eran de compañías americanas, o sea el 57.8 por 100, y si se añaden otros 3.125,107 sacos de ingenios financiados por americanos, el total de sacos controlados por americanos fué de 18.115,132 o sea el 69.9 del total de la zafra. (22)

Y los ingenios de más capacidad, mejor equipados y con más reservas de tierras nuevas acaparadas, son los americanos. Los ingenios americanos alcanzan en 1921 un promedio de producción por ingenio, de 203,538 sacos, los ingenios cubanos un promedio de la mitad o sean 104,355 sacos, y los centrales de españoles llegan a 114,291 sacos. (23)

Es verdad que, en cambio, puede estimarse que el 95 por 100 del total de las colonias o plantaciones cañeras pertenecen a hispano-cubanos, pues exceptuando dos grandes centrales americanos que siembran por administración toda su caña, en

(22) HENRY A. RUBINO. *American Capital invested in the sugar industry of Cuba.* Es un documentado informe presentado el 19 de Diciembre de 1921 al Comité de Finanzas del Senado de los E. U. por ese hombre de negocios. Publicóse en *The Economic Bulletin of Cuba.* Habana. Vol. I, pág. 5 y siguientes.

(23) Informe de MR. JOHN ROGERS ante el Comité de Finanzas del Senado de los E. U. Puede leerse en *The Economic Bulletin of Cuba.* Habana. Vol. I, pág. Esos datos están basados en POOR & MOODY *Manual of Industries.*

los demás no sucede así. (24) De estos datos tendríamos, y ello es realmente confortante, que recordando como el valor de toda la producción azucarera puede dividirse en dos mitades, una para el batey o industrial, y otra para el campo o agricultor, el americano tendrá alrededor de un 35 por 100 del total de ese valor y un 65 por 100 los hispano-cubanos.

Pero considérese que, por el régimen de contratación agraria al uso, el central generalmente financia al colono, posee la tierra, le manipula y le vende los azúcares y lo controla, en fin, y se verá cuan trascendente es para la economía nacional el efectivo predominio del extranjero en los medios de producción, aparte del significado de las utilidades, que en forma de dividendo para sus acciones se ausentan a cada zafra del país.

Sería interesante conocer la extensión de territorio cubano que ha pasado al dominio privado de empresas extranjeras; pero no hay estadística fehaciente que nos lo diga. Nos hemos pasado años clamando *¡la tierra se nos va!* y nuestros gobiernos ni siquiera han distraído su atención en observar ese fenómeno y en traducirlo clara y públicamente a números.

En 1920 se atestiguó, con una base bastante analítica, ante el Senado Americano que las compañías azucareras americanas poseían en Cuba, en dominio o arrendamiento, 4.459,407 acres de tierra. (25) Esta cifra no es totalmente exacta y debe de ser algo menor, porque comprende alguna compañía que, aunque legalmente americana, es decir, domiciliada en los Estados Unidos, está dominada por los tenedores hispano-cubanos de sus acciones; ni se calculan los accionistas cubanos de algunas empresas americanas; pero atendiendo a que en esa estadística no se incluyen las otras propiedades, podemos aceptar provisionalmente aquella cifra, y deducir a su vista, que *de los 107,924 kilómetros cuadrados que tiene la isla de Cuba, unos 18,045 kilómetros son de propiedad o control americano,* es decir el 16.72 por 100 del territorio nacional, o sea una extensión aproximada a las de las provincias de Matanzas y Habana, conjuntamente, incluyendo en ésta a Isla de Pinos. Y si

(24) Cálculo del Sr. Aurelio Portuondo, representante de la "Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos" en la "Comisión Comercial Cubana" que en 1921 informó ante la Secretaría de Estado de los E. U.

(25) RUBINO. Loc. cit.

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se tiene en cuenta que esas tierras son en gran parte de las dedicadas al cultivo y, por tanto, de las de mayor valor, podrá comprenderse el real significado de ese porcentaje de tierra.

No todos esos terrenos están sembrados de caña, porque se ha calculado que para la zafra de 1919 debieron de haber solamente unos 2.203,630 acres (26) o sean unos 8,916 kilómetros cuadrados de cañaverales, equivalentes a la mitad aproximada de la extensión de aquel territorio extranjerizado; y es natural que en la otra parte sin cultivo entren las tierras ocupadas por bateyes, potreros, montes, sabanas, ríos, lagunas, caminos, guardarrayas, ferrocarriles y las grandes reservas de terrenos vírgenes que han adquirido las nuevas grandes compañías azucareras de Vueltarriba; pero, indudablemente, son todos esos campos de los más feraces de Cuba, el asiento de su riqueza, y por ello, ese porcentaje de tierra tiene un significado no compensable con una extensión igual del resto del territorio.

Y las minas son extranjeras.

Y los ferrocarriles son extranjeros, aun los más pomposamente exhibidos como de compañías cubanas. Y los teléfonos. Y los muelles. Y, sobre todo, los bancos, ya que bien pocos de los que había hispano-cubanos, han logrado resistir el sacudimiento de 1920.

Todo esto, sin analizar las transformaciones económicas y agrarias que tienden a convertir al antes soberano *sitiero* en dependiente o bracero a tarea o a jornal; y soslayando el complejo cuan riesgoso problema que va surgiendo del creciente latifundismo, que en el siglo XX puede casi reproducir el fenómeno de las llamadas *manos muertas* conventuales, con territorios tan extensos que en otros países serían provincias, con campos que son horizontes, con bateyes que son ciudades, con ferrocarriles, muelles, tiendas, hoteles, viviendas, servicios urbanos y hasta espectáculos, controlado todo ello por una sola voluntad privada y con frecuencia movida por impulsos centrífugos y disasociadores de los núcleos centrales y órganos soberanos de la Nación.

¿No son éstas, amarguras bien ciertas, que no pueden ser

(26) *Censo de Población, de 1919.*

endulzadas por las cataratas de guarapo de los trapiches cañeros de Cuba?

Amén de otras consecuencias, esto significa que el capital activo y dominante en Cuba, por generoso y altruista que lo imaginemos, no siente, ni puede naturalmente sentir, el patriotismo propio del nativo; ni sacude sus fibras ese amor de patria, que lleva a la acción por una idea y hasta al sacrificio. Los ingenios de hoy no serían quemados por sus dueños como aquellos de la guerra de los diez años. Por esto el capital, en Cuba como en gran parte de la América Latina, no es una fuerza social íntegramente conexa a las demás que determinan la vida de la Nación; no se siente solidario de los dolores patrios; y, así, no pocos vicios y corruptelas dejan de ser briosa y eficazmente combatidos cuando no estimulados, y muchos tiranuelos y gobernantes incapaces e insanos logran a pesar de sus fechorías una estabilidad que sería imposible donde el capital no sólo es una fuerza económica, donde no sólo el bolsillo es órgano sensorio, sino donde, también, de consuno y a veces predominante, lo es el corazón. La trascendencia nociva de esta natural falta de vibración patriótica en uno de los más fuertes elementos de toda sociedad moderna, es incalculable.

Si esos aspectos ofrece la economía individual y colectiva, ¿no vemos en la oficial el poco halagador crecimiento de *los presupuestos, que en veinte años más que quintuplican su cuantía,* sin una correspondiente eficencia en los servicios administrativo? (27) ¿Y no ha crecido la deuda nacional a gigantescos

(27) Los gastos del Tesoro Público pueden verse por estas cifras, desde 1902 a 1920, según cálculos de Carlos M. Trelles:

Año.	*Presupuesto.*	*Pesos por habitante.*
1902 (Palma)	$ 14.900,000	$ 8
1909 (Gómez)	33.825.000	15
1914 (Menocal)	41.828.000	17
1919 (ídem)	67.400,000	23
1920 (ídem)	136.000,000	45

El Gral. Brooke (1899) gastó en 1 año	$ 14.000,000
El Gral. Wood (1900-01) gastó en 2 años	40.000,000
El Pte. Palma gastó en 4 años	88.000,000
El Gob. Magoon gastó en 2 años	83.000,000
El Pte. Gómez gastó en 4 años	140.000,000
El Pte. Menocal gastó en 8 años	600.000,000
	$965.000,000

Menocal gastó el sólo más que todos sus predecesores, aun sin calcu-

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saltos para cubrir titánicas dilapidaciones de caudales públicos, por personajes de aun sonriente impunidad? (28) ¿Qué provecho constructivo han dejado a Cuba los *ocho empréstitos contratados en veinte años por ciento sesenta millones de pesos?* ¿No se han votado *cuatrocientas leyes de donativos y pensiones?* ¿No se han promulgado más de 250 leyes de obras públicas? ¿Y éstas dónde están? ¿Dónde los acueductos? ¿Dónde los caminos?

En carreteras bien poco hemos aprovechado, a pesar de que constituyen la obra más cubana, la más beneficiosa para la vitalidad económica del nativo, que valoriza sus tierras, que abarata los transportes, que moviliza las poblaciones aisladas del interior, que lleva civilización al campo, que *nacionaliza* a Cuba. También, pues, en materia de vialidad pública, que es una forma innegable de civilización progresiva, hemos retrogradado. El Presidente Palma construyó un promedio de 82 kilómetros de carreteras por cada año de su gobierno, el Gobernador Magoon 303 kilómetros al año, Gómez 125 kilómetros anuales y Menocal sólo 57 kilómetros por año, a pesar de haber gastado en un sólo ejercicio fiscal la embriagante suma de $136.000,000, unos $600.000,000 en esos ocho años, y de haber pagado tales míseras obras por un precio *siete veces* más alto que en tiempos del honorable primer presidente. (29)

Y por si todo esto no fuera ya sobradamente ominoso, el Estado en vez de inyectar en la población sangre de los pueblos más cultos y enérgicos, para activar la fermentación de ideas y dar todas las nuevas irisaciones de la civilización contemporánea a nuestra sociedad opaca, ha fomentado la pública y clandestina inmigración de los peores y más inciviles factores de poblamiento, contra cuya entrada y arraigo combatieron por casi un siglo esta centenaria "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País" y los estadistas y patricios que en ella se refugiaban; no llegando entonces ni a imaginar siquiera, que precisamente al ser ya libre Cuba y libre el esclavo, los gobernantes cubanos iban en pocos años a reproducir en mal de Cuba aquellos mismos entuertos inmigratorios que fueron estigma de Tacón, Espeleta, Roncali, Concha y demás altos contrabandistos de etiópicos bozalones y asiáticos inabsorbibles, con sus viruelas, paludismos, fetiches, opios y miserias.

Mirad, pues, cubanos que habéis tenido la paciente bondad de escucharnos, cuáles son los índices de la visible decadencia intelectual, moral y económica de la sociedad de Cuba, y pensad si no merece muy detenida y amorosa atención esta cre-

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lar la enorme deuda pública de cerca de $70.000,000 que dejó sin pagar ni legitimar.

En este cálculo no entran los gastos de provincias ni municipios, por lo que puede opinarse que Cuba de 1899 a 1920 gastó más de *mil doscientos millones de pesos.*

Actualmente (1922-1923) los ingresos del Estado son aproximadamente presupuestados en 17.61 por habitante y los de provincias y municipios $5.16, o sea, en conjunto, $22.27 per capita, pero son en realidad mayores, acaso en cerca de un 20 por 100.

(28) El total de los siete empréstitos hechos por Cuba era en 1922 de $114.669,800, cuando se hizo el octavo empréstito de $50.000,000. Es decir que Cuba ha hecho en 19 años ocho empréstitos por una suma total de $164.669,800.

El Sr. Carlos M. Trelles en la primera de sus notables conferencias dice así:

No obstante ser Cuba un país muy rico; de haber sido los ingresos de los presupuestos en la mayor parte de los años económicos superiores a los egresos; de no haber sufrido más que tres revoluciones las cuales apenas si duraron cuatro meses en total; de no habérsenos presentado oportunidad de pelear con nadie en el exterior, a pesar de nuestra declaración de guerra a potencias tan temibles como Alemania y Austria Hungría, y de haber firmado la paz sin haberle declarado la guerra al Imperio Turco y a Bulgaria; no obstante todo esto, y de habernos librado los nrte americanos de la aplastante deuda de $400.000,000 que quiso España echarnos encima en 1898, la República de Cuba, que nació en 1902 sin deber un centavo a nadie, y guardaba en el Tesoro, en el primer día de su vida, $600,000 entregados por los interventores, ha seguido en estos veinte años una política financiera desastrosa, a la cual, si no se le pone urgentemente fin, dejará muy pronto exangüe a nuestra joven y ya bastante adeudada nación.

De los ocho empréstitos que se han llevado a cabo en tan corto tiempo (y de los cuales sólo dos debían haberse realizado), dos los firmó el Presidente Palma, uno el Presidente Gómez, tres el Presidente Menocal y dos el Presidente Zayas. Justo es consignar que el de $50.000,000, que acaba de efectuarse, fué motivado por los $46.000,000 de deuda flotante que dejó el Presidente Menocal en el mismo año en que gastó por otros conceptos $136.000,000.

Por intereses y capital de la deuda ha pagado y paga Cuba las siguientes cantidades, que se restan al presupuesto y que por ese motivo no se pueden invertir en obras útiles o culturales.

En 1902	$ 0
„ 1904	2.770,000
„ 1911	4.176,000
„ 1915	6.350,000
„ 1920	10.200,000
„ 1923	13.000.000

Pagamos ya más, por este concepto, anualmente, que en la época colonial.

Acabado de realizar un gran empréstito, y sin haber empezado todavía a pagar la deuda flotante, se habla ya de que, al finalizar los pagos, habrá un déficit de $15.000,000 o más. Tenemos, por tanto, un nuevo empréstito en perspectiva. Si seguimos por este camino de perdición ¿habrá cubano sensato capaz de pensar que esta República podrá durar medio siglo?

Si algún país de la tierra no debía tener deuda de ningún género es éste: pues el Tesoro, de haber existido una buena y escrupulosa administración, debía contar con fuertes sobrantes.

(29) CARLOS M. TRELLES. Ob. cit.

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ciente debilidad medular de nuestra patria, cuyo remedio no admite demoras.

Y es tanto más apremiante el esfuerzo que la patria nos reclama, por cuanto los dolorosos aspectos del presente han creado en ciertos ambientes la sensación tristísima de que en Cuba todo está envilecido y de que nuestro pueblo no cuenta ya con elementos propios para regenerarse. Y contra esta opinión, que va propagándose con peligrosa rapidez, dentro y aun fuera del suelo nativo, debemos reaccionar todos los cubanos conscientes, desde el Poder o bajo de él, dentro y fuera de los partidos, en las corporaciones culturales y económicas, en las escuelas en los templos, en las fábricas y en los hogares, donde quiera que haya un alma cubana que sienta los bochornos patrios y experimente santa indignación ante las terribles consecuencias que en el porvenir habrá de traernos este intolerable estado de degeneración pública.

La nueva Junta de Gobierno de la "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País" ha recibido de su antecesora el compromiso de continuar la tradición centenaria de la corporación, en el grado en que pueda permitirlo la modestia de sus fuerzas, y cree cumplir con su deber iniciando estas *"veladas cubanas"*, brindando en ellas ocasión y estímulo a todos aquellos compatriotas que conscientes del grave momento que nos angustia, puedan contribuir con sus ideas y sugestiones a formar cabal juicio de nuestros males y de lo virulento de su dolencia, y ayuden a orientar aquellas actividades del pueblo cubano, que sean indispensables para obtener una pronta y enérgica reacción, que nos salve de la peor de las muertes.

Y no perdemos la fe en el porvenir patrio. Los elementos adinerados, nacionales o extranjeros, no tardarán en comprender, para decirlo en frase de ellos, que "no hay negocio bueno con gente mala", y que la continuación de esa inveterada y culpable costumbre de sometimientos, transigencias, debilidades y tolerancias con los malandrines, y de indiferencia, cuando no de tímido alejamiento, de los debates públicos, sólo puede apresurar el desastre de todos, perpetuar el apoderamiento de los destinos patrios por los insolventes de todo valor y abandonar el timón de la nave cubana a quienes debieran remar en ella como galeotes. El lenguaje del egoismo llegará a decir

a los capitalistas más que lastimeras imprecaciones que no siempre entienden y a menudo no quieren escuchar. El revuelto río de estos tiempos que corren podrá ofrecer a los promotores intrépidos y a los mercaderes de escrúpulos dudosos ganancias de fácil pesca; pero sin una verdadera consolidación nacional, mediante el restablecimiento del impulso progresivo en nuestra sociedad, no podrá consolidarse tampoco la riqueza de Cuba, aquí donde la naturaleza y la civilización harán un día que éste sea, como debe ser, el país más rico del orbe.

No, no perdamos la fe en el porvenir patrio. Aun quedan en Cuba, aunque escasas y maltrechas, algunas reservas mentales, y soldados de historia laureada, militantes y sinceramente idealistas, que pueden servir de núcleo para reconstruir el desaparecido patriciado cubano que nos dió civilización y libertad, cuyos grandes hombres asisten en efigie a esta velada, para estímulo y ejemplo.

Aún nos queda una briosa juventud cubana, fuerte e incorruptible como el guayacán; la que está germinando altiva en la Universidad por entre los caídos troncos; la que emigra anualmente a tierras extrañas para traernos de sus invernadas escolares rojos glóbulos de energía y cultura que han de animar la nueva Cuba; y esa juventud obrera que al impulsar su vitalidad por conscientes y constructivas orientaciones logrará ser la más dinámica de nuestras fuerzas; y esa trabajadora juventud guajira, que movida por nobles ambiciones de personal independencia estrecha a la amante tierra en un patriótico orgasmo, que hace nacer alrededor de la palma real de nuestro blasón republicano 9,000 kilómetros de cañaverales; y, en fin, esa juventud de soñadores, poetas, literatos, artistas, espíritus de santas rebeldías, hijos de los mambises, hermanos de sacrificios y martirio, que siempre han iluminado nuestra latina historia con el centelleo de su genio.

Y contamos con la virtud, inteligencia y carácter de la mujer cubana; de esa mujer cuya honradez ninguna otra supera; cuya parte en la criminalidad no llega aquí ni a un 2 por 100 de la total, proporción acaso la más baja del mundo; cuya inteligencia ha dado nombres de universal resonancia a nuestra literatura; y cuyos vigores cívicos, sublimados por la ternura, son orgullo de nuestras compañeras de hoy como lo fueron de

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No, no perdamos la fe en el porvenir patrio. Aun quedan en Cuba, aunque escasas y maltrechas, algunas reservas mentales, y soldados de historia laureada, militantes y sinceramente idealistas, que pueden servir de núcleo para reconstruir el desaparecido patriciado cubano que nos dió civilización y libertad, cuyos grandes hombres asisten en efigie a esta velada, para estímulo y ejemplo.

Aún nos queda una briosa juventud cubana, fuerte e incorruptible como el guayacán; la que está germinando altiva en la Universidad por entre los caídos troncos; la que emigra anualmente a tierras extrañas para traernos de sus invernadas escolares rojos glóbulos de energía y cultura que han de animar la nueva Cuba; y esa juventud obrera que al impulsar su vitalidad por conscientes y constructivas orientaciones logrará ser la más dinámica de nuestras fuerzas; y esa trabajadora juventud guajira, que movida por nobles ambiciones de personal independencia estrecha a la amante tierra en un patriótico orgasmo, que hace nacer alrededor de la palma real de nuestro blasón republicano 9,000 kilómetros de cañaverales; y, en fin, esa juventud de soñadores, poetas, literatos, artistas, espíritus de santas rebeldías, hijos de los mambises, hermanos de sacrificios y martirio, que siempre han iluminado nuestra latina historia con el centelleo de su genio.

Y contamos con la virtud, inteligencia y carácter de la mujer cubana; de esa mujer cuya honradez ninguna otra supera; cuya parte en la criminalidad no llega aquí ni a un 2 por 100 de la total, proporción acaso la más baja del mundo; cuya inteligencia ha dado nombres de universal resonancia a nuestra literatura; y cuyos vigores cívicos, sublimados por la ternura, son orgullo de nuestras compañeras de hoy como lo fueron de

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nuestras abuelas, aquellas matronas mambisas de la guerra de Céspedes y Agramonte.

Con el impulso unido de esas positivas fuerzas cubanas será posible que la Nación se reconquiste a sí misma, recupere estos pasados lustros perdidos en desvarío y locura, y haga revivir el mortecino ideal de los libertadores, terminando aquella revolución nacional que ha un cuarto de siglo fué interrumpida, la de las conciencias, para restaurar el respeto a la justicia, consolidar la prosperidad y la riqueza nuestra, y fortificarnos con todas las armas de la cultura, mediante el único programa capaz de renovar a Cuba y darle nueva virilidad de gloria; *abriendo cárceles para el pasado, carreteras para el presente y escuelas para el porvenir.*

Digámosle hoy al pueblo y a los gobernantes de Cuba lo mismo que Martí dijera a los de España, hace ya medio siglo: (30) "La honra puede ser mancillada. La Justicia puede ser vendida. Todo puede ser desgarrado. Pero la noción del bien flota sobre todo, y no naufraga jamás. Salvadla en vuestra tierra, si no queréis que en la historia de las naciones de este mundo la primera que naufrague sea la vuestra. Salvadla, ya que aún podría ser nación aquella en que, perdidos todos los sentimientos, quedase al fin el sentimiento del dolor y el de la propia dignidad."

He dicho.

23 de Febrero de 1924.

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(30) Escrito de JOSE MARTI. *El Presidio Político en Cuba,* publicado en 1871 en Madrid.

LA DECADENCIA CUBANA

CONFERENCIA

POR

FERNANDO ORTIZ

Datos extractados y publicados, para que el pueblo cubano pueda apreciar la nefanda obra de sus malos gobiernos y adquiera la conciencia de sus males y el ánimo para corregirlos.

PROPAGANDA DE LA

"JUNTA CUBANA DE RENOVACION NACIONAL"

HABANA

1924

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DATOS METRICOS DEL RETROCESO DE CUBA

Utilizados en la conferencia de renovación patriótica, acerca de "La decadencia cubana", dada en la "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País", de la Habana, el 23 de Febrero de 1924.

POR
FERNANDO ORTIZ.
Presidente de la "Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País".

INSTRUCCION

—El 53 por 100 de los habitantes de Cuba son analfabetos.
—Más del 50 por 100 de los niños de edad escolar no van a la escuela.
—El 68 por 100 de los niños cubanos no entran en los colegios.
—En los 15 años últimos el aumento de analfabetos entre los adolescentes blancos ha sido de un 15 por 100, y entre los de color, de un 22 por 100.
—La instrucción popular, pues, no sólo no adelanta, *retrocede.*
—En 1900 el 16 por 100 de la población cubana iba a la escuela; hoy sólo se matricula el 9 por 100.
—En 1900 asistían a las escuelas 75 niños por cada 1,000 habitantes, en 1920 sólo 50. En 1900 concurrían el 7.5 por 100, hoy el 5 por 100 nada más.
—De cada 100 niños ¡*uno solo*! llega al quinto grado.
—De los 8 grados de estudios, 75 por 100 de los matrículados trabajan en los dos grados inferiores, y sólo 25 por 100 en los 6 grados restantes.
—En 1919, de 234,000 escolares sólo 71 terminaron sus estudios, o sea ¡el 0.30 por 100!
—De cada 100 alumnos de instrucción primaria ¡*ni uno solo completa su instrucción*! Sólo uno por cada 215 niños.
—Ni una sola casa escuela se ha construído en las poblaciones desde la fundación de la República, y sí solo 80 en los campos.
—Las escuelas carecen de condiciones higiénicas y pedagógicas y cuestan al año ¡$750,000! de alquiler.
—No hay una sola escuela rural en Cuba, país agrícola.
—No hay en Cuba una sola escuela primaria superior.
—Sólo contamos con una escuela de Artes y Oficios en la Habana.

JUSTICIA

—La República ha concedido 16 leyes de amnistía, comprendiendo a delincuentes de toda laya.
—El Presidente Palma otorgó 6 indultos mensuales; Magoon, 46; Gómez, 29; Menocal, 30; Zayas, 33.
—Palma agració en 54 meses a 6 asesinos; Gómez en 52 meses, a 15; Menocal en 96, a 50; y Zayas en sus primeros 25 meses, a 55. ¡Más que Menocal en ocho años!
—En los primeros años de Zayas han sido más los asesinos indultados que los condenados. Tiene más premura el Estado en perdonar que los asesinos en hacer morir.
—Menocal en Octubre de 1916, mes anterior a su reelección, concedió ¡231 indultos! En Septiembre de 1920, próximo a las elecciones, otorgó 75, de los cuales 19 eran de asesinos. Zayas en Octubre de 1922, antes de elecciones, indultó a 63.
—El 20 por 100 de la totalidad de los candidatos postulados por los partidos en 1922 tenían antecedentes penales.

—La Cámara de Representantes ha otorgado desde 1902 solamente tres autorizaciones para proceder judicialmente y ha denegado unos 700 suplicatorios. Cuando Palma, denegó 42 casos, 32 durante Gómez, ¡279! cuando Menocal y ¡356! en los primeros años de Zayas.
—Las cárceles son "seminario del crimen" y "causas de delincuencia", según varios fiscales del Tribunal Supremo.
—De cada 100 procesos criminales por asesinato, homicidio o disparo de arma de fuego contra determinada persona, se obtienen por los tribunales menos de 27 condenas. De cada 100 procesos radicados, sin distinción de delitos, solamente recae condena en 14.
—Mientras la población de Cuba aumenta a razón de un 3.3 cada año, los homicidios han subido de 1914 a 1923 en de un *¡veinte por ciento*! anual; las occisiones criminales en conjunto, a razón del ¡15 por 100!
—Tenemos *269 causas por occisiones criminales* por cada millón de habitantes, mientras que en los Estados Unidos, país tenido por de muchos homicidios, la proporción es de 85 por millón.
—El número de causas por disparo de arma de fuego contra persona determinada *se ha duplicado* en los cinco últimos años.
—*Cada día del año cuatro habitantes de Cuba son víctimas* de un delito de parricidio, asesinato, homicidio o disparo contra persona.
—Los homicidios y disparo contra persona aumentan seis veces más aprisa que la población; los delitos de lesiones a razón del cuádruple.
—La delincuencia de sangre o contra las personas en conjunto, aumenta proporcionalmente el triple que la población.
—Cada año, de cada mil habitantes, ¡*más de uno*! muere o sufre riesgo mortal por obra de un facineroso.
—Los robos crecen a razón del 10 por 100 anual.
—Las estafas crecen el doble que la población.
—*La criminalidad crece pavorosamente en Cuba, y de ella crece más la más grave.*

MORAL

—El juego es público por el consentimiento y comensalismo de las autoridades con los tahures.
—Cuba es anunciada en el extranjero como el *Montecarlo* de América, aludiendo a la libertad del juego.
—La prostitución aumenta.
—Los delitos de corrupción de menores se han cuadruplicado en 10 años.
—Los raptos se han duplicado en un decenio.
—El suicidio se ha *septuplicado* en 22 años.
—En 1899 se suicidaron 133 y en 1922-23 ¡985!
—Sufrimos unos 328 suicidios por millón de habitantes. En Nueva York sólo llegan a 132. En los Estados Unidos descienden en vez de aumentar. Los habitantes de Cuba tienen ocho veces más deseos violentos de morir que los vecinos del Norte.

RIQUEZA COLECTIVA

—Ni una tercera parte de la industria sacarífica está ya controlada por ingenios realmente cubanos.
—En 1919 el 27.4 por 100 de la zafra fué de centrales cubanos, el 13.9 de españoles, el 56.1 de otros extranjeros, y el 2.6 de cubano-americanos.
—En 1920 de una zafra de 25.903,665 sacos de azúcar de 325 libras, 18.115,132 sacos eran controlados por americanos, o sea el 69.9 del total.
—El 95 por 100 de las plantaciones de caña son de cubanos. Si calculamos que todo el valor de una zafra se divide la mitad para el industrial y la mitad para el agricultor, el americano tiene el 35 por 100 de ese valor, los hispano-cubanos el 65 por 100; pero la parte americana es la del control.
—Los americanos va poseen en propiedad o en control unos 18,045 de los 107,924 kilómetros cuadrados del territorio de la isla de Cuba, o sea el *16.72 por 100*, equivalente a la extensión de las provincias de Matanzas y Habana, incluyendo en ésta la isla de Pinos.
—Minas, ferrocarriles, muelles, teléfonos, etc., son extranjeros.
—Y casi todos los bancos.

HACIENDA PUBLICA

—Los presupuestos se han más que quintuplicado, pero no los servicios públicos.

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—La deuda nacional ha crecido hasta llegar a unos $140.000,000.
—Cuba ha gastado más de $1,200.000,000 en veinte años, sin inversiones constructivas proporcionadas.
—Menocal en ocho años gastó $600.000,000, más que todos sus predecesores juntos, sin contar los $70.000,000 que dejó sin pagar ni legitimar en parte.
—Los ocho empréstitos ya hechos por Cuba para pagar despilfarros en su mayor parte, suman $164.669,800.
—Actualmente ya pagamos más por concepto de intereses por la deuda pública que en la época colonial.
—Palma construyó 82 kilómetros de carretera al año; Magoon, 303 kilómetros; Gómez, 125 kilómetros; Menocal sólo 57 kilómetros.
—Menocal pagó las carreteras a un precio *siete veces* más alto que Palma.
—La llamada *ley Tarafa*, tal como fué en 1923 promulgada, por su carácter contrario a la libertad económica y ser confiscatoria de intereses americanos, provocó una petición de intervención política americana y la cesación del actual gobierno de Cuba por incapaz, formulada por la firma forense de MR. ELIHU ROOT, autor de la Enmienda Platt, y exsecretario de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos.
—El capítulo de las malversaciones y cohechos, que han escandalizado al pueblo cubano, sería interminable, y su consideración ha quedado fuera de este análisis.

HAMPA AFRO-CUBANA

LOS NEGROS ESCLAVOS

POR

FERNANDO ORTIZ

UN VOL. DE 544 PAGS. Y 34 FIGURAS

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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

No.- 2174

March 25, 1924.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Proposed Reform of the Electoral Code. (3610)

4/3

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 2 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of a report by Dr. Ricardo Dolz, appearing in EL MUNDO of March 19,1924, upon proposed reforms of the present Electoral Code.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/3/24.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2657-Q-193

From: "EL MUNDO" - March 19, 1924.

Re: FULL REPORT BY DOLZ ON THE REFORM OF THE ELECTORAL CODE.

Dr. Ricardo Dolz, designated as speaker of the special Committee chosen by the Senate to investigate the project of reform of the Electoral Code (presented by the Senator from Camagüey, Dr. Aurelio Alvarez), having been chosen by the Senate, at the session of December 11, and I having been chosen as speaker by that Committee, I will now report on the above project of law.

In the course of a detailed study of the numerous antecedents referring to modifications needed in the present Electoral Code, I have reached the conclusion that two kinds of reforms are meant: One kind, of details, merely questions of forms, which do not concern principles or fundamental doctrines, although at times they have a certain importance, as for example in the case, of Article 102: and others which are weighty, fundamental, which concern creeds, doctrines, or electoral systems.

The speaker has formulated with the present report a detailed statement of the articles of the Electoral Code modified by the project of Alvarez, indicating with which articles of this project of reform he is or is not in accord with the writer, it being understood, as is the case also with the alterations in the Electoral Code proposed by Señor Alvarez, that he accepts all the articles of the Code with respect to which no modification is indicated, either in the proposition of Señor Alvarez, or in the Statement added to this report. And there is no need to say anything more with reference to the modifications called "modifications of details", or reforms of secondary importance, since in the accompanying statement are to be found, clearly expressed, in his opinion, the points on which he may agree or disagree with the project which is the object, of this report.

The speaker does, however, deem it necessary to say something with respect to the modifications of primary importance, which entail fundamental alterations in the present electoral code. There are two, in his opinion, of this class: one with reference to whether the ordinary jurisdiction of justice should intervene in electoral matters, to explain and settle them with all the investigation and authority of the organization of the Judicial Power, or whether those questions should be explained and decided by the electoral organizations themselves without the interference of the Judicial Power, save, naturally, for the investigation and punishment of crimes and infractions which may be committed: and the other fundamental reform is the one referring to the manner of voting, that is, the filling of the ballot by the elector, and of the finding out of the results of the elections, that is, of making the computation of the votes cast. The first of these important reforms deals with Chapter 13 of the present Electoral Code, which bears the caption "On contentious electoral matters"; and the second refers to Articles 162 and 203 of said Code.

With respect to the former of the two reforms, or that which refers to contentious electoral matters, Señor Alvarez proposes the entire suppression of this Chapter, and the speaker offers not only his concurrence, but his applause of this radical measure in the Project which is the subject of this report.

The intervention of the courts of justice in the electoral procedure is one of the greatest defects of the present Code. If you take the Code in your hand, if you study the appeals conceded, the periods granted to establish them, and the classes of persons who can make them, you will arrive at the conclusion that it is easy to impede the officials elected from taking office on the day indicated in the Constitution of the Republic. This inconvenience deals a death blow to the long electoral proceedings of a judicial character. But even though formulas to limit or cut them down, upsetting them, in reality, have been found, it will always be the case that the intervention of the courts of justice is not the most adequate way to decide electoral matters. Every electoral law, for example, provides that the elections shall be held in one single day,

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and this is a primary principle, for the elector who goes to vote, without knowing the results of the elections in any other part of the country, or on any other day, conceives abstractly the problem of victory; but the elector who goes to some special elections, knowing already the result of the general elections on other days, and in other places, is absorbed in the concrete problem of victory; and each concept of the result of the election, the abstract conception or the concrete conception, decisively influences the casting of the vote. The courts of justice, attached to the application of the rights of the individual, are not the best agents, as experience has shown me, to penetrate this principle of public rights, and they annul right and left, sometimes on the evidence of witnesses, so different in civil and electoral matters, the results of elections that have been held, ordering special elections, some of sad renown in our electoral history, which completely upset the precept that elections should be held on one single day, which in itself indicates that the nullification of elections must be an extraordinary and evident case, to be decreed.

On the other hand, the intervention of the courts of justice in the electoral matters draws upon them a wave of passions and interests to which they are not accustomed; it exposes them to merciless criticism, and possibly, being in the habit of exercising this faculty in patriotic and party matters, which stir up passions and differences, they will themselves become in time participants in those unhealthy passions and interests.

The speaker therefore accepts the total suppression of Chapter 13 of the Electoral Code, and even recommends that the appeal referred to in Article 10 of the Electoral Code should be established before administrative authorities rather than before the corresponding Audiencia.

The first fundamental question being resolved, there remains the discussion of the second, or that referring to the rights of the elector to elect his candidates, and to the electoral system in which the votes have to be counted for the proclamation of candidates elected; reforms which, as we have already said, belong to Articles 162 and 203 of the Electoral Code.

Some advise that the elections should not be held by provinces, as is the case now, but that they should be divided into districts and smaller districts. Immediately, however, it appears that as Article 39 of the Constitution requires the intervention of minorities in electoral operations, and their representation in the House of Representatives, Councils and Ayuntamientos, there cannot be districts with a single representative, because with one, the minority cannot be represented; and even with two, the conception of majority and minority would be lost, converting them into equal forces: It would therefore be necessary to fix three as the minimum number of candidates to be elected. And if to this point we add the fact that the renewal of those bodies is by halves, and that hence the selections are not made from the total number but from half of the candidates proposed for election, it is evident that the smallest number which may be chosen for each district is six candidates. In reality, it is not worth while to make that reform in relation to the number, of candidates elected now by each province.

Without, therefore, fulfilling the aspirations of Gambietta, who said "If there could only be one sole electoral College, one vote, one voice, on that day we would have gained national sovereignty", we may well accept the provincial division as a good indication of national sovereignty, without descending to districts and lower subdivisions.

Having resolved this question of districts and subdivisions, and accepting, therefore, the present territorial division in electoral matters, it is now time to discuss electoral systems, with reference to the casting and counting of votes.

Universal suffrage, as a means of making democracy effective, has had to protect the right of the elector to select the candidates, for democracy is not government of the people by the people, but the government of the best of the people, elected by the people, the electoral process being thus made a process of selection. From this arose the "system of the

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accumulated vote", by which, if there are ten candidates to be elected, the elector has ten votes which he can distribute at will, or even give them to one sole candidate, and the "system of simple plurality", by which the elector can only vote for one candidate, the one of his choice, among all those to be elected. Both, as may be seen, are systems of personal selection.

We will not speak of the "system of quota or the "hare" system by which the number of electors is divided by the number of posts to be occupied, determining as a final result the number of votes needed for election, applying the number of votes which each candidate may have in excess of those actually needed for election to those of the one following him in the list, for the success of that system depends on the chance of the way the ballots come out of the urns, as has been shown by some commentators.

And returning, after that parenthetic discussion of the last system indicated, to the study of the systems of selection formerly mentioned, let us remember that times have changed, and that the electoral process is no longer a question of the right of personal selection. The importance of the political parties, their characters as official organs of public opinion, the need of stable and responsible majorities in the legislative bodies, etc., have brought about a situation where the governments are not chosen by the people, but by the parties through the people. Present-day democracies may be defined as the "government of the people through the political parties". From this fact has arisen, on one hand, the party ticket, obliging the electors to vote on candidates fixed by the political parties, for the blank column of the ballots is ridiculous, and constitutes almost a mockery at the right of selection of the elector--and on the other hand, the system of dividing the positions to be filled between the parties attending the voting, in proportion to their electoral strength.

But the transition from systems of personal selection to the system of selection by parties could not have been accomplished without some adjustments. Hence article 162 of the present Electoral Code conceded to the elector the right to vote a mixed ticket on the party ballot, which is no more than the right of personal selection within the rules of the obligatory party ballot. The result of that concession could not have been more disastrous, for everyone knows that it produced internal strife in the parties, some candidates contriving to surpass their companions in political beliefs, and of the same ticket, by means of ~~blanking~~ "backing", which has been like a cancer in the proportional system.

Various remedies have been suggested for that evil. The illustrious Professor, Dr. Hernandez Cartaya, is presenting to the National Codification Committee a project of reform of the Electoral Code, in which he deals a death blow to the right of the elector to vote the mixed ticket; but in deference to his right of selection of candidates, he establishes a column of preferences. It is a poor tribute, after all, for with the same forms presented in this project, it may be shown that in an election where 32,000 electors attend the same election, from one sole party, the candidate, to be elected on the "preference" column, needs more than 16,000 votes, that is, one more than one-half of all the votes of his party, and that is almost as ridiculous as the right to be elected on the blank column. And as a result of this, with the same model No. 70 of the project to which we are referring, it is proved that a candidate, who should receive for example, 15,000 votes in the "preferred column", would be defeated by a candidate who only obtained 5,000 votes on the party ticket, which is an inconsistency in the system of "preferences". To obtain this result, we have only, within the same example of 32,000 electors proposed by Dt. Enrique Hernandez Cartaya, adjudge to three candidates, in the column of "preferences" 15,000, 10,000, and 3,000 votes, respectively, which would make that column add up to 27,000, reducing the party vote to 5,000. The latter, however, would triumph, because none of the former have one vote more than one-half of the 32,000 votes.

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

The Head of the Provincial Office of the Conservative Party in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Señor Eduardo Hernandez, dedicated to the distinguished Senator, Daniel Compte, a "Memorandum" of reforms of the Electoral Code, in which he recommended also the "preference" column, but in a manner so different from that of the project of Hernandez Cartaya, that one single vote of preference in favor of a candidate would make him victor over all the other candidates of the general party ticket.

As may be seen, such systems are not acceptable, because, either by excess or lack, if we accept the judgment of professionals, it is just as evil a thing that a candidate with a supremacy of 10,000 votes cannot win, as that he should win with the sole difference of one vote, so easy to get or to buy. The common evil about both systems is that, in the first case, to obtain one vote more than one-half of the total, or in the second, one extra vote, there must be struggles between members of the same party, and companions on the electoral ticket; there will be buying of votes; there will be offers; (even though one might imagine that "packing" would be suppressed by these systems). Of both might be said what was said by the Council of State of the Canton of Neufchatel, with reference to proportional representation: "The struggle has been as violent as it was before, and in many colleges it has ascended to a degree of sharpness and acrimony never known before".

With the foregoing data, we come to the project of Señor Alvarez, which is the subject of this report. The proposition of Alvarez accepts the proportional system of the present Code, but without the right of voting the mixed ticket, or of casting any preferential vote. The elector has to vote only on the party ticket, and the candidates will therefore appear as elected, according to the numeric order in which they figure on the list. If we examine this system, which is also proposed by Representative Santiago Rey in the project presented to the House on May 22, 1923, in the light of the statistical data which experience gives us, we observe very soon that no party can win with all the names which appear on the ballot. Supposing two parties to be contending, with the proportional system, it is necessary for one of them to have far superior strength to gain even one candidate more than its adversary. If it is a question of filling twelve offices, each of those two parties, unless it is a case of very unequal forces, will only succeed in electing six candidates, In order that, in an election for twelve offices, one party should obtain seven as against five, it must have forces astoundingly superior. This means that with the system proposed by Alvarez, in the example of the ballot for twelve offices, there are always five or six candidates destined not to be elected. Hence, what is it if not the system of the limited vote, or the incomplete list? If out of twelve, only six or seven can be elected, why present the twelve? It is all right to present twelve in a system of personal selection, so that the opinion of the electors should indicate, within the twelve, the seven they favor; but when the system, as it results in the Alvarez project, is purely a party system, without any right to personal selection of candidates, there are five or six names in the ballot which should not have been placed there, for they are destined for defeat-- and these represent dead material, which offer no inducement to struggles in the electoral process.

Let us introduce, instead of the proposition of Alvarez, in its entirety, the "system of the limited vote" or the "incomplete list". If there are twelve offices to be voted for, allow only eight names, that is to say, two-thirds of the offices to be filled. In that way, there will be no dead material on the electoral ballot, but all the candidates listed on it, and their friends will have to struggle resolutely to obtain the triumph of the whole of the ballot, under the risk of only obtaining the minority represented by the third part of the candidates to be elected, not expressed in the ballot.

I wish to observe that this system is not that which reigned in Cuba under the provisional Electoral Law made by the Constituent Convention, nor that established later by the Cuban Congress in the Electoral Law of December 25, 1903, for in both electoral processes, the right of

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the elector to elect for all the offices, was limited, but all the offices tonbe filled appeared on the ballot, and hence the elector, within the limits of his electoral rights, held that of selection among all the names appearing on the ballot, with all the disadvantages which this selective struggle has unfortunately been bringing into our elections. In the system which I recommend, and which I unfold in the modification of Article 111 of the present Electoral Code, the limitation of the electoral right does not take effect at the moment of election, but on the ballot itself. It is not that the elector, as was the case in those laws to which I refer, could only mark with a cross eight names, when there were twelve to be elected, but that the political parties can only present eight names on the ballot when there are twelve offices to be filled.

Against this old and excellent system of the incomplete list, which is also accepted by Senator Manuel Varona Suarez, in the project of law which he presented to the Senate on January 22, 1923, and which, notwithstanding its antiquity, was endorsed by illustrious journalists of modern times, there are only two observations, (Objections) and in our judgment, of these one is illusory, and the other, far from being a fault of the system, is a quality of the same.

The objection of the famous "corner" is presented. This objection produces a hypothetical case, today absolutely impossible. It means that a party may divide its forces, so as to gain the majority with one part, and the minority with the other, occupying all the posts, for which elections were to be held. That cannot happen today, for there are no parties strong enough to risk themselves in such a combination, imperilling the majority. That could be done in the time of the rule of Spain, with a Spanish party, that of "Constitutional Union", which had an authority, influence and power far superior to the Autonomist party, thatc of the Cubans. As the writer was presented as candidate for the Chamber of Deputies by the minority, in his native province of Pinar del Rio, and cornered by the "Constitutional Union Party", he has had personal experience of that; but that does not prevent him from seeing the risk of that electoral combination, which, put into practice on another occasion by the same powerful "Union Constitutional Party", in the district of Habana, made it lose the majority which was gained by the automomist party. There is no party in the Republic today which can launch inself into such a risky venture.

But in addition, it is not possible to "corner" the elections in the regime of official parties and of the compulsory ballot. In those days it could be accomplished because the parties divided their hosts, without legal restrictions of any kinf, and voted free tickets. Today, to divide a party, its forces must form a new party, or an independent group of electors, with the right to present an electoral ballot, which is quite impossible.

The other objection directed against the system of the incomplete list, is that it allows only one kind of minority and that is fixed beforehand, no matter what its forces may be, as the third part of the offices to be filled, whereas with the proportional system, representatives of different minorities may be elected, according to the number of votes which they brought to the election, this argument is purely theoretical and is without practical convenience for the Nation. It is enough to award a majority and a minority among the organizations representing the Nation. The desire to have all the minorities represented, like that of bringing into the Houses~~of Representatives~~ representatives of all the different interests forming the Nation, has always been a chimeric idea, without practical value. If this should happen, and there should be a coalition of dissimilar interests and minorities in the Houses of Congress, there would be formed an accidental majority, which would defeat the true majority, taking away from it its necessary stability. There is nothing better than a sole minority to act as a check, and a single and permanent majority in charge, notwithstanding the fact that Article 39 of the Constitution speaks of "minorities"; for that plural cannot be

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

interpreted to be written with the view of resolving the complicated electoral systems which we have explained.

The Committee will decide with its customary wisdom; it remains only for me to say that the reform of the Electoral Code is a cry of Cuban public opinion which Comgress cannot neglect to attend to in the present legislative period.

The Senate, March 18, 1924.

(signed) RICARDO DOLZ.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-R-794

Lieut. Col. G.B. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

March 28,
1924.

No.- 2178

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

(3610)

Subject: Attitude of U.S.Government toward Reëlection in Cuba.
"The Crisis of Party Spirit".

M. I. I.A.E.B. 4/3

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 2 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article which appeared in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of March 1, 1924, being an editorial entitled "A Piece of Healthy Advice" and which concerns the question of reëlections in Cuba and the attitude of the United States Government toward same.

2. I also enclose translation of another article bearing on the reëlection question, which was published in EL PAIS of March 25th, entitled "The crisis of Party Spirit", by Marquez Sterling.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/3/24

Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a files.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

March 28,
1924.

Genl. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 2180

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Proposed fraudulent procedure in connection with collecting claims against the State. (3190)

M. I. 1A. E. B 4/4

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 2 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article published in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of March 27,1924, discussing a proposed plan to collect from creditors of the Government, eight per cent of their claims, in advance, to be used, ostensibly, for a fund with which to secure the passage of a law pushing the eventual payment of such claims.

2. According to this article, the proposed law would be a rider to one already pending to grant bonuses to public employees, and which it is said cannot pass since the Treasury is without funds for this purpose; therefore the original law and the amendment would fail, but meantime the funds collected would be in the hands of unscrupulous schemers.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/4/24.
Copy # 2 & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

AGB

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-196
APR 24
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
M.I.D. M.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

No.- 2186

April 1, 1924.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The "Botella" serves to do the work of Reëlection. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 9- 1924

M.I. I.A.K.B. 4/11

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO of March 27th, entitled "The 'Botella'(sinecure) serves to do the work of reëlection".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/11/24

Copy # 2 & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 8,
1924.

No.- 2197

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: President Zayas and Elections. (3690)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 15 1924

1. I enclose translation of an editorial appearing in the DIARIO DE LA MARINA of April 3rd, in its section entitled "Impressions", which consists of a discussion of President Zayas and political conditions generally.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/18/24.
copy + encl. retained in 741.1.2a (3610)
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-Q-198
Group Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2198

April 11, 1924.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Political Administration - Legislative. (3200)
Political Parties.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., APR 15 1924

M.I. (A.K.B. 4/16

1. Referring to your Cuban Political Estimate, No.1670, of March 25,1924, your attention is invited to the following errors contained therein:

Under "Legislative", page 3, it is stated that "the President of the Republic and members of the House of Representatives may be naturalized citizens."

Article 65 of the Constitution of Cuba provides that- "He (the President) must be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen, and in the latter case must have served in the Cuban Army in its wars of independence for at least ten years."

Under this provision, the only naturalized citizen of Cuba who would have been eligible for the Presidency was the late General Maximo Gomez, who was a native of Santo Domingo.

Under the terms of this Article, no person other than a native-born Cuban can become President of Cuba.

2. Under "Political Parties", page 6, the word "fusion" in the third line of that paragraph should read "coalition".

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/18/24.
Copy # 2 retained in M.I. 2a - Estimate folder.

ajcb

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAY 1

G-2/2657-2-198

G-2
JJB/AKB 1924 2657-2-198
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WAR DEPARTMENT

April 19, 1924.

Subject: Corrections in the Cuban Political Estimate.

To: The Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. Reference is made to your letter No. 2198, dated April 11, 1924, in which attention is called to two errors appearing in the Cuban Political Estimate of March 25, 1924.

2. Your comments on the true significance of the provisions of Art.65 of the Constitution, concerning the eligibility of a naturalized citizen for the presidency, are of special interest. We did not appreciate the fact that the qualifications of the late General Maximo Gomez, in this respect, were unique.

3. Exception is well taken to the use of the word "fusion" in defining the organization of the Liga Nacional.

4. Corrections covering these two points will be incorporated in the next issue of the Political Estimate, and if in the meantime other changes seem to you to be desirable, we shall be glad to have you bring them to our attention.

For the A. C. of S., G-2.

H. W. T. EGLIN,
Major, Coast Artillery Corps,
Chief, M. I. 5.

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APR 22 1924
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
DEPARTMENT

2657-199

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

M.I.D.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 11, 1924.

No.- 2202

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Corruption in the Judiciary. (3300)

M.I. I.A.K. 8411.8

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., APR 15 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article published in EL HERALDO of April 8,1924, entitled "Themis on her Knees",, being a discussion of the corruption existing in the Judiciary of Cuba, by Bartolome Sagaro.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/18/24.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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April 11,
1924.

No.- 2201.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Isle of Pines. (3890)

M. I. A. K. B: 4/16

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 15 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article appearing in EL PAIS of April 9, 1924, entitled "The Right of Cuba to the Isle of Pines", by Marquez Sterling.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/16/24.
Copy retained in M. I. 2 a (3850)

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 11,
1924

MIL. INTELL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. O.S. Morvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 2203

To: The A C. of S., G-2.

Subject: President's Message at Opening of New Legislative Period. (3100)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 15 1924
M.I. I.A.K.B. 4/16

1. I enclose an article from THE EVENING NEWS of April 8,1924, entitled "President's Message at Opening of New Legislative Period", which contains practically the entire Message.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/18/24.
Copy + encl. retained in M.I.2a.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

May 13, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 2249

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: President's Message of April 7, 1924. (3190)

M. I. I.A. K. B. 6/12

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 20 1924

1. There is forwarded herewith a copy of the GACETA OFICIAL of May 7,1924, containing the text of the President's Message to Congress of April 7, 1924; together with a translation of the salient portions of said Message.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

Encs 1 & 2

Copy #2 retained in M.I. 2a (3110)
AKB

Official Gazette + one copy of translated extracts sent to Translation Section for translation of remainder of message, by Major Burleigh.
AKB

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

Translation

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

of April 7, 1924.

(OFFICIAL GAZETTE May 7,1924

To the Honorable Congress of the Republic:

.. ..

Happily, public peace has continued throughout the national territory, and it gives me pleasure to repeat what I said in my former General Message, that is, there exists no reason to fear disturbance, as I can still affirm, as then, that the Government reckons with ample means of restoring order immediately, certain of the cooperation of the immense majority of the people, should any refractory elements attempt to interfere with the increasing condition of prosperity of the Republic and perhaps endanger its stability.

This does not mean that the threats against public peace have ceased,as armed movements and violent protests against the constituted Government are still being threatened,not only in our own territory, but some Cubans have gone to a foreign country where they are attempting to discredit the Constitutional Powers, presenting those who legally hold such powers as immoral and antipatriotic. Without commenting upon such conduct I limit myself to bringing it to the attention of Congress,which perhaps may see fit to enact laws stopping and punishing such attacks against the good reputation which Cuba has gained in the civilized world.

Nevertheless,I am pleased to state that that procedure has brought as a consequence,one more proof of the cordial relation existing between the Constitutional Government of Cuba and the Government of the United States of America; also that prominent personalities of the latter country have proclaimed the conditions of order, prosperity and progress obtaining in our nation; and that Cubans absent from home,have expressed their energetic protest.

.. ..

In my earlier Message I stated that Cuba was one of the three nations which had liquidated the Fiscal Year 1922-23 without a deficit, and this statement, as to the absence of a deficit, has been fully confirmed by the liquidation of the Budget of that year which resulted in an excess of revenues, over that calculated, of more than $12,000,000; and I can announce that said excess in the present fiscal year will amount to over $20,000,000.

Such surplus has permitted, in compliance with the Law of October 9,1922, an extraordinary decrease in our public debts, and we have been able to pay, aside from the amounts included in the Budget, nearly $12,000,000. of the 1917 interior debt.

.. ..

With all this, and the existence in our National Treasury (April 2d) of $30,112,670., there can be no doubt of the notable prosperity of our Treasury, reflecting the prosperity of the country, with no reason to consider it as transitory or circumstantial, but on the contrary, as permanent and even susceptible of improvement.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

The legal period for the reorganization of political parties is progressing with perfect order and without disagreeable incidents, but although the nearness of the electoral period perhaps will not permit putting into practice any reforms of the Electoral Code, as recommended previously, this is not the case with other important modifications of that Code, such for instance, as Articles 9, par. 8;
88, par. 5
102-121 and 287, par. (c).

There has recently been a pronounced tendency to bring about strikes or suspensions of work, in various workmens' organizations, with a view to moral and material betterment, and fortunately the harm resulting from some of those movements has not been alarming, which reveals the caution and prudence with which their leaders have proceeded. These movements have, for many years, been due to lack of fair participation in the benefits of production, among the elements contributing to such profits, and although the causes for unrest and discontent are constantly being overcome, it cannot be said that they have yet disappeared.

The Government has in these cases followed, and still follows, a line of impartial conduct, attempting to arrange harmonious solutions, and willing to do its duty in preventing disorders disturbing the public peace, and acts endangering economic interests, without imterfering with the rights of all citizens, nor attempting to discourage aspirations not incompatible with law and order.

.. ..

The regulations inf force in the United States pertaining to immigration and the consumption of alcoholic drinks, frequently create international difficulties, which we should concern ourselves in avoiding, since it is a duty arising from the relations existing between both Governments, that Cuba should cooperate to prevent violation of the laws of the United States when such violation is attempted or carried out through taking advantage of the proximity of our shores and the difficulty of exercising vigilance throughout the great extent of our coast line. It is very desirable that our navy be improved, which will require considerable outlay and a relatively long time to accomplish. I am going to give this question my careful attention. On the other hand, the acquisition of hangaars, aeroplanes and hydroplanes, and their adequate distribution, provided with wireless apparatus, would render possible a constant and thorough inspection of all the coasts of the Republic, furnishing easily and with little cost, the vigilance service referred to.

.. ..

Paid permits for carrying arms, in 1923, 7,718.
" " " " " " 1922 4,132

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

.. ..

Comparative Statement of the National Debts.

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

Comparative Statement of the National Debts.

	Sept. 29, 1923	Feb. 29, 1924	Amortized
Exterior 1904-5% Speyer	$21,062,500.	$20,849,000.	$213,500.
" 1909 4-1/2% Speyer	14,941,000.	14,926,000.	15,000.
" 1914-5% Morgan	8,384,000.	8,220,000.	164,000.
" 1923 5-1/2% Morgan	49,675,000.	49,439,000.	237,000.
Interior 1905-5%/1917	10,321,300.	8,454,300.	50,000.
Additional Int. ~~1905~~-5%	4,480,500.	3,980,500.	500,000.
Treasury Bonds 1917-6%	11,400,700.	6,524,800.	4,875,900.
	$120,265,000.	$112,392,600.	$6,055,400.
Cancelled by Decree of December 10,1923			1,817,000.
			$ 7,872,400.

Government Claims Commission

Up to March 20,1924, 28,195 claims had been handled.

Claims decided	For amount of	Ordered paid	Disallowed
23,699	$41,576,970.15	$29,481,545.18	$12,095,424.97

Claims pending

Public Works	267	$786,508.96
Other Departments	4,035	3,399,509.95

Imports and Exports (exclusive of money)

1923

Importation	$267,627,876.00
Exportation	418,119,979.00
Re-exportation	1,524,658.00
	$687,272,513.00

Money imported,	$50,391,000.00
" exported	17,158,212.00

Merchandise imported

Countries	Year 1922	Year 1923 (Approximate)	Difference in 1923
United States.	$120,713,766	$180,230,840.	$59,517,074.
Other American countries	16,701,796.	23,200,673.	6,498,877
Germany	3,547,154	8,139,913.	4,592,759.
Spain	8,356,437.	13,029,598	4,673,161
France	5,957,541.	7,983,813.	2,026,272.
United Kingdom	9,106,060.	13,051,901.	3,945,841.
Other European countries	4,374,683.	8,369,890.	3,995,207.
Other countries	12,000,403.	13,621,248.	1,620,845.
	$ 180,757,840.	267,627,876.	86,870,036.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Merchandise Exported

Countries	Year 1922	Year 1923 (Approximately)	Difference in 1923
United States	$266,510,511.	$366,639,782.	$100,129,271.
Other American countries	8,805,622	10,893,226.	2,087,604.
Germany	576,692.	611,849.	35,157.
Spain	3,076,336.	1,568,567.	1,507,769.
France	7,682,329.	2,583,606.	5,098,723.
United Kingdom	37,964,250.	30,407,435.	7,556,815.
Other European countries .	3,435,066.	4,760,165.	1,325,099
Other countries	3,328,285.	655,349.	2,672,036.
	$331,379,091.	$418,119,979.	$86,740,888.

IMMIGRATION

2050

Nationality	1922	1923	Difference
Albanians	6	21	15
Germans	82	138	56
Americans . . (North) . .	776	689	87
Americans (Sputh)	124	314	190
Arabs	--	14	14
Armenians	35	133	98
Austro-Hungary	15	293	213
Belgians	20	5	15
Bulgarians	4	13	9
Canadians	9	9	--
Central Americans	44	91	47
Checko-Slovaks	20	188	168
Chinese	3	7	4
Danes	12	11	1
Denmark	--	2	2
Dominicans	75	150	75
Scotch	--	3	3
Spanish	16,397	46,439	30,042
Egyptians	--	11	11
Philippinos	--	3	3
Finns	1	--	1
French	210	215	5
Greeks	142	473	331
Hawaiians	1	--	1
Haitains	639	11,088	10,449
Hollanders	19	21	2
Indians	--	1	1
English	537	464	73
Italians	356	2,190	1,834
Jugo-Slavs	43	182	139
Jamaicans	4,455	5,844	1,389
Japanese	23	19	4
Mexicans	142	218	76
Norwegians	12	19	7
Lithuanians	41	220	179
Palestine	2	132	130
Peraians	--	10	10
Poles	349	1,581	1,323
Portugese	108	444	336
Porto-Ricans	259	420	161

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Nationality	1922	1923	Difference
Roumanians	294	170	124
Russians	294	1,139	845
Syrians	230	1,059	829
Swedes	10	54	44
Swiss	15	68	53
Turks	137	803	666
Ukranians	44	158	114
Unknown	8	--	8
Totals	25,993	75,461	49,468

Since the inauguration of Congress last year, and up to March 15,1924, there were handled 7,647 immigration permits with their corresponding guarantees, representing 5,902 immigrants from ships and 5,906 from Triscornia Camp, making a total of 11,808 individuals.

215 reports have been made upon immigration matters; and there have been granted three special authorizations to sugar companies to introduce 9,000 Antillian immigrants into the country, to work during the present crop, upon bonds guaranteeing their return to their own countries at the end of said work.

2500 ↳ 2520

Public Instruction

The earliest statistics available as to illiteracy in Cuba pertain to the year 1861, and the latest, to the year 1919. During this period the total number of illiterates decreased by 343,684 notwithstanding the enormous increase in population, ~~24~~ 1,492,474.

The proportion of illiterates in 1861 was 80.7 of the general population, while in 1919 it was only 27.1 per cent (784,659 illiterates).

Therefore illiteracy decreased 53.6 per cent in the said 58 years .

Illiteracy among females decreased 14.1 per cent more than among males.

Illiteracy among whites decreased 45.3 per cent, being in 1919 24.5 per cent of the population; and illiteracy among the colored decreased 61.6 per cent, being in 1919, 33.9 per cent of the total population.

Illiteracy by Provinces is as follows:

Pinar del Rio	96,054	(12.2% of total population)
Habana	125,765	16. % " "
Matanzas	92,105	11.7 % " "
Santa Clara	185,838	23.7% " "
Camaguey	58,019	7.4 % " "
Oriente	226,878	29.% " "

This data as to illiteracy refers to individuals 10 years of age and over, from Census of 1919.

White illiteracy is greatest in Camaguey Province, being 76.6%; and lowest in Oriente, being 47.7%.

Colored illiteracy is highest in Oriente, being 52.3%, and lowest in Camaguey being 23.4%..

A comparison of the two races shows the white illiteracy to be higher than the colored, by 20.6%.

8.2% of the illiteracy is among foreigners. Santa Clara Province has the greatest number of these foreign illiterates,- 22.017%.

School-rooms in the Republic

Province	Population 1919	School-rooms	School-rooms per 10,000 inhabitants
Pinar del Rio	261,198	623	24.19

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

School-Rooms in the Republic.

Province	Population 1919	School-Rooms	School-rooms per 10,000 inhabitants
Pinar del Rio	261,198	623	24.19
Habana	597,583	1,429	20.48
Matanzas	312,704	774	24.75
Santa Clara	657,697	1,286	19.55
Camaguey	228,913	337	14.73
Oriente	730,909	1,093	14.95
	2,889,004	5,551	19.21

The minimum of illiteracy in Europe is found among the Scandanavians and Germans; in America, among United States and Canada; next follows, in order of minimum illiteracy,- Cuba, Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil, Maxico and Chile,- the latter country being 70% illiterate.

The Republic of Cuba, of all the nations of latin origin on the American continent, shows the lowest proportion of illiteracy considering its total population.

United States -	5.97%	illiterate
Canada	17.1 %	"
Cuba	27.1%	"
Argentine	35.%	"
Uruguay	39.08%	"
Brazil	71.5%	"
Mexico	72.5%	"
Chile	77.5%	"

WAR DEPARTMENT

.. ..

Public Order: Although there have been intermittent rumors of possible disturbances, and certain agitators have attempted to keep latent a state of unrest prejudicial to the normal life of the Republic, such rumors and attempts have vanished as rapidly as they came, the public order having been maintained unchanged throughout the entire national territory, and only a few cases of banditry were recorded, the perpetrators being speedily apprehended. The General Staff of the Army has taken all measures for rapidly and energetically suppressing any outbreak tending to produce disturbances, and to this end the spirit of discipline and efficiency in the army are maintained to a most satisfactory degree.

Needs of the Army.

Enlisted Personnel: In the next budget the 331 enlistments which were suppressed in the present budget, should be restored; that is, 161 for military service; 127 Sanitary service; 43 Veterinary service. The reduction is no longer necessary, and it mutilated the organization ofcertain units, thus lowering the general efficiency of the Army.

Aviation Corps: This important Corps should be completely reorganized. This measure is urgently imperative and attention of Congress is again invited to consider and decide, under the double aspect of an offensive and a defensive measure of rapid action, and as a service not costly, and very efficacious in preventing contraband of merchandise on our shores and illicit traffic of emigrants and alcoholic liquors destined for the United States.

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

Corps of Engineers. Owing to the fact that the enlisted personnel in this Corps receive only the same pay as in other units, the work continues obstructed and unsatisfactory. These men, from the nature of their services, must be specially prepared in the various branches,and should be adequately compensated,- and this cannot be done until Congress decides upon the point. The men who are best suited for this work refuse to enlist in the Army as they can command better pay in civil life. For this reason the Engineer Corps, lacking sufficient competent personnel, cannot take charge, as it should, of all the work of the Army; and the improvement of such adverse conditions would result highly beneficial to the State as it would save considerable outlay in construction and repairs of quarters and other work of like nature.

It is very imperative that the necessary credits should be voted for completing the three pavillions of Camp General Monteagudo in Santa Clara, for quartering troops. This work is now paralyzed and will become destroyed by the action of the elements if not continued immediately.

It is likewise necessary that a credit be voted for various repairs and constructions, of an urgent nature, in all the Military Districts, where, in some places, the enlisted men are very badly quartered and the animals are without shelter. Attention is especially invited to the deteriorated condition of the officers' quarters at Camp Columbia, which were built of wood, temporary construction, during the American Occupation at the close of the Spanish-American War. The same can also be said of the Cabaña quarters.

.. ..

Military Map of the Republic: I again repeat what I said in my former Messages as to the necessity of preparing a map. genuinely military and relatively exact, of the national territory. In order to proceed with greatest despatch,with the field work and studio preparation which such operations require, the corresponding credits should be voted.

Customs Duties: The Army is now obliged to pay customs duties,under Art. 70 of the Regulations, upon all merchandise which it must of unavoidable necessity purchase abroad,the greater part of which is "War Material", consisting of rifles, cartridges of all kinds, guns, revolvers, special equipment, spare parts, swords, electrical machinery and accessories for defenses or fortifications in ports, etc., which in nearly every case are purchased from the United States Government.

It would not be possible, complying with that law, to duly attend to our national needs, both for defense and garrison equipment of the most indispensable war material, as the budget allotments are inadequate, and the customs duties upon that class of merchandise is the highest, and these effects can in no case be acquired within our own country. For this reason it requested that the Honorable Congress pass some law by which the importation of war material can be authorized as free from customs duties as possible, although it would be best to declare them free from all duty; and the Army should be compelled to present declarations in the usual manner in order that the Customs Department would never lose the control or inspection of the importations.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department finds itself in a very similar condition to that of the War Department, as to its urgent needs. Its personnel, reduced by 164 under the present Budget Law, now requires more men than formerly, on account of furnishing crew for the "Maximo Gomez" Transport,which was added to the Navy after said reduction and which needs 50 men at least.

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

All service, including that of patrolling our coasts to prevent contraband, has been seriously hampered by the reduction referred to, prior to which the personnel was even then insufficient.

In the coming Budget the Navy should be supplied with the 164 men which were reduced.

Vigilance and protection of the coasts: As far as the condition of the vessels would permit, this service has been functioning regularly. Not All of the boats of the Navy have been in active service, as frequent repairs are necessary due to the long time they have been in use, and funds have been insufficient for these repairs.

In order to supply the boats which patrol the coasts, coal deposits have been established in Santiago, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos; and this fuel is acquired directly in the United States and brought to said ports by the Transport Maximo Gomez, thus resulting in a considerable saving to the Government.

Naval Academy. This functions normally, but it is very necessary that the new Budget should provide for civil Professors, which were suppressed in the readjustment of the old Budget.

There has recently been installed in the Naval Academy a Chemical Laboratory, and a credit is necessary for its equipment.

Sanitation. There is under construction a Dispensary and Pharmacy in the Navy General Staff, for the use of its members and others of the Navy. It is also necessary to install a dispensary in the Northern District, in Havana, and another in the Southern District, in Cienfuegos; for which corresponding credits are required, as also an Infirmary in the Naval Academy, and to reconstruct the Infirmaries in the principal units.

Artillery Equipment. The next Budget should allot credits for the acquisition of Artillery equipment. An allotment of $15,000. at one time would be sufficient to equip first and second class vessels with with the instruments and apparatus most urgently needed for firing efficiency.

Future budgets should also be increased in the allotment for "Armaments and Munitions", in order to apply a part to gun practice, which has been neglected owing to lack of funds.

Legislation. The Navy should have a Penal Law and a Law of Procedure especially adapted to its use, as those promulgated for the Army are inadequate.

Maritime legislation is also necessary, and is now entirely lacking; also the establishment of naval reserves with personnel of the merchant marine, in order to insure at all times sufficient personnel in cases of emergency.

Customs Duties: The remarks under "Customs Duties" of the Army, also apply to the Navy, as their needs are equally urgent.

From the foregoing it is seen that the work of the Government in its several Departments has been arduous and intense, but I can say with satisfaction that it has been beneficial in the highest degree, since an enviable position has been reached as regards undisturbed peaceful conditions within the Republic, complete restoration of our national wealth and credit, perfect cordiality of international relations, and rapid merging of citizen life in an atmosphere of order, observance of laws, and democracy, constituting a jure et de facto status which permits the constant development of the active and progressive forces of our Nation.

Presidential Palace, April 7, 1924.

ALFREDO ZAYAS.

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

3-1 40 1 Encl

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

2657-A-2

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 17,
1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2212

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Amnesty Bill and Employees' Gratification Bill. (3290)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 23 1924

1. I enclose clippings from THE HAVANA POST of April 14 and 16,1924, reporting exciting sessions of the House of Representatives on April 13th and 15th, at which it was endeavored to obtain legislative action upon the two bills above named. Both sessions ended,however, with nothing accomplished, as a sufficient number of Members left the House to break up the quorum.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/25/24.

Copy & encl. retained in m.i.r.a. (3290)

AGD

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

9 37 1/Eng

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-Q-203

April 17,
1924.

No.- 2213

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: General Carlos Garcia Velez. (3020)

H.S.M.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 23 1924

M.I. (A.E.R.) 4/25

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in LA NOCHE of April 10,1924, amd discussing New York despatches entitled "Garcia Velez is neither diplomat nor conspirator."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/25/24 Copy & encl. retained in M.I. 2 a.

acs

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

9.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

No.- 2222.

April 22, 1924.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 28 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

1 Encl.

2657-G-704

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Latin-American Subsection M.I.D.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Municipal Misgovernment. (3490)

M.I. (A.E.B. 4/30

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 29 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO of April 17th, entitled "A session of the Ayuntamiento (Municipal Council) of Havana that was disastrous to the Municipal Treasury."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/30/24

Copy & encl. retained in M.I.S.C.

AAB

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

37

15 Enc

2657-a-2204

Lieut. Col. G.S. Worvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2214

April 17,
1924

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Municipal Misgovernment. (3490)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 23 1924

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO of April 14,1924, entitled "The Executive and Congress are responsible for the chaos of municipal affairs existing today throughout Cuba."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/25/24.

Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2 a.

CRB

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

5.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

April, 22nd
1924.

No.- 2219

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Corruption in the Judiciary. (3300)

OFFICE OF ASST. CHIEF OF STAFF
Lieut. Col. G.S. Military Attaché
Chief, Latin-American Section
WAR DEPARTMENT
M.I. I.A.E.B.
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 29 1924

1. I enclose translation of a recent article appearing in the HERALDO DE CUBA of April 17th, entitled "What is Justice?" discussing what is considered flagrant miscarriage of justice in the courts.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/30/24.
Copy & enel. retained in M.I.D.

A453

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 24 1924
DEPARTMENT

April 22, 1924.

No.- 2220

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Political Parties in Cuba. (3700)

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

M.I. I.A.C.B. 4/30

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 29 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article appearing in EL HERALDO of April 15th, entitled "Dr. Montoro declares that the result of the Assemblies of Sunday last indicate tendency to consolidation of purely Conservative Forces."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/30/24
Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a
AKB

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

1 E

3-1

November 18, 1924.

2457-G-207

1924

No. 2489

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Municipal Misgovernment. (3490)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 24 1924

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of a letter from the Economic Corporations, appearing in EL SOL, of November 14, addressed to The Secretary of the Treasury, requesting information concerning the story of the purchase of lands in the Vedado for approximately two million two hundred thousand dollars.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/25/24 Copy & encl. retained in M.I.D.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 April 22, 1924.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
INTEL. DIV.
Lt. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 2223

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Government Frauds, etc. (3190)

M.I.D.
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 29 1924

1. I enclose translation from EL HERALDO of April 15th of an article relating how the Supreme Court of Cuba, by a notable decision, obliges Celso Cuellar (President Zayas's son-in-law) and Benito Laguerla, to return land in Vedado which they sometime ago unlawfully usurped.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

4/30/24.

Copy + encl. retained in M.I.D.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-12657-9

Lieut. Col. E.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief Latin American Subsection

April 25
1924

No.- 2227

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Amnesty for Political Offenders. (3290)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., MAY 1- 1924

M. I. A. K. B. 57/3

1. I enclose translation of an editorial appearing in EL HERALDO DE CUBA of April 24th concerning the proposed Amnesty Law now before the Cuban House of Representatives.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

57/24

Copy # 2 + encl. retained in M.I.A.

A143

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
Maj. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

2657-Q-209

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

No.- 2230

April 29, 1924.

To: The A. C of S., G-2.

Subject: President Zayas, and Reëlection. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D.A. MAY 7 1924

1. I enclose translations of the following articles recently appearing in the Havana press on the above subject:

Apr. 27 - LA PRENSA - Extract from the speeches exchanged between Zayas and Dr. Celso Cuellar.

Apr. 29 - EL TRIUNFO - The Popular Party, through the mouth of its new president (Celso Cuellar), makes its definite decisions.

Apr. 29 - EL TRIUNFO * A Free Man.

2. All of these articles eulogize President Zayas and his Administration, and emphasize the desirability of his reëlection, even to the extent of having him proposed as the sole candidate for Presidency at the coming elections.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

57.0/-4.

Copy #2 + encl. retained in M.I.D.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

May 2, 1924.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 223/3

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Uprising against the Government. (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 7 1924

1. There is enclosed translation of an article appearing in the HERALDO DE CUBA of April 29th, regarding the uprising against the Government, which took place in Santa Clara on the morning of April 29, 1924.

2. In this connection I also enclose another translation, of a cable despatch from Washington appearing in EL HERALDO of April 30th, stating that the United States will leave President Zayas free to quell the rebellion as he thinks fit.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

5/10/24

Copy # 24 encl. retained in M.I.D.

2657-Q-2/0

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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2 Encls

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
2657-Q-211
WAR DEPARTMENT

May 6, 1924.

No.- 2242

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Isle of Pines. (3890)

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
M-8-M
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 12 1924
M.I. A.K.B. 7/30

1. I enclose translation from an article appearing in LA NOCHE of May 4, 1924, entitled "American Rebels" regarding a recent incident which took place in the Isle of Pines; also a clipping from THE HAVANA POST of this date giving more details concerning this incident.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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1-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-Q-211

From LA NOCHE--May 4, 1924.

Re: Feature Article entitled AMERICAN REBELS.

A sensational event has recently occurred, caused by the attitude of rebellion against the Cuban authorities of the Isle of Pines, assumed by a group of Americans colonists, who refused to fulfill certain sanitary orders, imposed by those same authorities.

The office of the Local Chief of Sanitation was assaulted, and the Chief and his assistant battered, and damages caused to property.

Such conduct, of course, demands immediate sanction.

And the Cuban authorities, attacked in such a scandalous manner, and misused in our country, must proceed with all rigor and severity.

We suppose that those responsible for the deed must now be in the jail, learning to respect the laws of the country, where they have been offered such generous and undeserved hospitality.

"What are those colonists thinking of?

Perhaps because they are protected by the American flag, do they think themselves entitled to commit all classes of outrages, and to inflict, commit a physical offense against the sanitary authorities, because they have asked them to properly disinfect their establishments, so as to observe the necessary hygiene?

Do they believe that the fact of being Yankees is something like a patent of piracy, authorizing them to commit deprsdations on all sides?

Well, they are much mistaken!

Here everyone, no matter what his status, is called to account for his actions.

And if they believe that they can gain by what has occurred, making it appear that the Cuban authorities, have been the ones to commit the offense, to boost the absurd campaign which they are sustaining in the United States, so that the Hay-Quesada Treaty may be annulled, they are also mistaken, because good causes are not gained by miserable stories.

So let us be harsh with those insubordinates!

KJ.

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

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865.7-Q-211

...VANA.
...ED AS SECOND CLASSMATTER AT THE HA...
...epublic. Read By More Persons in C...
...iba, Tuesday Morning, May 6, ...

U. S. INTERCEDES IN FETTER CASE AT NUEVA GERONA

Consul - General Hurst to Make Report to State Department.

ARRESTED AND IS NOW HELD IN JAIL

Flag Incident Believed Real Cause of Isle of Pines Trouble.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—(By Universal Service)—Intercession by the State Department in behalf of Charles F. Fetter, an American citizen, who is being held in jail at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Fines, charged with violation of a local sanitary code today was declared by officials.

Fetter who has conducted a mercantile establishment in Nueva Gerona for the past 20 years was fined by a local magistrate for refusing to build a concrete wall around a spring in the yard of his establishment. He refused to pay the fine and was sent to jail.

It is believed here that Fetter's arrest and imprisonment was the result of the tense feeling that has existed between Cubans and Americans in the Isle of Pines over the sovereignty of the island rather than the actual offense with which he is charged.

This belief is strengthened by the fact that Fetter a short time before had spread a large American flag over his grounds in order that it would show in photographs being taken by American aviators who were mapping the island.

According to reports which were received tonight all the springs in the vicinity of Nueva Gerona suddenly dried up with the exception of Fetter's and that the city was practically cut off from its water supply.

Public water carriers requested Fetter's permission to draw water from his spring, which had not dried up, and this request was granted. Shortly afterwards local authorities ordered Fetter to replace the wooden wall around his spring with one of concrete, on the grounds that inasmuch as public carriers were selling the water from his spring the spring was subject to sanitary regulations.

Fetter contended that the spring was his private property and that the carriers were selling the water through his permission and that he should not be made to improve the well to meet the requirements of the public sanitary code.

Mrs. Fetter was a member of the delegation of American women residents of the Isle of Pines which recently presented a petition to the president protesting against ratification of the long standing treaty granting Cuban sovereignty over the island.

The State Department probably will defer definite action in the matter until a full report of the incident is made by Carlton Bailey Hurst, American Consular General at Havana.

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

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-213
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

May 13, 1924.

No.- 2250

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Amnesty Bill. (3290)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 20 1924

M.I. A.K.B. 5/23

1. On April 19, 1922, a general amnesty bill was presented in the Cuban Senate, but not passed. Since that time it has periodically come up for debate, without definite action. The bill however has now been passed by the Senate, as originally framed, and I enclose herewith a translation of same. It is now before the House of Representatives.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

5/23/24

Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a (3220)
AKB

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

3-1 /E 7

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-A-212
2

June 3, 1924

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No. 2281

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Amnesty Bill (3290)

M.I. /A. K.B. 6/10

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 9 1924

1. Enclosed will be found translations of articles appearing in:

EL HERALDO DE CUBA, of May 26, 1924, entitled:
"The Apotheosis of Crime."

EL HERALDO DE CUBA, of May 27, 1924, entitled:
"An Unprecedented Infamy."

EL HERALDO DE CUBA, of May 28, 1924, entitled:
"The Sanction of Crime."

EL HERALDO DE CUBA, of May 29, 1924, entitled:
"Amnesty and Reelection."

EL PAIS, of May 27, 1924, entitled:
"A Problem Exclusively Cuban."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/10/24

Copy retained in M.I.2a. (3220)
AKB

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-212

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 6, 1924

3

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection M.I.D.

No. 2289

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Amnesty Bill (3290)

M.I. /A.K.B. 6/13

RECEIVED 6/12 W.D. JUN 12 1924

1. I am enclosing an interesting column clipped from the HAVANA POST, of June 6, 1924, on the subject of the Amnesty Bill.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/13/24 Copy & enclosure retained in M.I.2a (3220)

AKB

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV
1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-2-12

3

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 6, 1924

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection G. S. W.

No. 2289

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Amnesty Bill (3290)

M. I. /A. K. B. 6/13

RECEIVED-G-2 W.D. JUN 12 1924

1. I am enclosing an interesting column clipped from the HAVANA POST, of June 6, 1924, on the subject of the Amnesty Bill.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/13/24 Copy & enclosure retained in M.I.2a (3220)

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

4-1

DEPT. CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2657-G-4-12

June 10, 1924

No. 2293

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Amnesty Law (3290)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 17 1924

M.I. I.A. K.B. 6/23

1. I am enclosing herewith copies of communication from the Ambassador to the President of Cuba protesting against the Amnesty Law, President Zayas' reply thereto, digest of the Amnesty Law prepared by Mr. Oscar Seiglie, Havana attorney; also, an article from EL MUNDO, of June 7, showing the number of prisoners released by the courts of the city of Havana alone, up to that date.

2. Particular attention is invited to statement contained in President Zayas' communication to the effect that the Amnesty Law would benefit "not more than thirty individuals," whereas the list from EL MUNDO shows that forty-two prisoners were released from Havana jails alone immediately after this law went into effect, and a large number of other prisoners are still to be released in various parts of the Island.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/23. Copy & set of encl. retained in M.I.2a.

AKB

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

REPUBLIC OF CUBA
Presidency.

TRANSLATION - FSL.

4-1 Enc
265-7-6-2/2
WAR DEPARTMENT

Habana, Presidential Palace, June 2, 1924.

Honorable Enoch H. Crowder,
Ambassador of the United States of North America,
City.

My Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind communication of May 30th last, relative to the Project of Amnesty Law, now pending my sanction.

In truth, I remember that when steps were being taken to obtain a Foreign Loan to take up the Floating Debt of the Cuban State, the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, upon notifying our Charge d'Affaires of the assent of his Government to said transaction, in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Treaty, indicated that that Government was confident that the Secretaries of the Cabinet would not be removed, nor the Amnesty Law, which was already projected, approved. Naturally, I accept these friendly recommendations thankful to their good purposes, and I complied with them, although considering them as inspired by the circumstances of the moment in which they were made, and not as permanently maintained.

I also remember the communications from Your Excellency of June 16th, November 10th and December 9th, 1921. These communications contain remarks on the Amnesty Law, likewise circumstancial, and with reference to a determined and special situation. In fact, it is so demonstrated by the following phrases contained in your communication of June 16th: "it seems to extend amnesty as to most of the grave crimes, which are likely to be disclosed by the Superior Liquidating Commission." (This objection is now out of place, because the Law pending excludes said cases from the Amnesty, in paragraph 3 of Section (a) of Article I.) "I know of no measure

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

that would strike more directly and effectively as the financial credit of Cuba, at a time when every effort is being made to restore public confidence" (The words underlined refer to a moment which has already passed.) "No amnesty bill will be passed at the present session of Congress."

In the communication of November 10th, Your Excellency said: "It would be very unfortunate if any Amnesty legislation were passed by the Cuban Congress pending the loan negotiations. This is an inopportune time to agitate the question of amnesty."

Your communication of December 9th, more lengthy than the two previous ones, was for the purpose of suggesting your points of view in connection with the amnesty then pending, "in order that they may be the cause of revision by such persons whose services I might request, and whose knowledge in the matter and in the application of the Law might be better than your own." It is precisely the line of conduct which I have followed, because I consider your friendly advice as proper, and, after obtaining a delay of nearly three years, I have succeeded in reducing in an extraordinary manner the extension of the benefits of the amnesty.

It will suffice, to demonstrate this, that on December 9, 1921, when Your Excellency examined Article I of the Project of Law pending, listed up to 29 crimes or faults as included in the amnesty; and in the present Law, after my efforts with the Members of the Mixed Committee of Congress, they have been reduced to 17, and of these cases, there are two which have not given rise to sentences.

Article II of the former Project has been left out entirely.

Article I of the Law pending, in Section (b), does not seem to me to deserve the commentaries which Your Excellency makes, because it unquestionably presents a wide range to doubt of the justice or equity of a sentence of condemnation, the fact that three Magistrates, out of seven which formed the Court, may have given a vote of absolution.

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As to the inclusion in the amnesty of such cases in which the offender alleged the complete circumstances of legitimate defence, but it is declared that the manner in which the facts were initiated or occurred, was not known or not proved, that is to say, the circumstances result incomplete, I must remind you that in Article 59 of the Electoral Code so much consideration was given to this circumstance, that, when they concur in the crimes of homicide, greater and lesser injuries, these are exempted from constituting penal antecedents, for the effects of said Code.

Within the opinion which peoples of saxon origin have of oath, and the respect which they have for it, Your Excellency is right in criticising Section (a) of Article II of the Law pending. I wish oath deserved the same respect among us, but unfortunately this is not so, in general, and it is for this reason that Congress includes such crime in the Amnesty together with that of duel, to which importance is not given also, and to simple infractions and disciplinary corrections. It is precisely because I am convinced of the little efficacy of oath, that I have been trying to induce Congressmen that when Article 102 of the Electoral Code is modified, they may demand some proof in writing to effect any inscription of electors.

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Section (b) of Article II concedes amnesty to public officials and employees. It is the second time, during the existence of the Republic that this has been done. The first time I was the promotor in the Senate, in the year 1912, of an amnesty which included all American citizens and their co-offenders who had committed crimes during the Intervention, and the principal object pursued was to grant amnesty to the high officials of the Post-Office Department, General Rathbone, Mr. Neely and Mr. Reeve.

I wish to state that the Project of Law which I saw before approving the present, conceded the benefits of amnesty to the public officials and employees without limiting it to the crimes of misdemeanors committed in the exercise of their duties, or because of them; and, at my suggestion, that limitation was introduced, for the Constitution does not permit pardon in such circumstances.

Section (c) of said Article II has for its actual object the amnesty for members of the same Congress which has voted it, and from the point of view of principles, Dr. Dolz was right in attacking this extreme of the Law: but the same Senator, in a letter, which I have before me, directed to Mr. Wilfredo Fernandez, says: "I have combatted that law with my word and my vote: But, once it is approved by Congress, it represents the will of the latter, which I revere, and which in my judgment, should also weigh in the consideration of the President of the Republic."

The two paragraphs of Article III seem to Your Excellency to be drawn up to cover certain cases of individuals, and not a general situation. It is probable that this is so, but they are without importance, for it is not an attempt to pardon crimes, but to annul penal antecedents only for political crimes, committed previous to the year 1915; for the crime of infidelity in the custody of prisoners,

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Of the same epoch, and for those crimes whose penalty was accomplished, or pardoned (it does not include those who have not fulfilled the penalty involved), if in the sentence there were absolutory votes, which implies doubts as to the culpability.

I think that Your Excellency wrongly interprets the provision of Article VI of the pending Law, in thinking that it may infringe on the Constitution, in Article XIII. To reject such an idea, it is sufficient to consider that it does not annul nor alter any civil liability originating from the criminal actions for which amnesty is granted. Rather, the former Laws of Amnesty, in obliging the parties interested to discuss before the Courts of civil jurisdiction that liability, injured them, for they had to resort to proceedings that were costly, complicated and delayed.

By the prevailing Law of Civil Procedure, in every criminal case, the Fiscal exercises, in addition to penal action, the civil action, for the restoration of the things, reparation of damages, and indemnification for injuries, and on issuing the sentence, the Court/ should decide all questions referring to the civil liability. The new Law leaves in the charge of the Criminal Court, the obligation which it had to fix the amount of the indemnification, which has always been fixed by analogy with former cases, but in treating of injuries, as these require proofs, and admit of discussion, the Law follows the rule established in Article 116 of the Law of Civil Procedure, even though there had been no sentence, for, if it had been issued and were final, they would comply with that point.

It is true that the electoral crimes, because of the importance of the penalty imposed, are included in the Amnesty but there will be very few cases pending. As for the extinction of penal antecedents, for the effects of the Penal Code,

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paragraph four of Article 59 of said Code prevents the consideration of this amnesty, which in no way influences in the application of the Electroal Code.

I do not believe that the American citizens can feel aggrieved at a Law of Amnesty which is constitutionally issued by Congress, and which obligates them in accordance with Article X of the Constitution; but, of course, the diplomatic way is a perfectly legal channel through which to treat of any concrete case.

- - - - - - - - - -

I have detained, for three years, the definite passing of the Law of Amnesty, and I have succeeded in so reducing the cases which it includes, that, according to calculations made, there will not be more than thirty individuals who will come out of the Prison. I must not systematically and for a longer time oppose the manifest and persistent will of the Legislative Power, which, I am sure, would reject the veto, for I have in my possession a communication supporting and requesting the passing of the Law, signed by 18 Senators and 80 Representatives. With the same purpose, of supporting and soliciting said approbation, I was visited by a goodly number of journalists, who represented the majority of the newspapers of this city.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ALFREDO ZAYAS.

C.O.P.

KJ

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

Habana, Cuba,
May 30, 1924.

My dear Mr. President:

On one occasion my Government addressed the Government of your Excellency directly through the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires at Washington on the question of Amnesty. On June 16th, November 10th, and December 9th, 1921, I addressed Your Excellency respecting the then pending Amnesty Bill which, with some modifications, has now been approved by both Houses of Congress and awaits your action. With my communication of December 9th, I submitted an analysis of the then pending Bill. It is the purpose of this communication to supplement what has heretofore been said in order to make the correspondence of this Embassy responsive to the issues presented by the Bill which now awaits your official action. Due to the celerity with which the Congress acted on this Bill, and my delay in obtaining copies of the same, my study of it has necessarily been a hurried one and if, for this reason, I fail to state accurately the scope and character of its provisions I beg your instant correction. The following provisions seem to merit the comment which I make below.

ARTICLE 1.

Section (a). The first Article of the present Bill substantially reproduces that of the same number in the former Bill, although the list of crimes of the Penal Code excluded from the benefits of the Amnesty is augumented in the present Bill by adding the crimes of swindle, fraudulent insolvency, passing of counterfeit money, manufacture of harmful substances and the illegal sale of them, dishonest practices, corruption of minors, falsification of stamps and trade-

marks,

Excellency,
Dr. Alfredo Zayas,
President of the Republic of Cuba,
The Palace.

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marks, and fines imposed for infractions of the laws and regulations of taxes, and the crimes of rebellion and military sedition.

Section (b). This section substantially reproduces Article IV of the Bill of 1921; and, therefore the comments expressed with reference to that Article in my letter of December 9, 1921 are likewise applicable to Section (b) of the present Bill, although in the present Act one more exception is established in favor of those cases in which, in sentences issued by the Audiencia or by the Supreme Court, they shall have conferred three votes of absolution, or favorable to the cassation in order to consider some circumstances of exemption of criminal responsibility, in courts composed of seven magistrates. This provision consequently weakens the efficiency and legal force which every judicial resolution should possess. The mere existence of three dissenting votes to a sentence cannot properly justify treating such sentence with any less respect than that accorded a sentence adopted by unanimous vote, or with only one dissenting vote.

ARTICLE II.

Section (a). With reference to Section (a), Article II, I particularly invite Your Excellency's attention to the inclusion in the benefits of the Amnesty of the crime of perjury. The oath, and the sanctity which it involves, constitutes one of the essential bases of the organization of procedural methods of proof, and everything which may tend to diminish efficacy of the penalty imposed on him who fails to tell the truth, under oath, in judicial proceedings, redounds to the prejudice of the right administration of justice and strikes at the very bulwark on which justice rests.

Section (b).

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Section (b). This section, like Article V of the previous Bill, extinguishes criminal responsibility in the case of public officials which the Constitution has prohibited in the form of a pardon. It grants complete absolution. It includes all crimes and misdemeanors, without exception, committed by public officials or employees in the exercise of their duties, or by reason thereof, or their co-defenders, or those condemned in the same case, including the crimes of prevarication, malversation, falsification of public or official documents, violation of constitutional rights, bribery, infidelity in the custody of documents or of prisoners, rebellion and refusal of assistance, violation of secrets, anticipation, prolongation, neglect of public duties, usurpation of powers and illegal appointments, abuses against honor, frauds and illegal executions and negotiations prohibited to employees. As the limit of the penalty for the crimes committed is not fixed, whatever the crime and whatever the penalty designated therefor, the wrongdoer will enjoy the benefits of the Amnesty solely because he was at the time the crime was committed an employee or public official. Seemingly the benefits of this section are intended to apply especially to those to whom the penalties provided for in Article 406 of the Penal Code apply, which includes malversation by those in charge of funds, revenues or goods belonging to the Provinces or Municipalities, or belonging to an establishment for education or charity, and the administrators or trustees of embargoed revenues, sequestered or deposited by public authority even though they belong to private persons. It would also extend, by virtue of the former provisions, to debtors in whose possession are left in deposit goods provisionally embargoed from them as provided in the first Article of Order 176 of July 11,

1901, which

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1901, which modified the last paragraph of the first Article of Order 141 of 1900. Consequently, in all civil judgments in which the creditor has obtained an embargo on goods of the debtor and the latter has been designated trustee of said goods, should the debtor thereafter appropriate them, he would be included in the benefits of the Amnesty, and the creditor would be without means of enforcing his judgment.

Section (c). This section grants immunity for all crimes or misdemeanors which may have been committed by Senators and Representatives. Consequently it grants special dispensation to those who should properly be held to the strictest responsibility and accountability under the laws, by granting to them greater immunity than to any other citizens of the Republic. The section seems to fully merit the charge of Dr. Dolz in his recent argument in the Senate against the law that "Congress is providing Amnesty for itself."

Section (d). While the first part of this action, relating to Amnesty for crimes or misdemeanors committed which originated in labor strikes, does not deserve special commentary, the second part of said section in which Amnesty is conceded for crimes or misdemeanors committed by land-owners and tenants by reason of proceedings for dispossession would seem to corroborate the impression which the Act produces of having been drafted in consideration of numerous special cases and not the general or impersonal situation sought to be justly remodied.

ARTICLE 111.

Each of the paragraphs of this Article would seem to have likewise been drafted to cover known individual cases rather than to meet the needs of the general situation.

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Of the remaining provisions of the Act, Article VI would seem to merit special consideration. Under the Cuban Procedural Law the criminal courts decide civil responsibility as a consequence of the penal sentence which they may impose; but strictly speaking, it belongs to the civil courts to fix the civil responsibility incumbent on the one who causes a damage, whether or not it constitutes a crime. Under the precedent of previous Amnesty Laws it is understood that criminal courts abstain from deciding the civil responsibility involved, leaving the way open to the injured parties to claim the indemnity belonging to them before the civil courts. This Article, however, imperatively orders the criminal court to decide the civil liability, and furthermore, to determine and fix the value of the indemnity, limiting such indemnity to that fixed by the criminal court in similar cases. This would appear to be an infringement on Article XIII of the Constitution, which provides that obligations of a civil character arising from contracts or other acts or omissions which may produce them shall not be annulled or altered by the legislative or executive power. This Article likewise creates the impression of having been drafted to meet the needs of a particular case.

After reading Article III, together with the other provisions of the Bill, I am left with the impression that the Bill likewise extends amnesty for all electoral offenses, and has a further application to the electoral administration by cancelling penal antecedents prior to January 1, 1915. I am but repeating the opinions expressed in the Inter-~~January 1, 1915~~ Parliamentary Committee of 1919, upon which I had the honor to serve by invitation of the then President of Cuba, when the electoral law was under preparation, when I point out the detrimental effects of

an amnesty

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an amnesty of this character, particularly when it comes in the midst of an electoral campaign.

Notwithstanding your acquaintance, Mr. President, with the views of my Government and also my personal views concerning the enactment of Ammesty laws, I have felt it my duty to make the above observations concerning the pending Act.

There are at present quite a number of pending criminal actions before the Cuban courts to which American citizens are parties. You may recall that Your Excellency recently granted me two conferences at which several of those cases were discussed, and I left with you memoranda thereon for your further consideration. I am unable to determine at the present time in what manner, if at all, those cases will be affected by the present Amnesty Bill if it becomes a law. Should it result in denying to American citizens justice to which they would otherwise be entitled, such cases would then become, of necessity, matters for consideration through diplomatic channels.

Very respectfully,

E. H. CROWDER

HCC/GT

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

(Copy of digest of 1924 Amnesty Law prepared by Mr. Seigle (Havana Attorney) May 29, 1924. Spanish copy in Mrs. Kendig's file.

ARTICLE ONE. - The first article substantially reproduces that of the same number in the project which was the subject of the preceding report, although the list of crimes of the Penal Code excluded from the benefits of the Amnesty, is augmented in the present law, for, in the preceding project exceptions were made only of the crimes of robbery and theft, and in that now discussed they except also, the crimes of swindle, fraudulent insolvency, passing of counterfeit money, manufacture of harmful substances and the illegal sale of them, dishonest practices, corruption of minors, falsification of stamps and trade-marks, and fines imposed for infractions of the laws and regulations of taxes, and the crimes of rebellion and military sedition.

In mentioning in the said first article the special laws we include, of course, the infractions which were the subject of the second article of the preceding project, and we reproduce here, therefore, what was said in the preceding report with respect to Article 2.

SECTION B. - Section B substantially reproduces the precepts of Article 4 of the preceding project; and, with respect to the same, therefore, everything expressed in that report may be considered as reproduced, although in the present law one more exception is established in favor of those cases in which in sentences issued by the Audiencia or by the Supreme Court, there shall have concurred three votes of absolution, or favorable to the Cassation, in order to consider some circumstance of exemption of criminal responsibility, in Courts formed by seven Magistrates. This provision weakens to a certain extent the efficiency and legal force which every judicial resolution should possess, for the existance of particular or disident votes cannot serve as a basis for conceding to the sentence in which this circumstance appears, a treatment different from that in which the resolution has been adopted by unanimous vote or with only one dissenting opinion.

SECOND ARTICLE. - With reference to section A of the

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second article, attention need only be called with respect to the inclusion in the benefits of the amnesty of the crime perjury since the oath and the sanction entailed by failure of the promise to tell the truth which said oath involves, constitutes one of the essential bases of the organization of the methods of procedure in so far as concerns methods of proof, and everything which may tend to diminish in general opinion, the efficiency of the (sanction) penalty imposed on him who fails to tell the truth in judicial proceedings, redounds to the prejudice of the right administration of justice. The inclusion in said section of administrative and judicial infractions and of disciplinary corrections, given the extent of said terms, it is not possible to determine precisely how many concrete cases this provision includes. Attention must be called to the fact that as stated in the preceding report, upon commenting on the sixth article, the pardon of disciplinary corrections should not be the object of an amnesty law, because said corrections do not have the character of penalties.

SECTION B. This section includes all crimes and misdemeanors, without exception, committed by civil public officials or employees in the exercise of their duties, or by reason thereof, or their co-offenders, or those condemned in the same cause, including, therefore, among those crimes those of prevarication, malversation, falsification of public or official documents, violation of constitutional rights, cohersion, infidelity in the custody of documents or of prisoners, rebellion and refusal to render aid, violation of secrets, anticipation, prolongation, and neglect of public functions, usurpation of powers and illegal appointments, abuses against honor, frauds, and illegal exceptions and negotiations prohibited to employees: Since in this section the limit of the penalty for the crimes committed is not fixed and hence, whatever be the crime committed, and whatever the penalty designated therefor, the culprit will enjoy the benefit of the amnesty, through the sole fact of being a public employee or official. The benefits of the amnesty in this section are applied

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especially to those to whom penalties provided for in article 406 of the Penal Code apply, which includes malversations of those who in any way are in charge of funds, revenues or goods belonging to the Province or the Municipalities, or belonging to an establishment for education or charity, and the administrators or trustees of embargoed revenues, sequestered or deposited by public authority, even though they belong to private persons. The amnesty granted in this section also extends, by virtue of the former provision, to the debtors in whose possession are left in deposit goods which were provisionally embargoed, from them, as provided in the first article of Order 176 of July 11, 1901, which modified the last paragraph of the first article of Order 141 of 1900. So that in all civil judgments in which the creditor has obtained an embargo on goods of the debtor and the latter has been designated trustee of said goods, under the liability which he would incur as a misappropriator, who disposses/ of said goods and really appropriates them, he is included in the benefits of the present law, and consequently, the creditor is cheated because he would not have sufficient goods with which to make his credit effective.

SECTION C. - This section includes all crimes or misdemeanors which may have been committed by senators and representatives. This section does not exclude any crime, and therefore, if the culprit happens to belong to an elective body, ipsofacto and on that account alone he would be included in the benefits of the law. This section has, for its sole and exclusive object, the eliminating from the action of justice of members of Congress, and especially of Mr. José R. Cano, at present fugitive from justice, and involves the immorality indicated by Dr. Dolz in his speech pronounced before the Senate against the present law, that "Congress is providing amnesty for itself."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

SECTION D. - The first part of this section, or rather, the ammesty for crimes or misdemeanors committed which may have had their origin in labor strikes, does not deserve a special commentary, for crimes and misdemeanors of this class, committed under the impulse of the exciting of passions and which bring on a momentary public disturbance, are really typical cases of ammesty, for the persecution and punishment of them, once the minds are calmed and the passions pacified, bring to society more disturbance than the forgetting of them. It is not so with the second part, in which ammesty is conceded for the crimes or misdemeanors committed by landlords and tenants by reason of proceedings for dispossession; nor can it be explained why the benefits of the ammesty are granted for crimes which may have been committed by reason of judgments of this class and not of the others regulated by the Law of Civil Procedure, which tends to corroborate the impression which the Law produces of having been drafted in consideration of divers special cases, and not of a general or impersonal situation, which is that which motivate legislative activity and be, therefore, matter for an ammesty.

ARTICLE THREE. Article three produces the same impression because, given the number of circumstances which surround the facts to which the same refers, it is logical to suppose that it is a question of deciding personal situations under the breadth of terms of an ammesty. It is illogical to concede ammesty with respect to penal antecedents, since, according to the laws in force, ammesty is a measure for extinguishing crime or penalty, and pre-supposes, therefore, a present criminal action or responsibility; but, for those cases in which the penalty has been extinguished by virtue of having fulfilled the sentence, ammesty has no reason for existence; and to wipe out penal antecedents is a measure of favor which does not logically respond to the nature of the ammesty. Neither is it explained why discrimination should be made in favor of the crime of infidelity in the custody of prisoners, committed prior to January 1, 1915,

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

unlessonly for the presumption formerly indicated that what has been seen is a personal case and not a general situation.

. With respect to the last section, it is stated that individuals now in liberty and who were sentenced having in their favor individual votes of absolution, are included in the law of ammesty; and we may say that which has formerly been said with respect to the fact that ammesty is not applicable to cases already extinguished from criminal responsibility, in section B of the first article of this law.

The remaining provisions with the exception of that contained in the 6th article, do not deserve a commentary because they by nature belong to the proceedings of a trial, regulating the form in which ammesty is to be applied, but article 6 merits special consideration.

According to the legislation in force, the criminal courts decide civil responsibility as a consequence of the penal sanction which they may impose; but strictly speaking, it belongs to the civil courts to fix the civil responsibility incumbent on the one who causes a damage, whether or not it constitutes a crime. Up to what point the injured party may reserve the action in civil courts. The constant practice in Cuba has therefore been that upon enacting a law of ammesty the criminal courts should abstain from deciding on the civil liability, leaving the way open to the injured parties to claim the indemnity belonging to them before the civil courts. However, the sixth article imperatively orders the criminal court to decide the civil liability, and what is still more, to determine with what judgment the criminal court should fix the value of the indemnity, fixing as limit the indemnities which have been fixed by the criminal court in similar cases. So that the criminal court in this case cannot estimate the importance of the damage caused on the occasion of the crime which is the object of ammesty but must limit itself in fixing the indemnity to what in similar cases has been designated by the criminal courts.

This precept infringes, therefore, on article 13 of the

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Constitution of the Republic, in accordance with which obligations of a civil character arising from the contracts or other acts or commissions which may produce them cannot be annulled nor altered by the legislative power nor by the Executive. If the damage was caused at the time at which the crime was committed, and this damage turns out to be of a nature much more serious than that which the criminal courts have fixed in similar cases, it is evident that that obligation was incurred before the enacting of the present law of amnesty, and that this cannot, since limits have been determined for the Court in estimating the quantity of the indemnity, modify or change the obligation of a civil character (of indemnity for damage caused) which has arisen by virtue of a former act (the crime). This precept is the more censurable because certainly the reason in view for enacting it is the case of representative José R. Cano formerly mentioned. The heirs of the victim appealed to the Court of First Instance and have obtained sentence condemning Representative Cano to indemnify them in the sum of $100,000.00, and although this sentence is still not final. what is attempted is to prevent the final decision of payment accorded in that sentence by conferring on the courts the power to fix the amount of civil liability and indicating as a limit that which in similar cases has been fixed by the civil courts.

This amnesty although not so full as that contained in the project which was the subject of the preceding report, is much more radical in that which concerns public officials, and more censurable because of the exceptions or discriminations made therein, which permits us to suppose that it was enacted in consideration of particular cases and to favor certain interests.

KJ/fsl.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE AMNESTY LAW. (As reported by the Mixed Committee. Passed by the Senate on May 26, 1924; by the House of Representatives on 1924; EXECUTIVE ACTION:

- -

ARTICLE I.- Amnesty is granted:

(a) To those liable, whether sentenced or not, for misdemeanors or crimes punished by penalties of correctional imprisonment or arrest or other inferior penalties of the Penal Code, of Special Laws or of Military Orders, provided the penalty imposed or that solicited by the prosecution, or that which corresponds is not superior to correctional imprisonment or arrest or whose duration, although the sentence designates the penalty under the name of reclusion, shall be less than six years privation of liberty; and all fines, whatever their amount may be, even in the cases of the crimes hereinafter excepted.

The crimes of robbery, theft, embezzlement, fraudulent insolvency, counterfeiting, elaboration of poisionous substances and the ~~[illegible]~~ sale thereof, dishonest abuse, corruption of minors, counterfeiting of stamps and trademarks and fines imposed for violations of the laws and regulations of taxes, and those of military sedition and rebellion are excepted from the benefits of this law.

The benefits of this article shall not be granted to bankers, directors, managers or supervisors of Banks or Savings Banks and their branches nor to the members of a Board of Directors or Council of Administration or employees of the same for crimes committed in relation with said institutions.

(b) To those condemned for crimes against persons in final sentences or otherwise, when the accused or his legal representative shall have alleged the extenuating circumstance of complete self defense and the sentencing Court declares that the manner in which the crime occurred or was committed is not known or has not been proved.

And to those who in decisions handed down by the Audiencia or by the Supreme Court shall have obtained three votes for acquittal or favorable to the cassation of the decision in order to acknowledge certain extenuating circumstance for criminal liability, in a Court of seven justices.

ARTICLE II.- Amnesty is granted:

(a) For crimes or misdemeanors committed by means of the press, engravings or by any other means of publicity. For crimes of perjury, for crimes of duel and for all administrative and judicial infringements and for disciplinary corrections, except those which are imposed by the Laws and Regulations on Taxes.

(b) For crimes or misdemeanors committed by officials or employees, civil and public, in the exercise of their functions or as the outcome of the same, and to their accessories or to those condemned in the same cause, including the persons to whom are applied the penalties provided for crimes under article 406 of the Penal Code.

(c) For crimes or misdemeanors committed by persons belonging to elective offices for the trial of which there has been requested or it is necessary to request the authorization referred to in article 53 of the Constitution.

(d) For crimes or misdemeanors committed and which have originated in all class of strikes of laborers and for the crimes or misdemeanors committed by landlords or tenants by reason of dispossessory actions.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ARTICLE III.- Amnesty is granted:

To criminal antecedents had by reason of political crimes committed prior to January 1, 1915, and to criminal antecedents had by reason of crimes of infidelity in the custody of prisoners committed prior to said date, punished in accordance with the Penal Code of any other special law.

Those persons who, at present enjoying their freedom, by reason of having served the penalty imposed or because they were pardoned, who had been condemned and who had in their favor two votes of acquittal in a court of five or of three members are likewise included in the benefits of this law.

ARTICLE IV.- The benefits of this law shall be granted to accessories and persons sentenced in the causes and the grace shall be applied in cases of specific crime or connected crimes to each crime separately, the application to be made by the court or by petition of the Fiscal or at the request of any person, it being sufficient that he swear that he has been ordered by the party to request the grant of said benefit and for appearing in his behalf in all instances and appeals.

The application of the law is vested in the competent judges and courts who had jurisdiction for handing down the decision or who did hand them down, and only in the event of cassation or appeal pending before the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court shall it apply this amnesty.

The Judges shall deliver the "sumarios" which have not been terminated or which have been held up directly and immediately to the Audiencia and it shall apply the law within five days after having received the same, in every case in which it shall not be necessary to qualify the crime or to hand down a decision.

In those cases in which it shall be necessary to qualify the crime in order to fix the penalty or to hand down a decision, the courts shall give preference for hearing the cases within the shortest time possible and shall also hand down the decision at once.

ARTICLE V.- The public officials and employees who for any reason have lost their offices or posts shall not be restored to the same by reason of the application of this law, nor shall they claim the payment of salaries or indemnity.

ARTICLE VI.- The extinction of the criminal liability shall not prejudice the civil liability which has arisen from the crime or misdemeanor, the civil liabilities which have been the subject of final decisions shall be collectible in accordance with what is expressed in said decisions and in the cases in which no decisions have been handed down, or in which the decision, if any, is not final, the Court shall express in the same decree in which this Amnesty Law is applied, the amount that should be paid as indemnity, those fixed by Criminal Courts in similar cases to be taken as the basis for the same, except in cases of crimes against property, which should be fixed in the corresponding civil suit.

ARTICLE VII.- Against resolutions which have been issued in applying or not applying the Amnesty Law, or upon deciding any of the provisions or

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precepts of the same, an appeal in cassation is granted, which appeal shall follow the procedure established in Order 92 of 1899, with the only variation that after the end of the period of citation and summons, the date for the hearing shall be immediately fixed, and the decision shall be handed down preferentially within the three days following the hearing, and that the Court shall not fail to go into the merits of the case under any circumstances or by reason of defects in the form or by reason of errors or omissions in the citations of law.

ARTICLE VIII.- This Law shall be applied to crimes and misdemeanors which have been committed prior to April 1, 1924, with exception of what is provided in article III.

ARTICLE IX. - This law shall take effect from the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

L. L. G.

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

From "EL MUNDO"--June 7, 1924.

The First Ones Favored By the Law of Amnesty.

Forty-Two Accused and Punished Set at Liberty Yesterday. Among Them are the Workmen Accused of Having Thrown Bombs into "Habana-Madrid" Restaurant.

Yesterday, during the whole day, the Magistrates and personnel of the Audiencia of this district were working, applying the Amnesty Law, to those favored by it, who are deprived of liberty.

The first to whom said law has been applied by each of these Courts which had cognizance of their cases, were the following:

First Chamber of Criminal Cases.

Gabriel Hidalgo Gonzalez, for misappropriation. At the time of committing the crime he was occupying the post of private Secretary to the former Chief Engineer of the City, Gabriel Roman.

Bernardino Jordan y Vanto, for misappropriation. Jordan held the position of postman under the Administration of Mails of this city.

Enrique Albasus Salvador, for misappropriation.

Baudilio Porta Cabarrouy, for infraction of the Postal Code.

Ernesto Cutillas Lopez, for infraction of the Postal Code.

Eusebio Lopez de la Torre, for the same crime.

Antonio Giral del Pino, for attempted robbery.

Santiago Santana Avila, for injuries.

Pedro Castro Concha, for serious injuries.

Carlos Roman Romero, for disrespect to authorities.

Maximiliano Guerra Gonzalez, for discharge of firearms.

Ramon Gonzalez Torres, for disrespect to authorities.

Second Criminal Chamber.

Juan Bautista Cobos Calero, for murder of his wife, Mrs. Dolores Zenea y de la Vega.

Domingo Mora Chavez, for malversation from the Ayuntamiento. Mora Chavez held the post of Administrator of the Municipal Pound, and was imprisoned for another case.

Luis Failde Manzano, for serious injuries to his mistress, Ramona Dreke, occurring in front of the establishment known as "Los Precios Fijos."

Fabian Model Mederos, for disrespect to authorities.

Juan Hittmann, for disrespect to authorities.

Juan Gonzalez Figueroa, for serious injuries.

Juan O'Farrill Rodriguez, for frustrated robbery, condemned to the payment of a fine.

Third Criminal Chamber.

Salvador Reina Sanchez (alias) "The Italian"; Alejandro Barreiro Olivera; Emilio Serrano Gonzalez (a) "Lenine"; Luis Pereda Aguilar; Alberto Galvez Ruiz (a) "The Lame Galvez"; and Luis Torres Cruz (a) "Dynamite". These, with the workmen accused of having thrown two dynamite bombs on August 23, last, into the eating-place called "Habana-Madrid", situated at Belascouain 86-A, in this city.

Jorge Miranda Recio + Angel Blanco de los Reyes + Gavilan,

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

for usurpation of functions. Miranda and Blanco passed themselves off as inspectors of the One percent Tax, presenting themselves in various establishments of this capital, inspecting the books and acounts of the same.

Rosendo Rios Lopez, for malversation. Rios unlawfully disposed of 150 sacks of coal which were in his custody, in a declarative judgment against a merchantile firm of this City, in which Rios was designated as judicial trustee.

Rafael Ma rrero Averhoff, for ~~xxxxx~~ seduction.

Julian Herrera, for discharge of firearms.

~~xxx~~ Agustin Vera Gutierrez, for conditional threats.

Aracelio Iglesias Diaz for seduction.

Benignn Ortega, for seduction, also.

Rosa Fernanedez Lopez for resisting an agent of authority.

Abelardo Alvarino Bosch, for discharge of firearms.

Fernando Tamayo Tamayo for injuries.

Juan Pena for serious injuries.

Antonio Mario Hernandez y Tajera, for infraction of the Law of Explosives.

Fernando Romero Cepero, for bribery.

Justo Justil for falisification of private documents.

And Jesus Ben Villalba, condemned for homicide through carelessness.

The Magistrates will continue their labors today.

Representative Cano.

At the petition of Dr. Pedro Herrera Sotolongo, yesterday afternoon, the First Criminal Chamber applied the law of Amnesty to Representative Jose R. Cano, an outlaw, in a case related with the occurrences of the Hotel Luz, in which Mr. Martinez Alonso lost his life.

Against that resolutionDr. Viriato Gutierrez Valladon, presented a document, in the name of Mrs. Clemencia Benavides, widow of Mr. Martinez Alonso, opposing the application to Dr. Cano of the benefits of the Amnesty Law, esteeming that they did not ~~include him~~ xxxxxxxxxx apply to him, in his judgment, because ~~xx~~ he did not fulfill the necessary legal conditions, on account of his condition as a fugitive from justice. With respect to the indemnification, he esteemed that it could not be fixed, inasmuch as in the trial no sentence had been issued.

The chamber declared the opposition without effect.

KJ.

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

Typed in D-r, 4/23/54.

- COPY -

From "EL MUNDO"---June 7, 1924.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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KJ.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

1 Enc

STATE DEPT. MIL. INTEL. DIV
1924
2657-Q-212
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

June 10, 1924

No. 2300

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Amnesty Law (3290)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 17 1924

M.I. A.K.B. 6/23

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of article in HERALDO DE CUBA, of June 5, 1924, quoting American newspapers on the subject of Dr. Cosme de la Torriente's attitude toward the passage of the Amnesty Bill.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/23 Copy & encl. retained in M.I. 2 a (Filed under 3830-Torriente)

GHS

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

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
JUL 1924

2657-Q-262

6

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 27, 1924

No. 2321

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Amnesty Law. (3290)

J. J. B.

MG. I.A. K.# 7/5

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 2- 1924

1. Enclosed is translation of article appearing in DIARIO DE LA MARINA, of June 21, 1924, entitled, "Application of the Amnesty Law," from which will be seen that 864 orders of release were issued between June 6 and June 19.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

7/5/24
Copy & encl. retained in M.I.D.
ADD

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

G-2 Report

3600-a.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 21 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2657-g-212

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Important Problems and Issues Requiring Governmental Recognition and Action.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. APR 20 1931

1. Enclosed herewith is English translation of a law signed by the President on April 2nd. and published in the Official Gazette on April 7, 1931, granting amnesty to persons guilty of crimes and misdemeanors which were committed between June 29, 1928, and November 24, 1930, inclusive. This law also grants amnesty for offenses punishable by correctional penalties, provided it has been declared in the sentence that the offense was committed in competing for a position on political assemblies.

2. Such electoral amnesty laws are in keeping with the traditional policy of all Cuban administrations, including the present one, and their harmful effect on the attitude of mind of the officials responsible for the conduct of elections may be readily understood.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache

Source: Embassy and Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3514 Date: April 13, 1931.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 21 1931
4-1 2657-g-212
7
WAR DEPARTMENT
27

TRANSLATION

I, GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES, President of the Republic of Cuba, hereby make known:

That Congress has passed and I have sanctioned the following

LAW :

Article I. Amnesty is granted to those guilty, whether condemned or not, of crimes and misdemeanors provided for in and penalized by the Electoral Code and its amendments, committed after June 28, 1928, and prior to November 25, 1930.

Amnesty is also granted for offenses punishable by correctional penalties provided it has been declared in the sentence that the act took place by reason of opposing aspirations for positions on political assemblies or committees.

Article II. This Law shall be applied at the request of a party or by the Court which takes cognizance of the case, and if the record should not be before such Court, it shall be remitted to it without delay for the immediate application of this amnesty, in whatever step of the procedure the case may be. Against the sentence which applies to or denies the benefits of this amnesty, there shall be applicable an appeal in cassation within the time and through the procedure regulating said appeal in criminal matters.

Article III. This Law shall take effect on the date of its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Republic.

Given at the Presidential Palace, in Habana, on April 2, 1931.

GERARDO MACHADO.

OCTAVIO AVERHOFF,
Secretary of Justice.

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

~~For Official Use Only.~~

G-2 Report

3600-a

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 26 1932
WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 25 1932

2657-g-212

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Important Problems and Issues Requiring Governmental Recognition and Action.

1. There is enclosed herewith an English translation of the Amnesty Bill (reference to which was made in report No. 3670, index as above, dated January 12, 1932), which became a law upon its publication in the Official Gazette of January 14, 1932.

2657-g-320/92

2. This bill was enacted in what is considered record time by the Cuban Congress. It reached the Lower House on January 11th, was passed by that body in the early hours of January 12th after a long debate, was approved with little discussion by the Senate on the same date and received the signature of the President on January 13th. The vote in the House was 71 in favor and 16 opposed, the Orthodox Conservatives voting against the measure. Only one of the fifty-six amendments proposed was adopted. This amendment provided for the addition of the police to the other categories of the offending Government officials who are to benefit by the amnesty.

3. The announced purpose of this measure was to restore political peace by wiping the slate clean of all crimes and offenses connected with the recent insurrectionary movement. Certain elements of the Opposition object to the exoneration of officials accused of abuse of authority and acts of brutality, as,for example, the case of Major Arsenio Ortiz, and they profess to be apprehensive lest the delegation to the military courts of jurisdiction over all offenses committed by members of the armed forces during the next thirty months may result in depriving civilians of the protection afforded them by the laws as administered by the regular courts of justice.

4. It may be pointed out in connection with this last provision that one of its most unfavorable effects will be to permit the Army itself to judge of the propriety of the acts of its members during the present electoral period.

5. Anticipating the promulgation of the amnesty law, the Government ordered the release on January 13th of some two hundred and fifty political prisoners, and has taken steps toward effecting the liberation of all others not accused of violation of the Law of Explosives.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache

Source: Official Documents,
Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3679 Dated: January 19, 1932.

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

"C O P Y"

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
CONFIDENTIAL 4-1 2657-g-212 1932
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMNESTY BILL

ARTICLE 1. Amnesty is granted:

1. Except for violations of the Law of Explosives and for the crimes of treason, military rebellion and desertion, for all felonies and misdemeanors, as well as well as their accessory offenses, in so far as these may have been committed prior to the 11th day of January, 1932, by reason of or in connection with the revolutionary movement which culminated in the revolt of 1931, or with the object of initiating, organizing, aiding, cooperating in, favoring or repeating such movement.

2. For all felonies and misdemeanors committed by officials, police, and agents or auxiliaries of the Government, whether civil or military, prior to the date fixed in the foregoing paragraph, with the purpose of or in the act of preventing or persecuting the plotting or preparation of the aforesaid movement, in the repression thereof, or of the public riots and disorderly manifestations which preceded the same during the said year and in the year 1930, or of violation of the Law of Explosives, or of avoiding the repetition thereof, and also for crimes of usurpation of authority committed by them.

3. For all felonies and misdemeanors committed during the time they discharged their duties and previous to the date mentioned, by delegates of the Government such as military supervisors, with the purpose of, or upon re-establishing or maintaining public order, preventing or persecuting the preparation of said revolutionary movement, the repression thereof, or the avoidance of its reproduction.

4. The benefits granted in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall also include private individuals for felonies and misdemeanors committed jointly with the members of the Army, police, officials, agents of the authorities or auxiliaries of the Government, for the purpose of, or in the act of re-establishing or maintaining public order, and in the prevention or persecution of the preparation of said revolutionary movement, in the repression thereof, or avoidance of its reproduction.

ARTICLE II. The judges of Instruction and the investigating officers of the military jurisdiction shall transmit to the respective Audiencia or the proper military authority, the investigatory record made of the crimes included under this Law, which authorities by virtue of their office shall decide as to the application of the amnesty.

Correctional judges and those exercising such duties and military commandants, shall apply the amnesty in the cases and records of which they have cognizance, for common or governmental felonies and misdemeanors included under this Law.

The parties may use the rights granted them in Articles 666 and 669 of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

ARTICLE III. In all cases referred to in this Law the judges and courts, as well as the military authorities in the pertinent cases, shall at the proper time make express declaration as to the motive of the offense, with the object of determining whether it is or is not included in the Amnesty, and if the application thereof be denied, the aforesaid motive shall be the special subject of proof during the holding of the corresponding trial, the result of such proof to be set forth in the sentence.

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

When cases to which the foregoing paragraph refers have already been decided when this Law becomes effective, an incidental process may be brought before the respective Audiencia or military authority, which shall be conducted in accordance with Title II of Book III of the Law of Criminal Procedure, without applying paragraph II of Article 672, for the purpose of determining the motive of the offense and deciding as to the application of the present Amnesty Law to the case under examination. The court or authority shall not give attention to such incidental process, if, in its opinion, the motive of the offense appears in the decision.

ARTICLE IV. The amnesty granted by this Law does not entail as a consequence thereof the restoration to office of appointive officials included thereunder, who may have lost their positions by reason of the offense committed; but they may take advantage of the rights which they consider they are entitled to, claiming such restoration through the proper channel and procedure in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

ARTICLE V. Persons who, basing their demand upon Article 13 of the Constitution, should desire to exercise the civil action which they consider proper against those to whom the amnesty has been appliedshall do so before the proper civil courts through the steps of the proper declarative actions, according to the amount of their claims.

ARTICLE VI. When the President of the Republic deems it convenient, he may declare cancelled the penal action or the penalty in cases brought against members of the armed forces, accused of or condemned for the crimes of rebellion and desertion, committed by reason of or in connection with the revolutionary movement of 1931, and excluded from the benefits of this amnesty law by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 1, but such members of the Army may not be restored to the service, and shall lose all the rights therein acquired.

The President of the Republic may likewise declare cancelled the penal action or the penalty in the cases instituted for the crimes of treason or for violation of the Law of Explosives, likewise excluded from this amnesty by the said paragraph 1 of Article 1, whenever he considers that the terroristic campaign which prevents the restoration of peace in the country has ceased, and provided that such crimes were committed prior to January 11, 1932.

ARTICLE VII. Against the final resolutions issued by ordinary courts upon applying the amnesty law, denying its benefits, or deciding upon any of its points, recourse of appeal is granted, which shall be considered in conformity with the provisions of Order 92 of 1899, with the only variation that, when the period of summons has expired, the trial shall immediately be scheduled and the sentence shall be issued, preferentially, within the three days following, and the court may not fail to decide the appeal upon its merits on account of any defect of form or for errors or omissions in the legal citations.

ARTICLE VIII. This law shall become effective the day of its publication in the Official Gazette.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

FIRST. The Judges of Instruction or Correctional Judges and the audiencias which have cognizance of cases or proceedings instituted against members of the Armed Forces for any crime or misdemeanor

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

committed prior to January 11, 1932, at any place or under any circumstance, shall be inhibited from taking cognizance thereof in favor of the military jurisdiction, and within 10 days following the promulgation of this Law they shall transmit the cases to the proper military authority for appropriate decision.

SECOND. During the period of 30 months counted from the date on which this Law takes effect, the cognizance of all criminal cases and proceedings instituted against members of the Armed Forces for all crimes and misdemeanors which they may commit during that time at any place or under any circumstances shall be of the exclusive jurisdiction of the military courts.

Given at the Presidential Palace, in Habana, on January 11, 1932.

GERARDO MACHADO.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Military Tribunals.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 26 1932

1. Under the Second Transitory Provision of the recently enacted Amnesty Law it will be recalled that cognizance of all criminal cases and proceedings instituted against members of the armed forces are to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the military courts for the period of thirty months.

2. By Circular No. 2, dated January 19, 1932, English translation of which is enclosed, the Cuban War Department exhorts the members of the Army to so conduct themselves in the trial of such cases as may be brought before them, as to bring credit to the Service. The Circular further expresses the hope that all officers and enlisted men will, by their exemplary conduct, prove that the Army is worthy of the trust that has been placed in it, and also that each member will accuse any of its members who has failed to conduct himself in a manner worthy of Army traditions.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3681 Dated: January 22, 1932.

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

Copy of

TRANSLATION

Encl 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 27
4-1 2657-g-212
WAR DEPARTMENT

REPUBLIC OF CUBA
DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND NAVY
ARMY.

HABANA, January 19, 1932.

CIRCULAR NO. 2:

The National Congress has voted an Amnesty Law, which has been sanctioned by the Honorable President of the Republic, in the Second Transitory Provision of which it is established that during a period of thirty months, counted from the date on which said Law becomes effective, it shall be of the exclusive competence of the military jurisdiction the cognizance of all cases instituted against members of the Armed Froces for all crimes and misdemeanors committed at any place and under any circumstances.

This power obligates the military authorities still further, if this is possible, to exercise greater zeal and care in the severe and strict application of the penal sanction incurred by those who infringe the legal standards established for the best preservation of social order, military discipline and civic respect; and it is our duty to maintain unharmed and safe the good opinion which the public has formed of the Military Courts, due to their straightforward and serene actions, always inspired by the best purposes to mete out full justice.

It is,therefore, indispensable to show once more during the period set forth in the aforesaid Amnesty Law, as in all such cases which, by the provisions of the Law of Military Procedure, has devolved upon the jurisdiction of war the exclusive cognizance of the crimes and misdemeanors committed by members of the Army, that the Council of War inspire all their resolutions in the purest principles of moral and justice, offering the highest guarantees to the rights of others and to social convenience; and that these courts, created by the Constitution, have always been and will continue to be, worthy of so special an honor and of the confidence which in their firmness and impartiality Congress has had in conferring upon them, by initiative of the Honorable President of the Republic, the exclusive power to judge and punish, during the period mentioned above, the members of the armed forces of the Nation.

And in order to obtain this purpose, this General Staff excites the utmost zeal of the military authorities entrusted with the duty of administering justice, and hopes that each and every one of the officers and enlisted men will contribute to attain it by his exemplary conduct and most decided cooperation, accusing with that patriotism proper of a good citizen and in conformity with the fullest idea of military duty, any member of the Army who violates the penal laws in force, or, who, through his disorderly conduct, may harm the good name and prestige of our institution.

This Circular shall be read in the formations of Reveille and Retreat and affixed on the notice-board of the Military Posts during thirty days. (S. A.)

By Order of the Secretary of War and Navy.

(Signed) A. Herrera, M.M.
Chief of the General Staff.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

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CUBA (Political)
(Combat)

4-1 265-g-212

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Subjects: Important Problems and Issues Requiring Governmental Recognition and Action.

WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 1 1932

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Military Tribunals.

1. On February 17th, President Machado approved a law amending the Military Penal Code so as to invest the military courts with exclusive jurisdiction in the following cases:

(a) Those instituted for infringement of the Explosive Law of July 10, 1894, committed within or without the military or naval zone jointly by soldiers, policemen, sailors and civilians, or merely by civilians alone.

(b) Those instituted against any person even though not in the military or naval service, for the crimes of arson and destruction, for which penalties are provided in the Civil Penal Code, when committed between December 1st and May 31st., in canefields, machinery or buildings of the mills for the manufacture of sugar, or on buildings, machinery, lines, stations, or dependencies of railroads of public service.

(c) Those instituted for the crimes of treason and espionage, for which penalties are provided in the Military Penal Law, committed within or without the military or naval zone, jointly by soldiers or sailors and civilians, or merely by civilians alone.

(d) Those instituted for all crimes and misdemeanors committed by members of the militia in time of war, sedition, rebellion, or of grave disturbance of the public peace, or while the Constitutional Guarantees are in suspense.

2. There is a transitory provision which appears to give retroactive effect to this law since it requires the Civil Courts within twenty days to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Military Courts all cases of the nature specified in the law which were not definitely disposed of on the date on which the law went into effect.

3. This law, which, as a matter of fact, merely gives legal countenance to a procedure which the Government has been following for months past, has deeply stirred the wrath of the Opposition elements. Furthermore, there appears to be some doubt regarding the legality of the procedure whereby it was passed by the House of Representatives on February 16th. It is alleged that the session at which the measure was supposed to have been adopted was called almost an hour before the sessions regularly begin, by a member having no authority to do so, and that there were no more than half a dozen members present when the measure was voted upon. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, leader of the Orthodox Conservative group, addressed a vigorous protest on the subject to the House of Representatives, but in the meantime, the law was certified as having been passed and was sent to the Palace where the President's signature was promptly affixed.

From M. A., Havana No. 3707 Dated: February 26, 1932.

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

4. The measure was, of course, warmly sponsored by the Government as being liable to discourage further acts of terrorism. It is a sad but true commentary on the state of mind which prevails in Cuba that the unpopularity of the Administration is so great that public opinion condones the past outrages and the civil judges, whether consciously or unconsciously influenced by this opinion, have been inflicting penalties much milder than the gravity of the offenses would warrant.

5. An English translation of the Law is attached hereto.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy, Press, and
Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3707 Dated: February 26, 1932.

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

enclosure

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WAR DEPARTMENT

TRANSLATION

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND NAVY

I, GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES, President of the Republic of Cuba,

HEREBY MAKE KNOWN: That Congress has voted, and I have sanctioned, the following

L A W:

Article I. The Courts of the land and sea forces in addition to the cases established in the Military Law of Procedure in force shall have exclusive jurisdiction to try the following cases:

(1) Those instituted for infringement of the Explosives Law of July 10, 1894, committed within or without a military or naval zone, jointly by soldiers, policemen, sailors and civilians or merely by civilians alone.

(2) Those instituted against any person even though not in the military service or the naval service, for the crimes of "arson" and "destruction", for which penalties are provided in the Civil Penal Code, when committed during the harvest or the period of time included between December 1 and May 31, against cane fields, machinery or buildings of mills for the manufacture of sugar, or against bridges, culverts, lines, stations, buildings or dependencies of the railroads of public service or of the aforesaid sugar mills, as well as against warehouses used for storing supplies, bags and agricultural products.

(3) Those instituted for the crimes of "treason" and "espionage", for which penalties are provided in the Military Penal Law, committed within or without a military or naval zone, jointly by soldiers or sailors and civilians, or merely by civilians alone.

(4) Those instituted for all crimes and misdemeanors committed by members of the militia, in time of war, sedition, rebellion or of grave disturbance of the public peace, or while the constitutional guarantees are in suspense.

Article II. In the court proceedings of the cases which shall be tried by military jurisdiction in accordance with what has been provided in the foregoing article, and during the holding of the trial by the Court Martial, when cases are prosecuted against soldiers or sailors or against them and civilians, as well as when only against civilians, the provisions of the Law of Military Procedure and of the Law of Reorganization of the Courts of the Land and Sea Forces shall be observed.

Article III. It shall be the duty of the President of the Republic or the Chief of Staff of the Army to order the institution of the cases mentioned in article first when an accusation is made against an official, and also the duty of the Chief of the District in whose territory the crime was committed, even though it be in an urbanized

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

district when the case is instituted against civilians or enlisted men. When the infringement of the Explosives Law has been committed in any urbanized district of the Province of Havana, it shall be the duty of the Chief of the Military District of that Province to institute the trial.

Article IV. All laws which are opposed to or contravene the provisions of this law are hereby repealed with the exception of that which is provided in the second transitory provision of the law of January 13, 1932.

Article V. This law shall go into effect on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

TRANSITORY PROVISION

The Judges and Courts of regular civil jurisdiction which have cognizance or have had cognizance of any of the cases mentioned in article first of this law on the date it takes effect, in which no decision has yet been rendered or in which a final discontinuance of proceedings has not been ordered, shall be prohibited from taking cognizance thereof and shall remit, within twenty days, the full record to the military or naval authority to whom the case belongs, placing the accused person at the disposition of such authority.

THEREFORE: I order that this Law be fulfilled and executed in all its parts.

Given at the Presidential Palace, in Habana, the 17th day of February, 1932.

GERARDO MACHADO

C.M. DE ROJAS,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)
(Combat)

Subject: Important Problems and Issues Requiring Governmental Recognition and Action.

2657-G-330/1,4

Military Tribunals.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 11 1932

1. With reference to report No. 3887, index numbers as above, dated September 17, 1932, in which it was reported that the House of Representatives had passed a presidential bill to supersede the Law of Military Jurisdiction of February 17, 1932, there is enclosed herewith a translation of the revised Law of Military Jurisdiction, which was signed by President Machado on September 16, 1932, and published in the Official Gazette of that date.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3897 Dated: October 7, 1932.

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

OCT 12 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

TRANSLATION

EXECUTIVE POWER
DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND NAVY

I, Gerardo Machado y Morales, President of the Republic of Cuba,

Hereby make known: That Congress has voted and I have approved the Following

LAW:

Article I. Articles 32, 33 and 34 of the Military Law of Procedure are amended to read as follows:

"Article 32. Courts Martial shall at all times have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and trials prosecuted against soldiers and sailors in active service or in retirement, for all crimes and misdemeanors that they may commit at any place and under any circumstances, and the Courts Martial shall apply, insofar as may be possible, the provisions of the regular Penal Code in the event that there be no penalty in the Military Penal Law for the punishment of the crime or misdemeanor committed.

"Article 33. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing article, the regular Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction to take cognizance of all cases prosecuted for all crimes and misdemeanors committed by soldiers and sailors in active service before entering the Armed Forces or when deserters, and for electoral crimes committed by retired soldiers and sailors.

"Article 34. In times of war, sedition, rebellion or serious disturbances of the public peace, and when constitutional guarantees are suspended, the Courts Martial shall also have exclusive jurisdiction to try the following cases:

"1. Those prosecuted for all crimes and misdemeanors committed by members of the militia called to the service.

"2. Those prosecuted against any person, even though he is not subject to the military or naval service, for crimes provided for and penalized in the regular Penal Code which jeopardize the peace or independence of the State.

"3. Likewise, those prosecuted, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Public Order, against any military person or civilian for crimes of rebellion and sedition, and for common crimes committed in connection therewith.

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

"4. Those prosecuted for treason or espionage ir any other crime which injuriously affects the aims and means of action of the Army or of the Navy, provided for and penalized in the Military Penal Law, when committed within or without a military or naval zone, jointly by soldiers or sailors or civilians, or by civilians alone.

"5. Those prosecuted for infringements of the Explosives Law committed by any person, even though he is not subject to the military or naval service, during a state of war, sedition, rebellion or of suspension of the constitutional guarantees.

"6. Those prosecuted for the crimes of arson, damages or destruction, provided for and penalized in the regular Penal Code, when committed by any military person or civilian with the intention of preventing or obstructing the harvest during a rebellion, sedition or serious disturbance of public order, in canefields, against machinery or buildings of the sugar mills, or bridges, culverts, tracks, stations, buildings or dependencies of the public service railroads, or of those of the aforesaid sugar mills; as well as against warehouses or storage places of materials, sacks and products of the harvest.

Article II. In the drawing up of cases under military jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Article, and during the trial before the Court Martial, when instituted against soldiers and sailors or against these and civilians, as well as when instituted against civilians alone, the provisions of the Military Law of Procedure and of the Law of Reorganization of the Courts of the Land and Sea Forces shall be followed.

Article III. The President of the Republic, or the Chief of the General Staff when the accused is an Officer, Supernumerary Office or Sub-officer, shall have the power to order the institution of the cases mentioned in Article 34 of the Law of Military Procedure as amended by this Law; and the same power shall be vested in the District Commander if the crime has been committed by an enlisted man of his troops, or by civilians, in any place within the territory under his command, even though it be within city limits; and such power shall be vested in the Commander of the Military District of this Province when committed by civilians within or without the towns of the Province of Habana.

Article IV. All laws opposed to or contradicting the provisions of the present Law, and especially the Law of Jurisdiction of the Military Courts of February 17, 1932, are hereby repealed.

Article V. This Law shall become effective upon the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

THEREFORE: I order that this Law be fulfilled and executed in all its parts.

Given at the Presidential Palace, in Habana, this 16th day of September, 1932.

GERARDO MACHADO.

C. M. de Rojas,
Secretary of War and Navy.

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

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G-2 Report

3600-a

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 10 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political) 4-1 2657-8-12

Subject: Important Problems and Issues Requiring Governmental Recognition and Action.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 10 1933

Law Granting Amnesty to Officers and Employees of Bonding Companies.

1. On December 19, 1932, President Machado approved a law which grants amnesty for all crimes committed by officers and employees of bonding companies, and for offenses committed by public officials in connection with the licensing of such companies prior to May 20, 1932.

2. The enacement of this law has been severely criticised by the Cuban press, one of the leading dailies expressing the opinion that among the fifty-odd amnesty laws passed by the Cuban Congress since the establishment of the Republic there are some that are more or less objectionable, but there was some excuse for or explanation of them; while this law is indefensible, being arbitrary, untimely and harmful to public morals, which the authorities should be the first to uphold.

3. It is pointed out that the application of this amnesty will deprive persons who have suffered losses as a result of the insolvency or fraudulent activities of surety companies of their only remedy, i.e., criminal actions against the responsible officers of these companies. Furthermore, it is the practice in Cuba to transfer to the Judicial Retirement Fund the amounts of forfeited bail and certain other bonds. According to Heraldo Commercial, existing and defunct bonding companies now owe this Fund some $4,000,000, which it will be impossible to collect.

4. Representative Cuban attorneys and business men appear to be unanimously or the opinion that this is an extremely bad piece of legislation.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3974 Date: January 4, 1933.

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

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1 Encl

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-213

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

May 13, 1924.

No.- 2253

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

(3610)

Subject:- "Postponement".

M. I. 1924 K.B. 5/22

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 20 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article appearing in the DIARIO DE LA MARINA of May 9th, being an editorial entitled "Postponement", and discussing the organization of political assemblies in connection with pre-election activities.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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5/22/24.
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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.
1924 2657-Q-2/4
OCT 29
WAR DEPARTMENT

October 24, 1924.

No. 2450

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Isle of Pines. (3850)

M.I. I.A.K.B.
11/4
RECEIVED G/2 W.D., OCT 29 1924

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of article from EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA, of October 17, on the subject of The Isle of Pines.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/4/24. Encl retained in Mil. Intel files.
ARS

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

ROUTING SLIP

Date 10-17-14

File No. 2657-Q-214
3

M. A. No. _____

From: RECORD SECTION, G-2.

To:

Chief, Latin-American (2 a)

Chief, Far Eastern (2 b)

Chief, European (2 c) ✓ (1)

Chief, Aviation

Chief, Training

Chief, M. I. _____

File ✓ (2)

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1924 2657-Q-214 3 OCT 17
WAR DEPARTMENT

SPAIN
POLITICAL

SUBJECT: 3820: PRINCIPAL FOREIGN POLICIES.

2657-Q

From Military Attaché, Madrid.

No. SP-3049 ON-105 Date September 21, 1924., 19

Replying to No. Date M.I. (A.E.S.) 11/26/25, 19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 13 1924

CUBAN PROBLEMS -- THE ISLE OF PINES.

PROBLEMAS CUBANOS

"El Sol" Sept 20/24.

LA ISLA DE PINOS

A fines del año actual decidirá el Gobierno de Wáshington la nacionalidad de la isla de Pinos, territorio que desde tiempo inmemorial perteneció a la República cubana, y que algunos núcleos de industriales norteamericanos establecidos en él pretenden anexionar a los Estados Unidos, contando para ello con el apoyo decidido de buena parte del Senado de su país.

El Comité de relaciones exteriores de este organismo estudia el asunto, que habrán de fallar las Cámaras antes de fin de año y que apasiona extraordinariamente a la opinión cubana.

Existe un Tratado negociado en 1904 entre John Hay, ministro de Estado, y Gonzalo de Quesada, representante diplomático de Cuba en Wáshington. Dicho Tratado establece que "los Estados Unidos de América renuncian a favor de la República de Cuba toda opción a la propiedad de la isla de Pinos".

Este Tratado fué sometido en marzo de 1904 a la consideración del Senado por el presidente Roosevelt, y sobre él informó repetidas veces la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores; pero siempre ha tropezado con la oposición suficiente para impedir su adopción.

Los propietarios norteamericanos de bienes residentes en la isla no cesan en sus gestiones para conseguir que el Tratado sea desechado. Alegan que gran número de compatriotas suyos fueron a la isla de Pinos en el siglo actual, compraron tierras y establecieron industrias contando con la segurfdad de que aquel territorio pertenecería de hecho a la soberanía de los Estados Unidos.

Muchos súbditos norteamericanos residentes en Wáshington tienen también propiedades en la isla y vienen oponiéndose a que prospere el Tratado.

Por otra parte, los cubanos afirman que la isla de Pinos siempre fué considerada como una porción del territorio de Cuba, y que desde hace muchos años pertenece al distrito de La Habana, sin que exista en el mundo precedente en contra.

El pleito, de laboriosa solución, está en pie desde 1904. Siempre hay parlamentarios decididos a propugnar el interés de sus compatriotas, y, por otra parte, la opinión de Cuba—y la mayoría de los vecinos de la isla de Pinos—se muestra decidida a defender un derecho de indudable legitimidad.

Dentro del año actual ha de dictarse el fallo en el que los Estados Unidos hallarían una fórmula eficaz para desmentir la creencia generalizada en la América española sobre su labor de dominio y la intención absorbente de su política exterior.



"El Sol" of Sept. 20/24 refers to the treaty negotiated with Cuba in 1904, but never ratified by the U.S. Senate, by which the United States renounces all claim to the Isle of Pines in favor of the Republic of Cuba.

The solution of this problem has been in progress since 1904, says "El Sol"; there are always members of the Senate ready to push the interests of Americans; on the other hand, public opinion in Cuba, and the majority of the residents of the Island are decidedly in favor of defending their legitimal rights.

"El Sol" remarks that during the present year the decission in this case must be made, and that the United States has an excellent opportunity to give the lie to the general belief in Spanish-America concerning the "work of domination" and the "intention to absorb", embraced in our foreign policy.

Comment:

Our actions in regard to Spanish-America are very closely watched in Spain, and if our course savours in the least of force or coercion, the press is always ready to raise the cry of "aggression".

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1
1924
2657-Q-214
2

June 20, 1924.

Brig. Gen. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin American Subsection

No. 2306

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Isle of Pines Controversy. (3850)

M. I. I.A. K. B. 6/26

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 26 1924

1. There is enclosed translation of article appearing in DIARIO DE LA MARINA, of June 15, 1924, entitled, "Rights of Cuba over the Isle of Pines."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/28
Copy & encl. retained in M. I. 2 a
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-A-214
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

May 16, 1924.

No.- 2258

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Isle of Pines Controversy. (3890)

M. I. A. K. B. 5/23

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 21 1924

1. I enclose translations of the following newspaper articles recently appearing on the Isle of Pines question:

May 13 - LA NOCHE- "Pernicious Foreigners."
May 13 - LA PRENSA - "Torriente and the Hay-Quesada Treaty".
May 13 - HERALDO DE CUBA - "Interview with the local Chief of Sanitation re the Fetter case."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

5/23/24.
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

37

2657-Q-215

May 16, 1924.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No.- 2260

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Legislative Labor". (3220)

M.I. IA.K.B. 5/23

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 21 1924

1. I enclose translation of an article appearing in LA PRENSA of May 13th entitled "Legislative Labor", referring to certain important legislation now pending before Congress.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen.Staff,
Military Attaché.

5/23/24.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-2/6

May 23, 1924

WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection

No. 2264

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

M. I. IA. K. B. 6/✓

Subject: Cuban criticism of American Intervention in Honduras (3890)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 28 1924

1. I enclose translation of article found in LA NOCHE, of May 15, 1924, wherein Antonio Escobar condemns the American Intervention in Honduras as a mark of Latin Shame.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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

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From "LA NACION" of May 15, 1924.

"Antonio Escobar Condemns the American Intervention as a Mark of Latin Shame."

Cable Despatch from New York.

New York, May 15.

Commenting on the intervention of the United States in the adjustment of the political situation in Honduras, the Antillan writer, Antonio Escobar, declares that the intervention of the great power in the domestic affairs of the Spanish-American countries, far from favoring those countries, greatly injures them.

"In Honduras"--says Mr. Escobar--is developing a complicated and variable political situation, concerning which notices are published which are later denied."

"It was said that some Americans had been killed during a combat between the revolutionaries and the troops of the provisional Government or the dictatorship, or the improvised Government; later it was stated that none had been killed; and later in despatches from San Salvador, it was affirmed that there had been victims and that they were soldiers of the Marine Infantry.

"This force, composed of nine officials and ten soldiers, had landed, notwithstanding the protest of the Hondurenian Government; and had gone to Tegucigalpa, capital of that republic at the xxxxxxxxx request of one Mr. Morales, who was minister of the United States and is now nothing more than a private citizen. Nothing further had been said about these soldiers; it had been supposed that they were still in Tegucigalpa, but it was communicated in Washington to the press that "now there are no American marines in Honduras."

"But then"--it will be asked--"how did the Hondurenians who killed those two get hold of them?"

"The government of Washington, after having interfered in the internal affairs of that country, with the landing of troops, apparently with the purpose of bringing peace, thought it would be better to avail themselves, for this, of the other Central-American Governments, whom it has invited to send representatives to a conference to be held in x the port of Amapala on board an American warship. (cruiser)

And a new person has come upon the scene, a Mr. Welles, coming from San Domingo where he was the employee of the American military occupation, and who, with the title of "personal friend" of President Coolidge, has undertaken to end the abnormal situation existing in Honduras since the constitutional Government was at an end, because of the impossibility of electing a President. Why has this office not been given to Mr. Morales, if he is xxxxxx sufficiently endowed with authority to order the landing of American troops?

All the governments to whom the invitation has been extended have accepted, except that of Costa Rica; and it is doubtful whether it will, for it refused, the invitation which those Governments gave it a month ago, without the cooperation of America. Since, according to the notices published at the

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

same time as this one, the parties of Honduras had accepted the mediation of Mr. Welles,"Personal friend, etc." does not the conference convoked appear superfluous?

Perhaps they summoned them to it, because, in another, to which the representatives of the parties , and which was held on the cruiser "Milwaukee", no agreement could be reached.

THE CONDUCT OF COSTA RICA.

What explanation can be given for the conduct of Costa Rica? It may be that that republic does not consider it prudent to mix in the interior politics of any nation, not even with the charitable purpose of putting a stop to civil strife. It thinks, probably, that if it offers mediations, it contracts a moral obligation to accept them when they are offered, and not wanted, for the adjustment of its domestic quarrels.

And, who knows whether it does not fear that, when once the practice of intervention is established, the Government which will most often have recourse to it-- as it is doing now-- will be that of Washington? (The actions of that Government in Spanish America are inspiring greater distrust every day. In all of them either a "deal" or a megalomaniac desire for domination is suspected.

INTERVENTION IS INJURIOUS.

Enough has been said of the opinion that this conduct of the United States contributes to sharpen and prolong civil wars, and not to shorten them; and that if every Spanish-American nation was left to "stew in its own juices"--according to the English expression--it would more quickly, and above all, better, resolve its difficulties and disputes.

In Argentina, and in Uruguay, where, in other times, there were dictatorships and revolutions, all that was ended without the Government's of Washington's hand in it. And those two nations which today figure among the most free and advanced of American, and among the most prosperous of the world, have the satisfaction of having regenerated themselves without the ~~exegxxxtkanx~~ humiliating cooperation of the foreigner.

Without doubt, the government of Washington, has, like all, the right to protect the lives and the homes of its subjects; but it is shocking that, as concerns our republics, it should hasten to do it, at the least alarm, and because of false ~~reportsxxhkah~~, when in other parts they consent to graver things, without ~~xxxing~~ being in the least alarmed.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

May 23, 1924

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
M.I.D.

No. 2263

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

M. I. 1A. K. B. 6/2

Subject: Reelection in Cuba (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 28 1924

1. Enclosed will be found translation of article found in HERALDO DE CUBA, of May 19, 1924, entitled "Mendieta Declares Reelection a Political Crime; It has twice Caused a Revolution and Might Do So a Third Time."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q 218
WAR DEPARTMENT

May 23, 1924

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No. 2267

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Public Works Frauds (3190)

M.I. IA.E.B. 6/2

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 28 1924

1. I enclose translation of telegram appearing in EL HERALDO, of May 22, 1924, concerning frauds in the public works of Camaguey Province.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/2

Copy + encl. retained in M.I. 2 a (3110)

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

May 27, 1924

M.I.A.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No. 2270

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

M. I. I.A. K. B.

Subject: Cuban Criticism of American Interventions (3890) 6/3

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 2- 1924

1. I enclose translation of article found in EL MUNDO, of May 24, 1924, entitled "Three Americanisms."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/3/24
Copy & encl. retained in M.I.A.a.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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From "EL MUNDO"--May 24, 1924.

Editorial entitled : THREE AMERICANISMS."

What will be the Americanism that will prevail? For there are more than one; there are at least three; and perhaps in time there may be a fourth.

Pan-Americanism was invented by Bolivar, who meant it as he means everything: grandly and nobly. What he aspired to was fraternity, under some form of political union, among the independent nations of America. Hence the Congress of Panama, meeting in 1826, which was without results because of the bad faith of the United States.

They achieved what Bolivar had not succeeded in achieving. Then came the Pan-American Congress which met in Washington in 1890, from which came the Pan-American Union, which has been followed by five Pan-American Conferences. But between the idea of Bolivar and the work of the Government at Washington there is a great deal of difference.

This work consisted in establishing the preponderance or domination of the United States over all independent America, and in converting the offices of the Union, installed in Washington, into a dependency of the Department of State of the great Republic. And in view of the policy practiced by this in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, fraternity, dreamed of by Bolivar does not appear, and the United States are still inspiring a good deal of distrust in our America. And between the Pan-Americanism aborted in 1826 and the artificial and artful mix 1890 brand of 1890, lies the despoliation of Mexico, in 1846 by the United States, thanks to a war which the illustrious Lincoln characterized as an "iniquity" in the House of Representatives.

Pan-Americanism has on its side geography, but it has on the other side history; this is, the policy followed by the United States; but as the politics of today is the history of tomorrow, if the great republic radically modifies its conduct towards our republics, there will come a day in which history also is on the side of Pan-Americanism, and all the nations of the New World will live in brotherhood and form a powerful economic and political "bloque".

But if the government of Washington persists in committing abuses, in mixing in the affairs of our republics, in imposing military occupations, in being the protector, the negociator, and the collector of loans, the other Americanism, the Spanish, or rather Iberian, will prevail-- that Americanism of which today the great exponent is the argentine agitator, Ugarte, and which means the alliance of all, or the greater part of Iberian America, against the United States; an alliance which sooner or later would result in war.

It would not be exclusively American; for when in Europe and in Asia they see the irremediable incompatibility existing between our "bloc" and the United States, there would be in that part of the world, nations disposed to utilize the situation, first economically and later politically. Each of these would await, first of all, their convenience, their there would probably be unexpected attitudes taken; perhaps some would be favorable to the United States, which today are indifferent to it; possibly others, without ever having been enemies of that republic, might consider it an act of prudence to contribute to the dimunition of its power, alarming because excessive. Would not England be seized with the temptation to fish in troubled waters, taking possession of the Panama Canal?

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

These and other conjectures may seem untrue; but the man before 1914, who would have predicted, not the world war, but for that was foreseen within a period more or less distant, but its manner of being, and its consequences, would have been taken for a visionary. There is something which is beyond all doubt; and that is that, through the fault of the great republic of the North, it is not greatly liked in the Spanish-greater part of Spanish America. And this attitude will lead to a mixed conflict, if the government of Washinton does not pursue another policy more clever, and which, it is just to confess, is already being outlined.

There is a third Americanism, of which something has been said during these last months, a propos of a Congress of the Latin Press, to be held in Lisbon. It is not, properly speaking, an Americanism, but a Latinism, but it includes the Latin-American peoples. Concerning this, a distinguished Spanish publicist has said, Gomez de Baquero, has said, that it is "less realistic and material than Spanish-Americanism." ..... Those proposing it--he adds--base it on a hypothetical Latin race, and a specifically Latin culture. Latinism is, principally, a French idea. It derives its force from the vast diffusion of French culture in Spanish-America... The weakness of the theory lies in the attempt to racially identify the French and the Latin-Americans."

The article by Gomez de Baquero was translated and published in the United States; and also, that of another Spanish author of merit, Luis Aranquistain, who is likewise hostile to Latinism, concerning which he says, with reference to the Congress of Lisbon, from which the greater part of the Spanish press was excluded: "There, the program was: the Latin races for the French: with some Portuguese, to take charge of the cheering."

According to this author, a Latin Press--that is, composed of the French, Italian, Spanish, Spanish-American, Portuguese, and Brasilian--directed and inspired by France, would be a mortal menace to Spanish culture; and as such would be the work of that Congress, the fitting thing--he adds--is a Congress Permanent Congress of the Spanish-American Press.

These are interesting movements; of which nothing but good can come to our republics, needing to establish their solidarity by all methods possible.

KJ.

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

No. 2278

June 3, 1924

To: A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Appropriation Bills before the Cuban Congress (3220)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 9 1924

M.I. M.I.A.B. 6/10

1. I am enclosing herewith copy of a despatch from the Ambassador to the Secretary of State, under date of March 4, 1924, regarding special appropriation bills before the Cuban Congress and other matters contrary and prejudicial to the Moralization Program.

2. The Amnesty Law and the Bill authorizing the purchase of Santa Clara Convent have now been passed by both Houses of the Cuban Congress by large majorities and are awaiting the President's signature. It was predicted that the President would either sign these bills or allow them to automatically become laws upon the expiration of the ten-day period without his signature.

3. I am also enclosing a historical sketch on the Santa Clara Convent from the Havana Post of June first, which may prove to be of interest in connection with this case.

only one copy - Retained in M.I.2a.
AKS

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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No. 650.

Habana, Cuba,
March 4, 1924.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

In pursuance of my plan to keep the Department advised as to the Special appropriations which would operate to increase the expenses of this fiscal year over and above the budget, and as to the progress or lack of it in the realization of the Moralization Program, I have the honor to refer to my despatches No. 13 of March 15, 1923 and No. 41 of April 5, 1923, and their respective enclosures, and to present certain facts recently developed in connection with the proposed purchase of the Santa Clara Convent.

At the opening of the Second Session of the Eleventh Legislative Period on the first Monday of November of 1923, the legislative situation respecting this proposed purchase of the Convent was as follows:

FIRST. The House of Representatives, at a session held on March 14, 1923, had petitioned the Executive for data which would justify the issue of a Presidential Decree authorizing the purchase of said convent, and on the same date, there was introduced in the said House a Bill, declaring null and void the Decree in all its effects.

SECOND. On March 19, 1923, the Senate passed its Resolution against the Decree, declaring in effect that it was legislative in character and, for this reason, was within the sole jurisdiction of the Congress, and requesting

the Lower

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the Lower House to take prompt action in connection with said Resolution.

THIRD. On the first Monday in April, 1923, the President replied to the House Petition for data justifying his action in issuing said Decree.

FOURTH. On May 30, 1923, after due consideration of the President's reply to its Petition of Data, the House passed a Bill in the following form:

> Article 1.- Decree 329 of March 1, 1923 is hereby declared null in all its parts and all its effects.
>
> Article 2.- The Executive Power in agreement with the constitution, will not be able, in any case whatsoever or for any reason, to purchase real estate for the government, regardless of the service, use or finality it is to be destined to, and he may not by any means apply funds collected in said sense, neither may he dispose of the credits in favor of the government in the Banco Nacional de Cuba, or any other credits or sums given as guarantees to the Government, without a previous law of Congress authorizing such transaction. All acts of the Executive Power which violate this law will be null and the officials who infringe on this law will be held responsible in agreement with the civil and penal code. The registrar of the property, who should inscribe such a transaction will be subject to arrest and in agreement with Article 30 of the Penal Code, he will be perpetually suspended from office.
>
> Article 3.- This law will go into effect upon its publication in the Official Gazette.

FIFTH. On June 4, 1923, the House transmitted the Bill for the consideration of the Senate. On June 13, 1923, the Senate, after discussing the House Bill, notified the Lower House that it objected to the use of the word "null" in the House Bill because the Congress cannot annul, this being a function of the Judiciary, and also that the prohibition placed upon the Executive for making use of government funds was too drastic and, in many instances, might result in inconvenience.

SIXTH. The House, upon receipt of this communication from the Senate, decided that a conference between the two Houses should be called. A Mixed Committee was appointed and a report handed down by said Committee on

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

August 13th in the following form:

Article 1.- It is declared that inasmuch as every contract of purchase and sale made by the government entails an outlay of money, which the Executive is not authorized to effect, any contract entered into by said Executive in so far as such action is concerned (i.e. the outlay of money) is void, unless it has the prior authorization or posterior ratification of the Legislative Power through a law.

Article II.- The acquisition for the State of the Convent of Santa Clara shall be carried out in the terms of Decree 329 of March 10, 1923, with the exception that the balance of the purchase price which should have remained due in a second mortgage placed upon the said realty shall be paid in cash, if possible, under the terms expressed in the following Article.

Article III.- The amounts necessary for the payment in cash referred to in the foregoing Article shall be taken from funds in the Treasury which proceed from payments made on account of the debt of the Banco Nacional de Cuba as far as they suffice, and in so far as not sufficient the Executive shall take steps to obtain from the Bank an immediate payment of the sums which should be paid as principal and interest if the mortgage which remains placed on the Santa Clara Convent in favor of the Monastery of Santa Clara de Asia (first mortgage) shall be taken from the funds not pledged for other obligations until said amounts are included in the general budgets.

The foregoing conference report saved the position of the Congress that its ratifying action was necessary to the validity of the Decree of Purchase but marks a complete surrender on the question raised in both Houses of Congress as to the extravagant price to be paid for the convent and the general unwisdom of the application of such a large sum to the purchase of the convent, wholly unsuited for governmental offices, in face of the fact that the same amount of money, or a smaller sum, would be sufficient to complete the National Capitol which, once completed and occupied by the two Houses of the Congress, would render available the separate buildings now occupied by them, for all the additional office space required, and which

buildings

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

buildings are better situated and adapted for governmental offices than the convent. On February 13, 1924, the House passed the Bill in the exact form in which it had been reported by the Mixed Committee by a vote of thirty-six to thirty. Unquestionably the Bill will be accepted by the Senate in the form passed by the House, and will become a Law.

A digest of comments of the Press respecting the revival of the prospect of purchase is attached marked Enclosure No. 1. Collectively, this comment, voiced by the papers included in said digest, except LA NOCHE, charges that,-

1. The report, as passed by the House, is even more injurious to the interests of the country than was the original Decree.
2. The enormous difference between the price at which the nuns sold the convent in 1920 and the price the Government stipulated in both the Decree and Law it will pay for it, approximately $1,350,000, will go as graft to public officials, to the President, and to Senators and Representatives.
3. The convent is absolutely unfitted for the purpose for which it is intended, to wit, additional office space, due to its poor location, its antiquity and the arrangement of the building which would require a large sum of money to convert it into an office building.
4. It would require less money to complete the half finished Capitol building on Central Park which would house both branches of Congress in a dignified manner and leave their present buildings for government offices.

No paper of importance has defended the proposition of purchase.

In the event

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

In the event the Senate approves, as is now anticipated, the House Bill, the final chapter of the proposed purchase of the convent, will have been written and the Treasury transaction which the Bill authorizes will be, it may be assumed, speedily consummated. The original Executive Decree of purchase followed closely the negotiation of the Morgan Loan, and that Decree, as I have pointed out in my despatches No. 13 of March 15, 1923, (Enclosure No. 2) was issued in express violation of the commitment of the President in his letter of April 30, 1921, to the general effect that he had not, under the Constitution of Cuba, the power to appropriate money by Decree, and which commitment was an important part of the Moralization Program. That the issuance of the Decree provoked a storm of criticism within the Cabinet and upon the part of both Houses of Congress, has already been noted. Zayas keenly resented this criticism, particularly that emanating from his Cabinet. I am convinced, notwithstanding his statements in his letter of February 1, 1923, to the effect that the Press rumors that he contemplated changes in his Cabinet were erroneous, and that on the contrary, he desired the indefinite retention of his Cabinet in the interests of the total realization of the Moralization Program, he had, on the date of that letter and for a considerable period prior thereto, been planning to displace those members of his Cabinet upon whom the execution of the Moralization Program mainly devolved. The effect of the Cabinet criticism of the Purchase Decree was to hasten the execution of this plan of displacement which he accomplished very cleverly and by raising the fake issue of nationalism and, with the aid of the contractor class, secured the cooperation of the Press in exploiting that issue; to this I have called attention in prior despatches.

His plan to silence the criticism of the Congress was even more adroit, namely, to utilize lottery reorganization to this end. The circumstances

under which

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

under which this was successfully accomplished have been adverted to in my despatches No. 205 of July 15, 1923 and Nos. 217 and 218 of July 24, 1923; also in my cables No. 47, July 11, 1923, 5 P.M., and No. 51 of July 24, 1923, 11 A.M., and are fully understood by the Department. Since the passage of the Lottery Law and the distribution of colecturias thereunder, Zayas' control of the Congress has been complete and it will, I am convinced, obediently pass any legislative measure which he may desire that does not involve the reelection program.

It will not have escaped the attention of the Department that the report of the Mixed Committee of Congress of August 13, 1923, followed the approval and promulgation of the Lottery Law, and presumably the disposition of colecturias thereunder, August 4, 1923. I predict that the next breach of the Moralization Program will be the passage at a comparatively early date of the Amnesty Law, against which protest has already been filed. (See enclosure to my despatch of December 10, 1921 and likewise enclosures to my despatch No. C.S.264 of February 6, 1923 - Special Mission files).

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Crowder.

EHC/BK

E. H. CROWDER.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COPY

Enclosure No. 1
Despatch No. 650.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV
WAR DEPARTMENT

SANTA CLARA CONVENT

HERALDO DE CUBA - January 5, 1924.

An article commenting upon the information published yesterday by the same paper to the effect that Dr. Regueiferos would be appointed Magistrate of the Supreme Court. That his withdrawal from the Cabinet to accept the position in the Supreme Court does not mean a promotion; that the Secretary who countersigned the Decree of purchase of the Santa Clara Convent would have the same or greater complacency toward his master because if Dr. Zayas cannot be reelected by force, he will resort to the trickeries of the Law.

HERALDO DE CUBA - January 9, 1924.

A group of Congressmen has tried to pass by surprise in the Lower House the bill reviving and legalizing the Decree of purchase of the Santa Clara Convent. The supporters of the Santa Clara Convent deal need more money for reelection, but they will meet with a strong opposition.

Editorial unfavorably commenting upon the revival of the Santa Clara Convent deal.

HERALDO DE CUBA - January 10, 1924.

An article giving the history of the Santa Clara Convent purchase. The article further states that the efforts of the Government to carry out this purchase is one of the principal reasons for combatting reelection.

Editorial. Commenting upon the revival of the Santa Clara Convent deal in Congress, and stating that Congressmen must now define their attitude. That the Liberals are on the side of those who watch for the welfare of the country, and on the other, the friend of the Executive who exploit the country for their own personal benefit.

EL HERALDO - January 10, 1924.

Editorial entitled "Scandalous" - Unfavorably commenting upon the intentions to revive the Santa Clara Convent deal.

EL UNIVERSAL - January 10, 1924.

Article entitled "Santa Clara" by Ramon Vasconcelos, very unfavorably commenting upon the projected revival of the Santa Clara Convent purchase.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - January 11, 1924.

An article protesting against the projected revival of the Santa Clara Convent deal.

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LA PRENSA - January 12, 1924.

Editorial entitled "Unheard of Audacity" - Unfavorably commenting upon the revival of the Santa Clara Convent deal.

EL UNIVERSAL - January 22, 1924.

An article unfavorably commenting upon the fact that the House of Representatives persists in its purpose to hold session with a view of approving the report of the Mixed Committee on the matter of the Santa Clara Convent deal.

HERALDO DE CUBA - January 23, 1924.

An article entitled "Our Capacity" - Unfavorably commenting upon the intentions to approve the report of the Mixed Committee in the matter of the Santa Clara Convent deal, in the House of Representatives; that the House is giving a lamentable proof of the incapacity of the Cubans for self-government.

LA PRENSA - January 26, 1924.

Editorial entitled "Waiting for Reinforcements" - Commenting upon the fact that the supporters of the Santa Clara Convent deal in Congress have suspended their activities, but that this can by no means be considered as a retreat, and they are merely waiting for a good opportunity to push their case forward again.

LA NOCHE - January 26, 1924.

Editorial criticizing those who oppose the Santa Clara Convent deal in Congress; that the affair of the Santa Clara Convent has only served for those who oppose it, to fling all kinds of insults against the Government, in the name of a morality which they have never known or practiced. "La Noche" believes that enough has been said and discussed about the problem, and that it now becomes necessary to solve it in a definite manner.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - January 27, 1924.

A very long letter addressed to Mr. Jose I. Rivero, Editor of "Diario de la Marina" by Mr. Gaspar de la Vega, promoter of the Santa Clara Convent Purchase making some explanations tending to show that the purchase of said Convent is very convenient for the interests of the State.

EL HERALDO - January 29, 1924.

"Santa Clara Ad Portas" - Unfavorably commenting upon the letter recently published, in which the promoter of the Santa Clara Convent deal tries to show that the purchase of said Convent by the State is a clean transaction, and very convenient for the interests of the State.

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HERALDO DE CUBA - January 30, 1924.

An article by Ramon Vasconcelos unfavorably commenting upon the intentions to pass the scandalous Santa Clara Convent deal in the House of Representatives.

LA PRENSA - January 31, 1924.

Editorial favorably commenting upon the strong opposition in the House to the Santa Clara Convent bill.

The Santa Clara Convent might bring serious complications-
Under the above heading, the following article appears:
"We learned yesterday, from a reliable source, that the Cuban Ambassador in Washington had announced his purpose to resign his high office if Congress approves certain legislative measures which have scandalized public opinion. We have also learned that the Secretary of State and Acting Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture, have announced their purposes to resign for reasons identical to those expressed by the Cuban Ambassador in Washington. Will the purposes announced by these officials have anything to do with the halt made by the supporters of the Santa Clara Convent deal in Congress?

HERALDO DE CUBA - February 5, 1924.

Article by Orestes Ferrara, entitled "The Santa Clara Convent" - Commenting upon the fact that the efforts of the majority of the members of Congress to approve the report of the Mixed Committee with reference to the purchase of the Santa Clara Convent, will not finally be crowned by success, as he believes that the President will veto that Law. Ferrara further states that the Presidential Decree was not so onerous as the Law now intended to be passed, inasmuch as the Decree called for "a compensation of credit," while the law demands the full payment in cash.

LA PRENSA - February 6, 1924.

The "Mixed Committee" appointed to report on the Santa Clara Convent deal, has resigned bodily owing to the fact that the House has not yet passed upon a report submitted by it. The members of said Committee state in their resignation that the attitude of their fellow-members of Congress is a condemnation greater than all the attacks of the press and of public opinion, and that the report must be discussed and approved, or rejected at once, but that the present situation is intolerable.

HERALDO DE CUBA - February 8, 1924.

Article entitled "THE CARYATIDE" by Ramon Vasconcelos, commenting upon the Santa Clara Convent deal and the resignation of the members of the Mixed Committee.

EL HERALDO - February 8, 1924.

An article unfavorably commenting upon the Santa Clara Convent deal.. Never before was there in Cuba such a scandalous and repugnant deal, not only for the harm it does to the material interests, but also because it morally hurts the public conscience. The Presidential decree ordering the payment

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

of three million dollars for a building which is not worth one million, has no precedents in the history of official excesses . . . . . .

DIARIO DE LA MARINA - January 31, 1924.

"The Santa Clara Convent and the Inactivity of the House" - Unfavorably commenting upon the inactivity of the House of Representatives, stating that it must face boldly the Santa Clara Convent deal and reject at once the report of the Mixed Committee, because the system of opposition employed is causing a great harm to Cuba.

LA PRENSA - February 8, 1924.

Editorial unfavorably commenting upon the attitude assumed by the members of the House of Representatives who have agreed not to meet in session until next April, if the Santa Clara Convent deal is not discussed.

EL TRIUNFO - February 10, 1924.

Editorial entitled "The Question of the Convent" - Commenting upon the fact that the Santa Clara Convent deal is not of such a great importance as to hold the activities of Congress in suspense. Congress must meet in session and reject or approve the Convent question, which has some good and some bad points, but in no case should Congress remain inactive.

EL HERALDO - February 10, 1924.

An article on the Santa Clara Convent deal. The Mixed Committee has switched the original deal to another juicy transaction; the payment of the famous mortgages. The Committee is in possession of proofs that the Convent is not worth more than one million dollars.

EL MUNDO - February 14, 1924.

By a vote of 36 to 30, the House approved yesterday the report of the Mixed Committee giving validity to the Decree of Purchase of the Santa Clara Confent.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

FROM "MERCURIO" - February 16, 1924

Motion presented by Dr. Ortiz, and approved by the Council of Federation of Edonomic Corporations:

TO DECIARE that the promulgation of a Law relative to the purchase of the ex-convent of Santa Clara, in this City, for a price the equity of which has been rejected by public opinion, and at moments which, like the present, there remain unpaid legitimate public debts amounting to several millions of dollars, and without there being any manner of knowing how and when the same may be paid, and in which roads and streets remain unrepaired and other services are maintained in the greatest abandonment, would constitute an act of government contrary to the reestablishment of the national credit and of the prestige which due to the sagacity, justice and integrity of all of their acts, in addition to the public approval, the governments of democratic and cultured peoples should always be worthy of.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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2657-Q-222

June 3, 1924

WAR DEPARTMENT
1924
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

No. 2282

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

M. I. I.A. K. B. 6/10

Subject: Cuban Criticism of American Intervention in Haiti. (3890)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 9 1924

1. I enclose translation of article found in EL MUNDO, of May 25, 1924, wherein American intervention in Haiti is strongly criticised.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff.
Military Attaché.

6/10/24
Copy + encl. retained in M.I.2a.

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

Encl 1-1

2657-Q-222
WAR DEPARTMENT

From "EL MUNDO"--May 25, 1924.

"DELIGHTS OF AN INTERVENTION."

The American press talks little about Haiti; and that little to say that everything there is going well, that illiteracy has diminished by .002% , thanks to the American occupation; which, in addition to their profound sanitary science has caused the disappearance of sicknesses current before the discovery of America.

But every now and then there is somebody who informs us of the real sanitary state of that Republic. Last winter, former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, invitied a certain xx number of American journalists to assist at the manoeversof the Atlantic squadron and to visit Porto Rico, Haiti, San Domingo and the Virgin Islands. The only one of those newspaper men who dared to publish here disagreeable truths for the Government of Washington, was Mr. Charles B. Driscoll, probably invited by mistake; and some of those things figured in a letter which I sent to EL MUNDO, where it came out on the 25th of April.

A Haitian, Mr. Joseph Mirault, has related in "The Nation" the famous New York weekly, an episode of the excursion or "junket" organized by Secretary Denby. He said that when the newspapermen went to visit the jail of Port-au-Prince, accompanied by American officers, the newspapermen of Haiti, Jolibois, Guirin Pierre Paul, Petit, Savain and Lemaire, who were imprisoned there, were shut in their cells so that the visitors should not see them.

One of these, (visitors) on passing by the cell and seeing the door closed, asked who were there. to which General MacDougall and Lieutenant Johnson, conducting the voyagers, answered:

"They are some politicians who during the war broke out in arms inxfaexr in favor of Germany."

"That's a lie", said a voice in English through the door of the cell. Newspapermen, come to the door and you will know what were our crimes."

And t en, he who spoke thus, Mr. Pierre-Paul, stated that he and his comrades had been six months in prison without being afforded a trial, for having denounced in the "Courrier Haitien" and in other papers the abuses and the exactions of the military occupation.

And Mr. Joseph Mirault adds: "After the Americans retired Lieutenant Johnson, furious, xtux struck the prisoners, and placed them, naked, exposed to the rays of the tropical sun, in the patio of the jail."

An American lady, Mary Winsor, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, tried to see one of the Haitian journalists, Mr. Jolibois, Director of the "Courrier Haitien", but could not accomplish it, for he and his companions were cut off from communication. They were taken out of the cell every morning at six and kept in the sun all the day, without hats. That, as it seems, is treatment No. 2 of the imperialistic American cure; No. 1 is the famous "water-cure" applied to the Phillipines during the insurrection led by Aguinaldo.

Mary Winsor, who took to Haiti letters of recommendation, thanks to which she got acquainted, says that there a national government does not exist,; the country is ruled by Commissioner Roussell, head of the American occupation. Martial law prevails; there are many complaints against the Marine Infantry because of their drunkness and their brutal actions.

It is evident that the Americans are hated. "When we landed"--says this lady--our attention was attracted by the hostile look of the negroes who were around the wharf. There was a great difference between this reception and that accorded us by

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the people in Jamaicam where the negroes, though very poor, seemed contented under the British rule, which is not so "racial" as ours in Haiti."

The expenses of the occupation are bleeding ths Haitians. May Winsor saw in the capital, beautiful houses, abandoned, where their owners have left, reduced to poverty.

"Persons who were nobody in the United States--said a Haitian to the traveller--come here and become grand personages, living in luxury at our expense."

According to Mary Winsor, as the occupation is for purposes of exploitation and not for education, little has been done for culture. Only a very little part of the money extracted from the people is employed for its benefit. There are no public libraries; and in the capital they are building one with funds raised by subscription. "Contrast", said the traveller--the cleanliness of the girls' school, a convent of nuns, and that of a boys' school, both established previous to the occupation with the neglect and general dilapidation of the schools maintained by the government of the occupation."

And she ends ~~thus~~ thus: "I left Haiti with a profound sentiment of sorrow and mortification, caused by what is being done there in the name of liberty and of our country."

And why? to serve certain private interests, which, if they are hostile to the Haitian nation, are also hostile to the great American people; which, sooner or later, will learn all about this and other matters of similar nature, and will oblige its governments to radically modify their policy.

Already an important American, Senator McCormich, has placed before the Senate a resolution to suspend Martial law in Haiti; a resolution which states that to hold the Haitians in submission to military courts is "anti-democratic, anti-republican, and contrary to American ideals."

It is to be hoped that the Senator will continue on this good road, until he suggests the cessation of the military occupation of Haiti.

KJ.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Lieut. Col. G.S. Nervell, General Staff
Chief, Latin-American Subsection
57-Q-223

June 6, 1924

No. 2290

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Reelection in Cuba (3610)

M.I. 1A.K.B. 7/25

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 12 1924

1. Enclosed is translation of article appearing in EL HERALDO, of June 1, 1924, commenting on the use of national funds for reelection purposes.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché

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

Encl 1

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTELLIGENCE
1924
2657-Q-223
WAR DEPARTMENT

From "EL HERALDO"--June 1, 1924.

"$78,000,000.00 BUDGET. People: PAY OR BE STILL!"

Dr. Zayas has ended his mysterious labor of some weeks during which time he has devoted himself with reelectionistic fervor to calculating the additionsal expenses of the ante-project of a budget for the coming fiscal year.

Everyone knows that Dr. Zayas is determined to reelect himself with immoral and disturbing methods. And the principal lever which he wishes to move is naturally, that which opens the steel doors of the public Treasury. Everyone knows the avaricious spirit of Dr. Zayas, who would be incapable of spending one cent of his "savings" in an electoral campaign. But on the other hand, he would not see any objection to turning the golden taps of the National Treasury, that the agents and propagandists of reelection might drink their fill.

In the Senate of the Republic now are the additional expenses and the ante-project of the Budget. The expenditures of the State, according to those consigned in the ante-projects amount to $78,000,000.00!

This an enormous weight which he wishes to put on the country, converted into a new Atlas, of which only Congress, giveing a timely imitation of Hercules--which it will not do--could relieve it--if it adopted a worthy and dignified attitude, rejecting with firm and manner gesture that injurious and ruinous project.

Dr. Zayas, through long wakeful nights, tracing with creeping fingers long lines of figures, combining fabulous sums , in numerous pigeon-holes, putting on the margin some lines, tempting ciphers, has worked out the additional expenses of the Budget, which amount to eight millions of dollars. Counting the ante-project first sent to the Senate, at the sum of $70,000,000.00, we have the mystic 78 millions which the public has to pay.

To arrive at that figure, the Executive has made optimistic calculations on the revenues. He has increased the estimate of some collections, has established, in a spirit of exaggeration, larges entries in the Taxes and in the revenues of the Customs. But that basis is inconsistent and dangerous, for the calculations might fail, which is probable, and then another economic crash might come.

The nationa had two years ago considerable Budgets, excessive ones, amounting to about $100,000,000.00. The lavish wastes of those times, brought on the bankruptcy of the Treasury.

Dr. Zayas, who boasts of having some millions accumulated in the Treasury, who has had experience to teach him the unfortunate outcome of an inflated budget, now intends, to satiate his desire for reelection, to satisfy his followers and relations to unload on the country the burden of anotherenormous budget amounting to $78,000,000.00. Congress should prevent this monstrousity from becoming a tangible reality, and should oppose the passing of such a Budget.

In the new headings introduced into the Budget by the reelectionistic hand of Dr. Zayas, immoralities abound, ~~the~~ --expenses which directly indicate reelectionistic interests, and there is no lack of credits which clearly show up scandalous hold-ups.

The expenses of the Palace are plainly and irritatingly increased, bringing them up to more than half a million dollars.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

dollars. Fabulous sums are introduced into the Department of Public Works and the Department of Communications, the two most inexhaustible fountains from which the thirsty reelectionists drink. The "botella" of the pay-roll is considerably increased, and ~~xx~~ other rotten things brought into those national expenses.

There are headings which clearly reveal unusual "hold-ups", stupendous and formidable pillage of the Treasury, and mong them we have one very significant one; that which refers to the concession of $400,000 for the payment of some fantastic works on the canalization of the Roque, a scandalous "graft" of which we have spoken at length on other occasions, to our readers. But that is nothing more than a "sample button". We could point out more buttons, than on a ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ bellboy's uniform.

KJ.

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

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MIL. INTEL. DIV
2657-G-224

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 6, 1924

Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

M.I.D.

No. 2291

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

M. I. M.A.K.B. 6/3

Subject: Political Situation in Cuba (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 12 1924

1. Enclosed will be found clipping from the HAVANA POST entitled "Attacks Zayas Administration," in which various American newspaper correspondents are quoted on the subject of maladministration in Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, Gen. Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/10/24.
Copy & encl. retained in M.I.Div.
AKB

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

Havana Post ? 1923 (?)

INTERFERENCE BY FORBIGNERS

The Cuban newspapers, especially Diario de la Marina and El Mundo, deplore the interference of foreigners in the internal affairs of Cuba, using as the immediate text Mrs. Ryder's opposition to the "Charlotadas," comic bull fights, to be inaugurated at Mundial Park tomorrow night.

We have no intention of defending or condemning the "Charlotadas," for we know nothing about them and are not interested, but we will say a word about the "interference by foreigners" in Cuba and Cuban affairs.

To go back, the first interference by Americans, and Mrs. Ryder is an American, was during the ten years when money, food and arms were furnished the revolutionists in their fight for independence, which effort failed and Cuba found herself in worse condition than before.

The next case of interference was when the Apostle Marti, Don Tomas Estrada Palma and many other Cubans whose names are blazoned on the history of the country, sought and received aid for the fomenting of the revolution began in 1896.

These interferences in the sublime life of Cuba and Cubans was individual, but in 1898 the American government intefered, from which interference was established the first government in Cuba by the Cubans.

It was through the interference of the foreigners that the lives of tens of thousands Cuban reconcentrados were saved; it was through foreign interference that Havana changed from a cesspool of filth and disease to the cleanest and healthiest city of the civilized world.

It was through foreign interference that Cuba remained Cuba Libre when in 1906 the malcontents would overthrow the honest government of Tomas Estrada Palma. It was through foreign interference that money and machinery has been found for the development of Cuban resources, that today makes it one of the richest countries of the world.

Passing over a long list of other "interferences by foreigners" we wish to cite the condition of the Cuban government eight months ago, when through foreign interference changes were made in the administration of the country. It has been through this foreign interference that Cuba finds today thirteen million dollars in its treasury, all current expenses paid, and approximately forty million dollars, the residue of the fifty million dollar loan, waiting in the vaults secure against thieves and politicians, to be used for the purposes originally intended.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV
D-657-Q-225
JUN 17
WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Norvell, General Staff,
Chief, Latin-American Subsection

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 10, 1924

No. 2295

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Political Situation (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 17 1924

M. I. A. K. B. 4/20

1. From the partial results of the constitution of the Liberal provincial assemblies held on the 8th instant, it appears that General Gerardo Machado will be the presidential candidate of that party. In Santa Clara Province Machado obtained 15 delegates and Colonel Carlos Mendieta 6; in Camaguey Machado obtained 14 and Mendieta 7; in Matanzas Machado obtained 6 and Mendieta 15.

2. Realizing that they were defeated, the partisans of Mendieta in Oriente Province made the election impossible by kidnapping the Mayor, Victoria de las Tunas, thus preventing a quorum, and in Oriente Province the assembly was also obliged to adjourn for lack of a quorum. In Pinar del Rio two assemblies met, one under General Pino Guerra and the other under Pedro Urrieta. The one presided over by the latter filed complaint against the assembly presided over by Guerra, showing the majority for Machado as being illegally constituted. The assemblies in Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Oriente Provinces have been postponed until June 16.

3. Summarizing the results of the Conservative provincial assemblies, we have, according to the most recent reports, Oriente Province almost unanimous against reelection; Camaguey Province against reelection by a vote of two to one; Matanzas and Pinar del Rio Provinces against reelection by a large majority, while Zayas has carried Havana Province by a large majority and Santa Clara Province by a scant majority of two. No steps have been taken thus far toward fixing the date of the national convention of the Conservative Party and it is quite uncertain how the delegates will vote when assembled in the national convention, but it seems evident that even though Zayas obtains the nomination of the Conservative Party, the party as a party will be hopelessly split over the issue of reelection.

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

No. 2295,
June 10, 1924.

4. The Popular Party, which formed with the Conservative Party the coalition of 1920, is the personal party of President Zayas. It cast very few votes in the national election of 1920 and in the primaries of January 6 and 20 of this year. It has not yet held its assemblies, but the fact may be disregarded as the party will be unanimous for President Zayas.

5. During a conversation with Dr. Pedro Pablo Kohly, President of the Federation of Economic Corporations, he stated to me that at an important meeting of the Economic Corporations held recently the subject of presidential candidates was discussed by all the important elements that attended the meeting and that the Federation decided that, in the event Machado secured the Liberal nomination, their organization would support Zayas for reelection against Machado as the "lesser of these two evils." This organization, as well as the leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association, is strong for Mendieta as the only available candidate upon whom they could rely to institute the reforms asked for in the Veterans' demands and to purge the Cuban Government of graft and mismanagement. Dr. Kohly intimated that if Mendieta failed to secure the nomination and election to the presidency, he would organize and lead a revolution in person and that the Federation of Economic Corporations and the Veterans and Patriots Association would strongly support him in such a plan rather than consent to a government under either Zayas or Machado.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/20

2 Copies retained in M.I.2a (2020x3700)

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV
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WAR DEPARTMENT
Lieut. Col. G.S. Nevell, General Staff,
Chief Latin-American Subsection

June 10, 1924

No. 2299

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Political Parties in Cuba (3700)

M. I. A. K. B. 6/23

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUN 17 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of article appearing in EL MUNDO of June 9, 1924, setting forth the results of meetings of Assemblies.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

6/23

Copy & encl. retained in M.I. 2a.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
SECRET INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 24, 1924

No. 2314

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

-J. J. B.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M. I. IA, K. B. 7/2

Subject: Cuban Political Situation. (3020)

1. The political situation in Cuba at the present time is very confused. Mendieta has practically conceded the Liberal Party nomination for the presidency to Machado and has withdrawn his own candidacy. Colonel Orestes Ferrara, who ~~was~~ is a power in Cuban politics and controls a large following and who has up-to-date been Mendieta's strongest supporter, is now trading with Machado for the latter's support. His plans are to secure his election to the House of Representatives from his former constituency, Santa Clara, and later to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, which he formerly held.

2. Ferrara has already informed Mendieta that he would oppose a split in the Liberal Party and will accept the decision of the National Assembly of that Party in favor of Machado and support him. While Mendieta is giving out for public consumption half-hearted statements that he will accept his defeat gracefully and support the choice of his party, several of his close friends and confidants have told me that Mendieta is taking the defeat very hard and that it will not be difficult for Colonel Laredo Bru to secure Mendieta's support in the reorganization of the Veterans and Patriots Association for the purpose of launching a revolutionery movement, with the final object of bringing about American intervention as the only means to purge the Cuban Government of shameless graft and mismanagement now prevailing and likely to continue under either Zayas or Machado.

3. Now that Mendieta's defeat is an established fact, I am inclined to anticipate that Colonel Bru will shortly take some definite action to prepare a revolution with the possible support of Mendieta, the important element of the Federation of Economic Corporations and the Veterans and Patriots Association. I have been informed by most reliable sources that General Garcia Velez has formally - in writing - relinquished the leadership of the Veterans and Patriots Association and that he has offered his unconditional services to anyone who may be selected to succeed him as the head of that organization.

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

No. 2314
June 24, 1924.
Cuban Political Situation.

4. General Machado has requested me to arrange for him an interview with General Crowder prior to the latter's contemplated departure for the United States on the 28th instant. I rather suspect that the object of this interview will be for Machado to promise our Government anything that we might want to suggest or recommend in return for our support of his candidacy. Machado has the reputation of being the best "promiser" in Cuba and one who fulfills them the least.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 27, 1924

No. 2318

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Prominent Politician and Election. (3690)

-J. J. B.

MGI IA. K. D. 7/5

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 2-1924

1. Enclosed will be found translation of article appearing in HERALDO DE CUBA, of June 24, 1924, with reference to the withdrawal by Colonel Mendieta of his nomination to the Presidency.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

7/5/24

Copy & encl. retained in M.I.D.

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 30, 1924

No. 2325

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Prominent Politician and Election. (3690)

J. J. B. 3610

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., JUL 2- 1924

M. I. IA. K. B. 7/9

1. Enclosed will be found copy of proclamation addressed to the people by Carlos Mendieta with reference to the withdrawal of his candidacy for the presidency and recent political events.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

7/9/24.
Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a.
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

July 8, 1924

2657-Q-225
6

WAR DEPARTMENT
JUL 9

No. 2336

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Cuban Political Situation. (3020)

SECRET

M.I. IA. E. B. 7/17
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 16 1924

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 8-17-89

1. Although the party conventions are soon to be held, it is apparent that none of the parties has decided on definite lines of action, and it is difficult to say what the political horizon will look like a few weeks hence. While General Machado can count on a great majority of the Liberal delegates, chaos reigns within the party, and the Machado-Mendieta squabble is making that party lose much of its vitality and strength and it now appears that the quarrel between Machado and Mendieta has reached such a point that a cordial understanding between the leaders and the followers of these two factions is not possible.

2. Disorder also reigns in the Conservative Party, in which there is one faction favoring the maintenance of the Liga pact and another faction demanding the abrogation of that pact. Others, recognizing the weakness of the party, favor the creation of a united party comprised of the Conservatives and Populars. Still another faction is strong for General Menocal, the ex-president. This faction does not want to see the nomination of their party given to an outsider and insists that it must be given to a legitimate member of their party.

3. Before General Crowder's departure for the United States, I arranged an interview between him and General Machado at which I was present. In this conference, which was of long duration, General Crowder devoted himself principally to pointing out to General Machado the great difficulties now existing which would prevent the consummation of an honest election. The following day I submitted to General Machado, by direction of General Crowder, a memorandum indicating the measures that should be taken to guard against fraud and illegality in the coming election. Copies of this memorandum are hereto attached.

4. As an indication of the possible future activities of Colonel Laredo Bru, I can state positively that he is endeavoring to get in touch with American financial agents for the purpose of

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

No. 2336
July 8, 1924

securing funds for a revolution in Cuba. His plans, except to revive and reorganize the Veterans and Patriots Association and place himself at the head of that organization, are very indefinite and undeveloped.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

7/17/24.
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

Execution of Article 88 is important, but strict execution of articles 97 to 101 inclusive, relating to the preparation of registration summaries is vastly more important. These summaries are required by paragraph 8, Article 100 to be submitted to the Municipal Assemblies of all political parties, giving notice to all parties of the condition of the registration lists in each of the barrios, and without them Articles 100 and 103 can be given no execution. It is recognized that sub-paragraph 2 of Article 102 is difficult of execution, in view of the short time to reenact said paragraph in modified form so as to avoid these difficulties, but it does provide an effective safeguard against excessive registration and its repeal without providing a better safeguard would invite calamity. Accordingly, most urgent and drastic instructions should be sent by the Central Electoral Board to all Municipal Electoral Boards to address themselves with the utmost diligence to the task of completing and purging the electoral lists so as to bring the total of electors to a point which bears a proper percentage relation to the total population and at the same time avoid the exclusion of electors who may have acquired the right to vote since November 1, 1920.

I. REGISTRATION

Already it is known, or can be easily determined, the barrios in which there is excessive registration. Chapter XIV of the Electoral Code authorizes the appointment of a corps of electoral inspectors. Article 552, paragraph D, authorizes inspectors "to denounce to the Municipal Electoral Boards improper or fraudulent registrations, inclusions and exclusions, to the end that they may be properly rectified," and the closely related paragraphs (e) and (f). Is it not practicable at the present time to appoint the number of inspectors which correspond to the ascertained emergency to aid the Municipal Boards in carrying out the drastic and urgent instructions which, it is assumed, have already been distributed or are in process of distribution by the Central Electoral Board to purge the electoral lists?

II. ORGANIZATION OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE BOARDS.

This matter is regulated by Article 58, etc., and special attention should be given to it, particularly as regards the appointments of President, voting members and Secretaries, who should be men of unimpeachable character. The Central Electoral Board should, by appropriate instructions, restrict the facility with which excuses are obtained by defining what would be considered a legal excuse under both Articles 61 and 62. A certificate of illness is probably the excuse most resorted to and is too easily obtained under present rules; also, where necessary absence due to some legal or judicial order is the excuse furnished, it ought to be accompanied by documentary proofs. As the duty of serving

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

as clerks is obligatory, the Central Electoral Board should admonish Municipal Boards to exercise their discretion freely to the end that a competent clerk personnel, drawn if necessary from out the municipality, be provided for each College Board. Referring to Article 61, as amended, with respect to the credentials of members of College Boards, this statute must, of course, be strictly followed, but it should not be held to be the exclusive method of serving notice and delivering the credentials. Certainly it would not he held, if the parties were summoned to the office of the Municipal Board, there to receive the duplicate credentials (or even the original), or if appointees living outside the municipal terminus were to receive their original or duplicate credentials by registered mail, that the elections held were for these reasons null and void. As the duties of appointees are obligatory, every effort ought to be made to serve notice upon them and deliver to them their credentials. Instructions of this general character should issue.

III. NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN EACH COLLEGE.

~~When the elections of 1922 failed~~

When a large number of colleges in the elections of 1922 failed to complete the primary scrutiny between 3 P.M., when the polls closed, and 12 P.M., a period of nine hours, of a longer period for the scrutiny than for the voting, the result was great congestion before the Municipal Boards which were required to complete the scrutiny, and long delays in announcing the result. This very grave evil of electoral administration is to be avoided if humanly possible. One of the means of avoiding it is to reduce the number of electors in each college, if it is possible to do so within the terms of the law. The matter is regulated by Article 76. The question for consideration is the legality of subdividing a barrio of 400 electors or less so that the maximum number of electors in a College will not exceed 200. In other words, if a barrio of 400 electors or less were subdivided, would the election held in that barrio have to be declared null and void? The language of the article is mandatory that a barrio having more than 400 electors shall be divided in every case into two or more electoral colleges so that each college shall consist of not less than 200, nor more than 400 electors. The Article does not provide, except by inference, that a barrio of 400 or less electors shall not be subdivided. It does authorize an electoral college of 400, but does not make it mandatory in express terms to constitute such a college. It does make mandatory that each barrio having 100 or more registered electors, shall have at least one college. There is to be considered in this connection also provision 242 which mentions the cases in which it is mandatory upon the Courts to declare the nullity of elections, in which I do not find the present case included.

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The legal question is raised for consideration without venturing an opinion, but with this observation that if means cannot be discovered for reducing the number of electors in each college, we may logically expect a repetition of the long delays in completing the scrutiny with the disturbances incident thereto, which have occurred in prior elections.

IV. THE SCRUTINY

It is suggested that in the event that primary scrutiny is not finished before 12 midnight, the College Boards should be strongly admonished and instructions issued by the Central Board, to state in detail in the minutes the causes which prevented the termination of the scrutiny on or before midnight and the participation which members of the College Boards or other persons may have had in such failure in order that the corresponding culpability may be determined. The electoral inspectors, when present, should be permitted a like statement in said minutes. It is also suggested that the Central Electoral Board, by instruction, require the President of each College Board to send telegrams prepared on prescribed forms to the Central Electoral Board stating the number of votes obtained for each of the Presidential and Senatorial electors, Representatives and Governors; also to send copies of said telegrams to Municipal and Provincial Boards and post a further copy thereof upon the College Bulletin Board prepared for that purpose, thus reviving the practice observed in 1908 elections and which permitted the results in all six provinces to be announced in the city of Havana on the night of election day. To this end the Executive Power should declare that all telegraphic offices of the Republic be kept open on the day of election and the following day for the transmission of telegraphic messages referring to electoral matters.

V. COLOR OF RESERVE BALLOTS.

It is suggested further that it is desirable and permissible under Article 140 of the Electoral Code for the Central Electoral Board to order that the Reserve Ballots be printed on paper of color different from the regular bllot, or the sample ballot, which are authorized by the Code, and that in all cases where Reserve Ballots are used the Provincial Electoral Board shall be notified immediately and in such case shall cause an Electoral Inspector to make an investigation and report of the use which may have been made of the Reserve Ballot.

VI. SUPPRESSION OF ARTICLE 103 OF THE ELECTORAL CODE.

In this connection it is suggested that the failure to publish the electoral lists by barrios in the Official Gazette after revision by the Provincial Electoral Boards, will leave the public generally without any information as to the condition of the electoral lists and for this reason the repeal of said article is depreciated.

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VII. MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL BOARDS.

It is most important that Municipal Judges, acting ~~as~~ ex-oficio as Municipal Electoral Boards, be not substituted during the electoral period, except for unavoidable cause, in order that there may be a proper continuity in their responsibility for the conduct of electoral administration.

VIII. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is suggested that it might be found desirable for the Central Electoral Board at an opportune moment to publish a circular addressed to all electors requesting them to cooperate, especially if they are members of College Boards, in order that all primary scrutinies may be terminated at midnight on election day, warning them that they incur penal responsibility if through fault or fraud they cause non-compliance with this legal requirement. The circular should also refer to the duty which every citizen has to fulfill his office on a College Board to which he may be appointed, pointing out the civic obligation which rests upon him and the responsibility which is incurred by those who refuse to discharge this duty without legal excuse as defined in the instructions by the Electoral Board.

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2657-Q-7 225

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

July 18, 1924

No. 2341

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JUL 25 1924

1. At the first Assembly of the Liberal Party held last Sunday, July 13, no candidate for the presidency was named. Three-fifths of the total number of delegates is required to form a quorum. At the first Assembly practically all of Mendieta's delegates were present, but hardly any of the Machado delegates put in an appearance. At the second Assembly, which must be held before August first, it will require only a majority of the delegates present to choose a nominee. This majority Machado has and for that reason his delegates kept away from the first Assembly in order to assure his nomination at the second Assembly.

2. The first Conservative Party Assembly, held yesterday, July 17, came to no agreement on a presidential nominee and adjourned after engaging in debate over the candidates, with the partisans of former President Menocal holding the upper hand. The failure of this Assembly to choose a candidate or divulge its plans is due to an understanding between the leaders of the Conservative Party to avoid, if possible, the selection of their party's nominee until after the official nomination of the Liberal Party's candidate.

3. I am enclosing herewith translations of biographies of General Machado and Colonel Mendieta published in the HERALDO DE CUBA, of July 13.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

7/28/24.

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GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO

Heraldo de Cuba, July 13, 1924.

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This illustrious revolutionary leader was born in the city of Santa Clara in 1873 of an old Cuban family of pronounced rebellious spirit. His parents were Colonel Gerardo Machado y Castellón and Mrs. Lutgarda Morales, who inculcated in their son love for Cuba. The example of their lives of self-denial in sacrifice for independence influenced the decisions made later by the young man when the revolution for independence broke out.

General Machado took part in the fighting in June, 1895, which began in Las Villas in Oriente commanded by Martí. Before, in the conspiracies he had been a great help to that faultless leader Juan Bruno Zayas.

General Machado first served under Major General Manuel Suárez Delgado and was promoted for merit in battle. He was gravely wounded in the combat of Oliver and was many times in great danger. General Machado was a skillful and energetic commander. In the Revolution he began to show signs of a serene and courageous character, which, later, in peace, carried to success innumerable accomplishments in his public life.

When the contest ended, General Machado commanded as proprietary chief the Villaclara Brigade, in which he had proved his bravery and military talents. He entered his native city at the head of those soldiers who so courageously fought for the liberty of Cuba.

He was conspicuous among the organizers in Las Villas of the Rural Guard and later was elected mayor of Villaclara, an office which he resigned in order to devote himself to private business. He made a fortune which he augmented by undertaking enterprises of great importance.

General Gómez appointed him Inspector of Military Forts and in a change in the cabinet, named him Secretary of the Interior. During the years of his secretaryship, General Machado demonstrated his governing capacity and his excellent preparation to occupy positions even more elevated.

He was involved in that protest of the populace of Cuba against the reelection of Menocal. Government troops conducted him, ill, to Columbia Hospital. At the termination of the conflict he was acquitted by the Council of War. That verdict remained absolute when Menocal attempted to review it.

After the elections of 1922, in which General Machado assumed leadership of the Liberals, some of his friends decided to join together, in his name, at the instance of the planter and ex-Representative Dr. Juan Cardoso, and were the first to bring forward the name of General Machado as a presidential candidate. In a short manifesto drawn up by Colonel Francisco López Leiva, ex-Secretary of the Interior and actual Director of "La Publicidad" of Santa Clara, he disclosed to the country the reasons which decided them to nominate General Machado.

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COLONEL CARLOS MENDIETA

Heraldo de Cuba, July 13, 1924.

Colonel Carlos Mendieta y Montefur was born on the plantation "La Matilde," in the Municipal District of San Antonio de las Vueltas, Province of Santa Clara, November 4, 1873. His parents were Dr. Bartolomé Mendieta and Mrs. Flora Montefur.

He, who, in time, came to be one of the most notable Cubans, was reared and educated to the best advantage. His father, an exemplary native of Bilbao, came to Cuba on private business, counting on success, married in Cuba, where he devoted himself to agriculture, being proprietor of the plantation "America."

From childhood Colonel Mendieta had an impetuous and passionate disposition, difficult to be controlled by force, but amenable to persuasions of reason and very sensitive to affection.

Mr. Bartolomé Mendieta, his father, was a man of austere and rigorous ideas, a lover of liberty, and respectful of others' ideas. His children - Carlos being the youngest enjoyed them most tender affection - always heard from his lips excellent advice and wise recommendations for an honest and deserving life. The home was always a school of honor and of nobleness, and so natural inclination was favored by example and stimulation, developing, in consequence, that character which has so powerfully influenced the destiny of our nation.

Years passed. The enthusiastic, impetuous Carlos Mendieta was able to feel tranquil in deciding to participate in the emancipatory struggle to acquire independence; it was not treason; he had faithfully followed, in that decision, the paternal teachings, as he had also followed racial tradition; it was nothing more than fighting for liberty and for independence, without which honest men cannot live.

The early education of Carlos Mendieta was received in his home, instruction being given by tutors, under paternal vigilance. The first three years of preparation for a bachellor's degree were spent in the provincial institute of Santa Clara and the last two years in the College of San Melitón of Havana. Here, his professors, among others, were: Dr. García Bealero, instructor of Physics and Chemistry; Dr. Bosque, professor of Natural History, and Dr. Enrique José Varona, professor of Psychology, Logic and Ethics. From Dr. Varona we have often heard of the remarkable intelligence which Carlos Mendieta demonstrated as a student in the class of Philosophy at an age in which this kind of knowledge was generally dry and of little interest.

Mendieta, in his studies for a bachellor's degree, showed preference for scientific subjects and also for social and political questions, and read with profit books and periodicals in which these questions were treated, in spite of the fact that such material was prohibited in the college and zealous care taken that this rule should not be broken.

The time of choosing a career came and Carlos Mendieta decided unhesitatingly in favor of medicine. This vigorous, exhuberant youth was exceedingly brilliant. He was the most popular student of his time; he was invariably consulted when a question which affected the class was raised; he gave advice and orders which no one argued. The professors considered him an eminent student and had for him the greatest preference, feeling confident that this restless, frank, studious young man, who at the same time was an agitator among his companions, would become, in the

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course of years, an extraordinary figure in society.

Carlos Mendieta at that time attended the secret meetings where were discussed plans for a revolution, and thus came in constant contact with the men who directed revolutionary preparations.

When the cry of Baire was heard, Mendieta departed for the plantation "America" in San Diego de Nuñez, Pinar del Río, and there equipped and armed 125 men and with them started out for the scene of the conflict. From Pinar del Río he went to Santa Clara, boldly fighting in that region. Peace came with the triumph of Cuban arms. Mendieta was appointed Captain o of the Rural Guard which was formed and Chief of Police in Vueltas. He resigned in 1901 in order to return to the University to continue his interrupted studies, obtaining within a short time the degree of doctor of medicine. Later, Mendieta was Representative to the Legislature, promoting effective legislation. Afterward, candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, we all know the result of that election in which Menocal led the triumph of the victorious Liberals.

The armed protest which followed the victory of Menocal caused Mendieta, always a lover of Cuban liberty, to join the revolutionary forces. As a consequence of the outbreak, he was forced to leave the country, to which he later returned to serve in various capacities, as he had previously served as a man of letters and of military porwess; later, in the organization of armed bodies, in the Legislature, and in the management of Heraldo de Cuba, until he took refuge on his plantations and devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits. Then, a group of patriots persuaded him of the necessity of his becoming a candidate for the presidency of the Republic, in order, upon his election, to put an end to governmental corruption, reestablish moral faith, and commence a new period in the history of the Republic of Cuba.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 5, 1924.

No. 2359

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M. I. 1A. K. B. 7/14

Subject: Ten Points of Liberal Party Platform (3700)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., AUG 12 1924

1. There is enclosed herewith translation of the "Ten Points of General Machado's Platform," appearing in EL HERALD of July 31, 1924.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

8/14/24

Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 5, 1924 9

No. 2360

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M. I. 1A. K. B. 9/4

Subject: "Auguries of Victory" (3790)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 12 1924

1. Enclosed will be found translation of article from LA NOCHE of July 30, entitled "Auguries of Victory," in which it is stated that "The only way that the Conservative Party has it in its power to triumph in the next electoral struggle is to maintain the existence of the National League."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/14/24.

Copy + encl. retained in M.I.2a (3700)

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 8, 1924 10

E. A. S.

No. 2365

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

M. I. (3020) I.A.K.E. 8/16

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 15 1924

1. President Zayas seems to be unwilling to pay the exhorbitant price demanded of him for the Conservative Party's nomination and consequently General Menocal has secured a tighter hold on the Conservative Party's delegates and unless something unforeseen occurs in the meantime, it is now predicted that General Menocal will be the Conservative Party's nominee for the presidency.

2. The Popular Party, which is owned by President Zayas, will hold its first Assembly next Sunday, August 10, and there is no question as to who will be the nominee of that party for the presidency.

Menocal was nominated Aug 12.

3. Should Menocal succeed in securing the Conservative Party's nomination, it will then be a contest betweer him and General Machado, the Liberal Party's nominee, and in that event it is predicted that the latter will triumph, as there is no question but that Zayas, if he fails to secure the Conservative Party's nomination, will throw his support to Machado for the reasons stated in the last paragraph of my despatch No. 2156 of March 14, 1924, namely: That Zayas' plan, as then reported, was to withdraw his candidacy at the proper time in favor of Machado in consideration of a guarantee of immunity against subsequent prosecution and the confiscation of property and other wealth acquired by Zayas and his family during his presidential term.

4. Up to date no member of the Cuban Army has been allowed to take an active part in the political campaign and President Zayas has repeatedly stated that no member of the Army will be permitted to do so during the present campaign.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

8/18/24.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 12, 1924

No. 2367

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 19 1924

M. I. A. E. D. 9/20

1. I am enclosing herewith a clipping from the HAVANA POST of today (August 12), which gives a fairly accurate resumé of the political situation in Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/20/24

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 12, 1924

2. R. S.

No. 2371

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M. I. I A. K. B. 9/21

Subject: Prominent Politician and Election. (3690)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 19 1924

1. I am enclosing translation of article appearing in DIARIO DE LA MARINA, of August 9, setting forth declarations made by Dr. Laredo Bru to the effect that he is taking no active part in the present political struggle.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

8/21/24.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 15, 1924

No. 2373

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M.I. I.A.K.B. 9/21

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 20 1924

1. On August 10 the Popular Party held its National Assembly in Havana and unanimously nominated President Zayas for reelection on the Popular ticket. The nomination of a Vice President was postponed until August 13. Dr. Manuel Castellanos, a member of the House of Representatives and prominent lawyer who was counsel for the National Labor Federation, was offered the Vice Presidential nomination, but declined it and asked that the Vice Presidential nomination be postponed until after the Conservative convention. The Popular Party Convention was presided over by Celso Cuellar del Rio, President of the party and son-in-law of President Zayas. Dr. José Manuel Cortina, former secretary of the presidency, delivered the main address, lauding the present administration, but little enthusiasm was displayed and the result was, of course, a foregone conclusion. After the nomination the manifiesto from President Zayas was read. He accepted the nomination and reaffirmed his opposition to the principle of reelection and pledged himself to try to have the proper constitutional amendment to that effect passed. He also hoped that the National League would be continued. On August 13, the day following the Conservative Convention, the Popular Party again met and nominated General Carlos Gonzalez Clavel for Vice President. General Clavel is from Oriente Province and has been a member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. During the War of Independence he was aide to General Maceo. He is understood to be a member of the Conservative Party, a fact which along with his ability to split the Conservative vote in Oriente Province probably dictated his selection.

2. On August 12 the Conservative National Convention was held in Havana and ex-President Mario G. Menocal was nominated for President by 102 votes against one for President Zayas. Representative Santiago Verdeja of Cardenas, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, was unanimously nominated for Vice President. The Conservative Convention was called to order shortly after 2:30 P.M. Senator Aurelio Alvarez, President of the Party presided. At the roll call it was found that there were 66 elected delegates and 63 ex-oficio delegates present, or 129 delegates in all. Sixty-four elected delegates were necessary for a quorum. Representative Mulkay, a Zayista, raised the point of quorum and was informed that there was one and the meeting continued. The Zayistas stayed away from the convention hall, but assembled in the lobby of a hotel in the vicinity to await the news. A commission under

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the chairmanship of Rafael Montoro was appointed by the convention to visit the delegates assembled at the hotel and to invite them to attend the convention. This they flatly refused to do. The balloting then proceeded and Menocal was elected (the press states that it was Menocal himself who attended as a delegate who cast the lone vote for Zayas). Verdeja was then unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency. It is rumored that Verdeja's nomination is only tentative and that an effort will be made to win over the Zayistas in the party by offering the Vice Presidency to one of them, in which case Verdeja will retire.

3. The Central Electoral Board recently refused permission to the Republican and Nationalist Parties to organize and present presidential tickets on the ground that their applications were made too late. Therefore there will be but three parties in the field, namely,

The LIBERAL with Machado and De la Rosa
The POPULAR with Zayas and Clavel
The CONSERVATIVE with Menocal and Verdeja

At present all three parties are making a bid for Mendieta's support, but his future action is still doubtful. The Liberals are making every effort to keep him in their ranks with an offer of a senatorship and the presidency of the Senate, as reported in my despatch No. 2353 of August 1.

4. The fourth point in the Liberal platform in which Machado proposed to obtain the abrogation of the permanent treaty (Platt Amendment) aroused a great deal of comment in the press. Consequently, the editor of The Evening News - the only English-language newspaper printed in Cuba not controlled by Cuban interests or political factions - wrote to General Machado and asked him for a statement of just what was meant and how he proposed to obtain the abrogation of the treaty. General Machado explained his attitude in the following letter to the editor:

"Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to your editorial of the 2nd inst., in which you ask several questions, which, synthesized in one is: What do I mean when I promise to obtain the abolition of the Platt Amendment?

"With pleasure I reply to this question, as briefly and clearly as I can.

"What I mean to say is that if I am elected president of the Republic of Cuba, I will name a cabinet to be composed of men of such high standing, and will approve laws of such nature as will make unnecessary the sending of threatening notes by the Washington government or the state department, which would indicate the injury of the American interests, and therefore, by act, if not by fact, abolish the Platt Amendment.

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"Therefore you can see that my attitude cannot be more Cuban, nor more pro-American, and without the sacrifice in the least degree of my sentiments on either of these subjects.

"As my greatest desire is to labor for the organization of a good Cuban government, and that the relations of this government with the government of the United States, be most cordial, I invite you to assist me in preventing the propagation of erroneous interpretations of my declarations.

"Thanking you in advance, I take this opportunity of extending to you my highest consideration. Very truly yours,

"GERARDO MACHADO."

5. Yesterday, August 14, General Machado held a lengthy conference with President Zayas. General Machado declared to the press that his only purpose in visiting the Chief Executive was to get his promise of a fair election. He further stated that President Zayas, whom he characterized as his dear friend, had assured him that "perfect order would be maintained at the polls and that there would be no interference with the right of the voters to decide as they see fit." Personally, I am of the opinion that this conference may be interpreted as a forerunner of an announcement soon to be made by President Zayas retiring from the presidential race and throwing his support to General Machado, as predicted in several of my former despatches.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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1924 AUG 25
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 19, 1924.

No. 2377

From: The Military Attaché, Havana

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3610)

M.I. I.A.K.B. 8/29

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 27 1924

1. No change of importance has taken place in the political situation since my last despatch #2373 of August 15. President Zayas continues to hold daily secret conferences with a large number of leaders of the Liberal, Popular, and Conservative Parties, but up to date no agreements have been reached. I am reliably informed that during the several conferences recently held between President Zayas and General Machado, the Liberal nominee, the former endeavored to form a new league by combining the Liberal and Popular Parties and making himself the presidential candidate of both parties and that General Machado refused to entertain this proposition. Negotiations are now in progress between President Zayas and General Machado for the purpose of arriving at an agreement as to the number of cabinet officers, senators, and congressmen to be allotted to the followers of Zayas in exchange for Zayas' withdrawal from the presidential race and his support of Machado.

Zayas withdrew from presidential race, Aug 23

2. I am enclosing a manifesto issued by the Veterans and Patriots Association under date of August 12, 1924, in which it is stated that that organization will support none of the three presidential candidates now in the field. The Veterans and Patriots Association has disintegrated to a great extent since the termination of the recent attempted revolution and does not carry much weight at the present time. Several attempts to reorganize this association have met with failure owing to the lack of proper leadership and the Veterans and Patriots Association will remain an unimportant factor until it does reorganize. Judging from the language used in the attached manifesto, I am confident that it was written by Gustavo Gutierrez, who, together with Colonel Manuel Despaigne, are practically the sole survivors of the entire group of former leaders of that organization still engaged in an attempt to keep it alive.

3. Following instructions from President Zayas, the Cuban War Department has issued orders transferring five Lieutenant Colonels and Majors of the Army as shown below:

8/29/24 2 copies retained in M.I.D. files
Copy noted by WPD

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

No. 2377
August 19, 1924.

Major Arsenio Ortiz, who was transferred from Oriente to Pinar del Rio, is a very strong Menocalista and is reputed to have great influence with the people in Oriente Province, but is practically unknown in Pinar del Rio, to which place he was transferred.

Major Presmo Delgado, who was transferred from Camp Columbia to Pinar del Rio, is closely connected with the Zayas family and is a strong supporter of the President. I take his transfer to Pinar del Rio to mean that he is to act as an observer at that place for President Zayas and to counteract opposition influence.

Lieutenant Colonel Rangel, who was transferred from Matanzas to Havana, is a strong supporter of the Liberal Party and is quite influential in Matanzas.

Lieutenant Colonel Gustavo Rodriguez, who was transferred from Havana to Matanzas, is a Zayista, as is also Major Nilo Muro, who was transferred from Matanzas to Oriente.

4. It is quite possible that President Zayas will institute action with a view to annulling the nomination of General Menocal as the Conservative presidential candidate on the ground that the Assembly which nominated him was not legally constituted and that the delegates did not present their credentials and that a number of delegates not present were made to appear as if they had voted for Menocal.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTEL. DIV.
2-1
1924
2657-Q-225
WAR DEPARTMENT
AUG 1

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS AND PATRIOTS.

TO THE COUNTRY.

It is a year today since a group of old soldiers of the Revolution, and young ~~maxim~~ patriots, met in the Maxim Theatre, and launched the cry of national regeneration, which, chorused from one end to the other, in all the parts of the Cuban territory, constituted the most formidable and justified movement of opinion of our republican times.

From that time to now so many things have occurred that it is necessary to fix the occurrences in their proper and adequate place, so as not to give them more importance than that which really belongs to them, and so as to be able to continue, free from worries, the immense labor of National purification. Our campaign was begun in the midst of a real explosion of patriotism, and in the course of it, rose up once more the great standard-bearers who covered themselves with glory in the redeeming fights in the jungles, uniting to themselves also the new young men who hastening up at the sound of the trumpet, believing in t dream of glory, that the hour had come to offer up their lives for the maintenance of a free and honest country; the virtuous Cuban women, who, faithful to a glorious tradition, prepared to render, like their ancestors of heroic times, the same days of abnegation and patriotism; the noble and staunch rustics of Cuba, ready as always to exchange the plough-handle for the handle of the machete, when the country, in danger, may require it; the really Cuban labor groups, who know from experience, the bitterness of seeing themself governed by foreigners; the suffering employees of private enterprises and of the public offices, who do not see their efforts crowned with promotion, reserved for men of another language or of other monals;and all, all the productive or neutral classes, a heterogeneous mass of natives and foreigners, who because they struggle and live in this land, which they exploit with their labor and their capital, and in which, many times, they raise families, wish a tranquil spot for the order or development of their activities and a respected country to leave to their sons and descendants.

The new crusade was begun. ~~Confronting~~ Facing the group of unscrupulous men which was dragging in the dust the Cuban flag, in its mad desire for riches and gain, there had sprung up, at the magic word of a sane patriotism, a motley army which was growing in numbers every moment, growing in enthusiam, and .....and also in impatience. There were so many men to arm, and so little money, that the good patriots were torn by the desire to commence at once the forewarned and purifying destruction!

Just at the time when ~~wa~~ our lofty purposes were about to be realized, there occurred what everyone knows of. In our ranks there was an extraordinary disorder. In those of our opponents, believing us definitely eliminated, there awoke a stupendous voracity. And, while we were ~~xxx~~ struggling, to reorganize our hosts, the governmental horde fell on the Treasury, finishing the despoliation which our campaign had detained. Can we look on unmoved on the spectacle which presents itself to our view? "Can we hear," as the Master said,"the lash falling on the shoulders of men, on the shoulders of Cubans, and not fly, even though we have no weapon but the branches of trees, to nail down the hand which punishes us? Can we see the repugnant association of the sons of heroes, of the heroes themselves, sunk in sloth, and the wicked foreigners, who flaunt their iniquitous prosperity before the eyes of those who ought to turh their backs on them? Shall we greet, request, smile, give the hand

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

to, ~~the~~ gaze upon the horder which flourishes on our anguish, like the black and yellow butterflies which breed from the filth of the roads? See an insolent bureaucrat, who parades his luxury, his cars, his women before the ~~x~~ noble thinker who goes on foot at his side, without having any surety of being able to find, in his own land, bread for his home? See the illustrious in shame, the honest without protection, the talented in shameful complicity, women in unfit company, while the countryman is deprived of the fruits of his labor, having to cede to the foreigner, even the cultivation of his own cane? See an entire nation, our nation, in which judgment today is as strong as valor was yesterday, dishonor itself with cowardice or dissimulation?" No! We men who swore on our honor to obtain at all costs, the regeneration of the country, cannot and will not ~~return~~ turn our backs on the facts, even though that reality is filled with difficulties and bitterness, and on the sad anniversary of a glorious day, we reaffirm our purpose not to yield an inch in the effort to expel from power the men who are dishonouring with their conduct our nationality, and to eliminate from the public manners, the corruption which annihilate and destroys them.

Our situation is not to be resolved with palliatives, nor with moderate measures. The horrible cancer which threatens to finish our existence as a free people, makes necessary the iron which we must use without fear nor hesitation. When it was natural to expecta radical ~~x~~ change of things, presicsely because general elections had been convoked, we are contemplating a spectacle which could not be more hopeless. The political parties are going to the elections disorganized; the doctrine of "personalism" is drowning out principles, there are no doctrines, there are no programs of government, there is no discipline, there is no faith. The money of the aspirants determines the majorities. The resolutions of the primary assemblies are not taken into account in the Conventions, and it is a common thing for delegates to cede their personal interests, publicly selling their votes to the highest bidder. Which of the political factions aspiring to the government of the State has the right to be considered capable to clean up the public administration? Which of them is not responsible for having negotiated against the credit and against the honor of the Republic? Where was the opposition when the hold-up men attacked the Public Treasury? What conduct did the parties observe towards the scandalous traffickings of Congress, and the celebrated "memorandums", which the Exectuive, the Legislative, and the Judicial Powers brought upon themselves?

It is both irritating and painful, to see Cubans who pretend to be respectable and patriotic, inviting the people to the next elections, knowing that they will be held with a false census, which, of course, from now on, makes them fraudulent. And , with the lack of faith manifested by the great mass of the electors in the efficacy of the vote, because of the corruption which predominates in the electoral tables, for the manifold powers of the Judges in the Municipal Boards, and the inobservance of the laws which determine the impunity of the infractors, it is not human nor patriotic, to be silent, nor to weaken the protest of the Veterans and Patriots, ~~xxxx~~ who are decidedly opposed to considering Cuba as a Republic without citizens, incapable to rule her own destinies.

The National Association of Veterans and Patriots today reaffirms its purpose to continue struggling for the regeneration of Cuba, and states that it is not disposed in any way to take part in the political struggle, aiding this or that candidate, even although he may adopt the program of rectification

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

which we have praised, because, apart from the fact that that program constitutes the very essence of ~~mm~~ our existence, and is not susceptible of substitution, that decision could only be made by a Grand Assembly, specially convoked for that purpose.

CUBANS! In silent commemoration of the anniversary of the regenerating movement, make a firm resolution to turn your backs on the sellers of your Country, and to aid those who struggle to end corruption and concupiscence, which keep us from occupying the place which belongs to us in the ranks of cultured nations, truly free and independent.

VETERANS AND PATRIOTS! reiterate in the depths of your hearts the oath which you made on the day on which, inspired by the memory of our martyrs and of our heroes, you decided to put a stop to the ruling immorality, and ~~x~~ seek your companions, and silently, quietly, establish contact ~~xxi~~ with those who have taken on their shoulders the honorable, but difficult task of realizing the regeneration of Cuba.

And we end, repeating the immortal words of the glorious martyr of Dos Rios:

"Country, more beloved, while most unhappy and most beautiful, a thousand times in our eyes, when most weak and abandoned! Your seed bore fruit; the foreheads which you caressed are faithful to you; the blood of the fathers runs in the veins of the sons; the steel flashes, and the "Viva"! resounds in the words of your young men; the children, enamored of the sun, hear, with envy, the immortal take; in peace we place behind you the sword of reason; throughout the land your sons and your friends are beginning to hold out their hands to you!"

For our sword was never taken from our hands, but we ourselves let it fall; and we are not here to say words of mutual affection, nor to crown with paper flowers the heroic statues, nor to occupy our minds with funeral festivities, nor to offer, on the ~~pedestal~~ platform of the speaker, what we could not and did not try to fulfill; but to strengthen our hands so that we shall not again let fall the sword. These are ~~mere~~ moments of trial and reconstruction, a time and a truce perhaps more useful and the triumph itself, and perhaps ~~more~~ indispensable for the triumph; which is what has not been perceived in Cuba, and where all Cuban politians err, because they have not understood that A nation which enters into revolution does not abandon it, until it is either extinguished, or until it gains the crown of victory.

KJ. Patria y Libertad , Habana, August 12, 1924.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

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

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WAR DEPT. GEN. STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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15-
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 19, 1924

No. 2379

From: The Military Attaché, Havana.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Reelection (3610)

M. I. A. G. O.
9/29

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 27 1924

1. Enclosed is translation of article appearing in DIARIO DE LA MARINA, of August 15, entitled "Rumors of an understanding between Zayas and Machado."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 25

1924 2657-Q-15

FROM "DIARIO DE LA MARINA" - August 15, 1924.

Re: Rumors of an understanding between Zayas and Machado.

The Palace was continually visited yesterday by many political elements anxious to learn the new orientations of Dr. Zayas.

Among the persons who called on the President, appear: the leader of the Conservatives in the House of Representatives, Dr. Santiago Rey; Senator Rivero, and Mr. Aragones, Mayor of Cienfuegos.

Also General Pino Guerra, General Asbert and Colonel Orencio Nodarse, conferred with the President.

When Colonel Nodarse was leaving the Palace, he informed the reporters that he had noticed certain indecision on the part of Dr. Zayas to maintain his candidature for a second term, but that his definite attitude with respect to the present political events would be known either to-day or tomorrow.

The general impression is that Dr1 Zayas will choose to withdraw his candidature and to support General Machado, after an agreement is made between the Populars and the Liberals, and' it is affirmed that the idea of an understanding to this effect has already been accepted, and that only certain details are lacking, because the Liberals have offered four Senatorships to Dr. Zayas, but he wants six.

These rumors were accentuated when it was known that the President was to hold a conference with General Machado and Dr. Vazquez Bello.

Said conference really took place at 6:30 yesterday afternoon, but both Machado and Vazquez Bello informed the reporters that they had not discussed any pact whatsoever, but only of the conditions in which the electoral contest would take place with three candidates for the Presidency. And they added that they lefy greatly satisfied with the promises made by Dr. Zayas in the sense that his Government would be absolutely impartial and respectful of the free exercise of suffrage. According to General Machado, Dr. Zayas said: ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ "If I am a candidate, I will give an examphe of electoral purity."

FSL.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 657-Q-25A 2 5-

August 22, 1924

WAR DEPARTMENT 16 8

No. 2382

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Elections (3610)

M.I. (A.K.B. 8/29

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 27 1924

1. I am enclosing translation of article appearing in EL HERALDO, of August 18, entitled: "Zayas Tries to Annul Menocal's Nomination Through Legal Channels."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

8/29/24
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELLIGENCE DIV.
1924 2657-2-225 12
SEP
WAR DEPARTMENT

July 16, 1924.

Subject: Secret communications.

To: Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. Your report No. 2336, dated July 8, 1924, on the subject of political conditions in Cuba, was received marked "Secret". You are informed that this office does not regard this report as secret, but rather it should be marked "Confidential".

2. Your attention is invited to Sections 2 and 3, Army Regulations, 330-5, as to the definition of these terms. Also any communication marked "Secret" should be initialed, "The M/A, Cuba".

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

MAILED
JUL 16 1924
M. I. D.

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H. W. T. Eglin,
Major, C. A. C.,
Chief, M. I. 5.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-Q-225

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 26, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2386

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation (3610)

2657-Q-1,3 (6+)

M. I. (A. E. F.) 9/13

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., SEP 3 1924

1. As predicted in my despatch #2156 of March 14, 1924, President Zayas on the 23rd instant submitted to the Executive Committee of the National Convention of the Popular Party his withdrawal from the presidential race. Translated copies of the President's letter of withdrawal are hereto attached. The Popular Party at a meeting on the night of the same date accepted President Zayas' decision and announced its purpose to form a coalition with the Liberal Party and support the ticket of General Machado. This turn of affairs has materially improved General Machado's chance of being elected.

2. On the same evening at the request of General Machado a conference was held between him and Ambassador Crowder. The conference began with a discussion of the execution which the Electoral Law had received in the pending elections. It followed mainly the memoranda which I handed General Machado by direction of Ambassador Crowder on June 27, a copy of which was furnished your office in connection with my despatch #2336 of July 8. General Machado was found to be ignorant of the conditions of the registration which closed on July 4 and which ought to have been published in successive editions of the Official Gazette beginning with August 12 and which had been published in two newspapers in each province for that province alone. He ventured the statement, however, that when the statistical summaries were finally published it would be found that the registration had been padded in a large percentage of the barrios. When the Ambassador informed him that the political members of the 116 Municipal Boards could have given him that information on July 5 and the six Provincial Boards since August 12, he explained that he had not succeeded in securing a proper political representation of the political party upon these boards, but was making some progress in substituting them with men of greater intelligence. He did not, however, appear to be much impressed by the fact of fraudulent registration in a large number of the barrios, saying that that condition would operate equally upon both General Menocal and himself. In other words, he was not shocked by the fact that the failure of the boards to keep down fraudulent registration would require nullification of registrations for a large number of barrios, with the result that within these barrios the elections would have to be held upon the prior registration with resulting denial of the right to vote to electors who had acquired the electoral franchize since the last elections. The Ambassador called his attention to the fact that the

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

No. 2386
August 26, 1924.

men denied suffrage might unite in bringing a writ of unconstitutionality against that provision of the law under which they had been denied these rights. Here again the Ambassador failed to awaken in him any apprehension of danger. Machado evidently feels certain that the conduct of the elections will not be greatly embarrassed by these circumstances.

3. The Ambassador and General Machado then discussed more in detail the constitution of over 2,000 college electoral boards for receiving and counting the ballot and the selection of a personnel therefor. At this point the Ambassador did awaken General Machado's interest. Machado admitted the great difficulty of obtaining competent men for membership on this large number of boards. He said that an extraordinary effort would be made by the Liberal Party to secure a more competent personnel than had been secured in past elections. He seemed to doubt whether it would be found practicable to reduce the size of the colleges as the Ambassador had recommended in the interest of a more expeditious counting of the ballot.

4. General Machado stated that he had decided not to appoint a campaign manager, but to be his own manager, and that he would start out with a special train with speakers of his own party in early September and make his campaign in Oriente, Camaguey, and Santa Clara Provinces, reserving the month of October in Havana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio. He also stated that he was much gratified at the turn affairs had taken incident to the withdrawal of Zayas as candidate, thereby leaving the contest to himself and General Menocal. At this stage of the conference Machado was summoned to the telephone and informed that the Executive Committee of President Zayas' party, the "Populares," had met a few hours after receiving the resignation of President Zayas, accepted the same, and endorsed the candidates of the Liberal Party.

5. The conference then drifted to the question of relations between Cuba and the United States. The Ambassador told Machado that he was gratified to read his recent letter in the EVENING NEWS in which Machado said that if elected he proposed to conduct the public administration so as to make it impossible for any question of relations to arise that would be embarrassing to either government and that in order to accomplish this he proposed to utilize General Crowder's services and advice upon all questions which arose in the sphere of relations between the two countries or had any bearing thereon. He added-in a confidential tone-that he hoped very much that General Crowder would be exceedingly alert in watching the public administration up to May 20, when the president-elect would assume office. The Ambassador accepted this statement without comment and without attaching great importance thereto due to the fact that he knows of General Machado's almost daily visits to the Palace and is

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

No. 2386
August 26, 1924.

convinced by the fact that he and Zayas are operating in strict accord.

6. The Ambassador then invited General Machado's attention to the fact that under the permanent treaty there were three principal points of contact between the two governments, namely:

Fiscal administration under Article 2.
A stable government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty under Article 3.
Sanitation under Article 5.

If the administration of Cuba was such as to keep the expenses of the government, including the fixed charges, within the receipts so as to make it possible to present a balanced budget at the end of the fiscal year, no question could arise as to infringement of Article 2. The Ambassador further invited his attention to the fact that a stable government adequate to protect life, property, and individual liberty in the sense of Article 3 was menaced more at the present time by judicial than by political administration, mentioning in this connection the protest of the British Government made public in the last few days against the failure of the judicial remedy to protect life and property of British subjects in Cuba, and the fact that there were pending in the American Chancery nearly fifty cases in which complaints have been made of delays and obstructions in asserting the judicial remedy, which, unless remedied, would present a proper occasion for invoking the diplomatic remedy. In this connection the Ambassador observed that he was fully acquainted with the ability of the political administration to facilitate and expedite the action of the courts in Cuba and that he felt that all these court issues could have been easily avoided if the political administration had asserted itself to secure prompt and fair trial by the Cuban courts. In reply Machado conceded that the judicial situation was one that called loudly for remedy and that he was in entire sympathy with the Ambassador's argument and with the conclusions the latter had formed, that it would be possible for him, if elected president, to take effective remedial action to avoid the situation the Ambassador presented and pledged himself to do so.

7. In regard to sanitation, the Ambassador said that he supposed they were in agreement that sanitation in the Island of Cuba was at a lower ebb on May 20, 1921, when the present administration was inaugurated, than heretofore in the history of the Republic, and that it had grown progressively worse since that date, that in face of numerous and avoidable epidemics of typhoid, malaria, small-pox, etc., he, the Ambassador, had hesitated to present the neglect of the authorities to maintain an efficient system of sanitation because he did not wish at

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

No. 2386
August 26, 1924.

the present moment to raise an issue of this kind. In respect to sanitation General Machado spoke with great enthusiasm to remedy all this and also referred in similar terms to the conditions of public education throughout the Island, which was likewise at a very low ebb on May 20, 1921, and in his judgment had grown progressively worse since that date.

8. General Machado during the conference said that he was essentially a business man, that he had made his fortune and expected to come out of office of President a poorer man than when he entered it, that he held the power of attorney from American interests (General Electric) with about $14,000,000 of invested capital which of course he would surrender along with all connections with such business if he should be elected President of Cuba. He assured the Ambassador further that he would, if elected, choose a cabinet of the most responsible men in Cuba and give to each of his Secretaries sixty days in which to clean house, and that he proposed to select a committee of two members from each of the parties through which he would receive complaints or to which he would refer complaints received against his administration.

9. In my own judgment, if the elections were held today, there is not the slightest doubt but that General Machado would win by a large majority, but the fact that General Menocal is a determined and resourceful man must not be overlooked. In the provinces the reaction toward his candidacy is growing in favor. He is easily the dominant figure of all the surviving leaders of the War of Independence and will be backed to the man by the aristocracy of Cuba and the negro voters. The former element is now planning to raise a huge campaign fund for Menocal.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE POPULAR PARTY:

1924 2657-Q-225
18

"When a few days ago the National Convention of the Popular party conferred upon me the high honor of designating me its candidate for the 1925-1929 presidential period, I stated in a letter to the convention on that day that the very magnitude of the honor conferred upon me obliged me to accept the nomination, because it showed the adhesion of my partisans and involved a benevolent recognition of my arduous governmental work. Now I once more ratify my profound gratitude for such an affectionate sign of consideration and esteem toward me.

"It interests me greatly to now recall that on August 1, 1923, in answer to persistent requests of politicians belonging to the Conservative and Popular parties, I declared that although my attitude was favorable to eliminating from our constitution the right of presidential reelections, that, still if a large majority of citizens favored my reelection, I would agree to take part in the coming electoral struggle. I have not ceased to repeat such an assertion whenever it has been opportune. I also desire to recall that on that occasion I indicated my aspiration that the Liga Nacional pact be maintained intact, in accordance with my sincere opinion, although such a point of view was not entertained by some prominent Conservative leaders. This aspiration has not materialized and became out of the question when the highest representation of the Conservative party launched insulting charges against those who were in favor of my presidential candidacy based on the Liga Nacional pact.

"In view of that violent repulsion and the determination of the existing political parties three presidential candidates were proclaimed.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"Under such circumstances, taking into consideration my double personality as chief executive and at the same time nominee for the post, I at present occupy, it was my duty to reflect in order to trace my future line of conduct and with my accustomed serenity, I have meditated and come to the conclusion that my candidacy, facing two others, which demand the suffrage of the people, would cause worry and anxiety, and by a simple deduction and remembrance of past re-elections (although I affirm that on this occasion the elections will take place differently) would cause fears that might more or less perturb the enviable national situation our republic is enjoying today.

"Therefore I have decided, and I make my determination known hereby, to present my resignation as the Presidential candidate of the Popular party, which has been the product of the great affection and esteem I have always enjoyed in the past from my friends, today united in a patriotic and disinterested political body, whose action will always remain engraved in my memory and will have my everlasting gratitude.

"My friends can always count on my affectionate sentiments, the Popular party on my devotion, and the Republic on my fervent admiration for its glories; and now, claiming for myself the right of resting, after finishing my administration and after prolonged years of struggles in public life, I assure you that I always will be ready to help those who seek me in difficult moments, and if the party needs my advice, or I can render any service of value to Cuba, I am always ready to answer the call of friendship, my conscience, and patriotism.

ALFREDO ZAYAS.

"Presidential Palace, Habana, August 23, 1924."

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
2657-Q-225-19
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 29, 1924

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 11-6-13-69

No. 2388

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation (3610)

M.I. 1A. E. B. 9/13

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 4 1924

1. On the evening of the 27th instant a conference was held between General Menocal, the Conservative Party nominee for the presidency, and General Crowder, the American Ambassador, at "El Chico," the country estate of the former. As in the Ambassador's conference with General Menocal's opponent - General Machado - reported in my despatch No. 2386, of August 26, it commenced with a discussion of the execution which the Electoral Law had received up-to-date and what execution it would receive during the remainder of the electoral period. Special emphasis was placed upon registration, the constitution of electoral colleges, and of the over 2,000 college boards. General Menocal stated that the political members of the Conservative Party on the 116 Municipal Boards and on the six Provincial Boards had not made reports as to conditions in their respective jurisdictions and that, like Machado, he was unable to inform the Ambassador of the action that had been taken by the Provincial Boards in the annulment of the registration of the barrios because of excess registration over the limit fixed by Article 102 of the Electoral Code. General Menocal, like General Machado, promised to exert himself to obtain that information and place it at the Ambassador's disposition.

2. He said that he had been approached by friends of President Zayas on the subject of a conference between them and that he had replied that he was not asking for a conference but was not adverse to having one; that the intermediaries who had interested themselves in the matter had not persisted in bringing about the conference which he said could have no useful results as he was not asking President Zayas for guarantees in the forth-coming elections and would have no faith in any that would be given by him.

3. Referring to the recent transfers of army officers, General Menocal said that he held responsible therefor the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Herrera, who is an intimate friend of the President, but that while they were aimed against his - General Menocal's - candidacy, he was making no protest on that score.

4. He said that he would begin his campaign in the eastern provinces about the middle of September; that he proposed to fight in all the provinces, but with the expectation of carrying Oriente and Santa Clara, two of the three large provinces, and that in Pinar del Rio he was assured of success.

9/8/24
Copy sent to WPD to note & return.

AKB

2 copies retained by Miles (3610 & 3510)
AKB.

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

No. 2388
August 29, 1924

5. His most significant and emphatic statement was that he had already accomplished what he set out to accomplish primarily, namely, the elimination of President Zayas as a candidate for re-election, and that if he got no farther with his campaign than this, he would feel satisfied.

6. The Ambassador then asked him about the finality of the nominations already made by the Conservative Party and he answered that they would probably stand and be certified on August 30 (the last day for presenting such certificates to the several Provincial Boards), but that in the further progress of the campaign and before the official ballots were required to be printed under the terms of the Electoral Code, there would be resignations and substitutions in the interest of strengthening the ticket at the polls (this course is permissible under the law, the Executive Committee of a political party having the power to fill vacancies occurring among the lists of candidates of that party without reconvening any of the political assemblies). He said that the nomination of Verdeja for Vice-President was one certain to be vacated by resignation in the way indicated and that two men were under consideration to substitute Verdeja, one Colonel Federico Laredo Bru, the leader of the Santa Clara rebellion, and the other a lawyer from Oriente Province. He said there would be many other changes and that the ticket printed on the official ballot might show numerous departures from the certificate of nomination filed on August 30 and that the same thing was true of the Liberal Party, whose program it now was to carry out the agreement with the Popular Party by displacing four or five senators and other electoral officials by members of the Popular Party, whose nominations had been stipulated for by the Popular Party in making the pact.

7. He said that General Machado, the opposing candidate, had suggested a conference which would probably take place in the near future, but what the object of the conference was he did not know.

8. The conference concluded with a recapitulation of what was necessary to be done in the interest of honest and fair elections of both parties, special emphasis being placed upon:

(1) Registration
(2) The designation of the colleges in such a way as not to exceed 200 voters to a college
(3) The designation of personnel of the colleges
(4) The great importance of printing the reserve ballots upon paper of a different color than the regular official ballot in order that it may be revealed at a glance the extent to which college boards had drawn upon the reserve supply, an action which is ordinarily not taken except to consummate a fraud.

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

No. 2388
August 29, 1924

(5) The necessity of rules and regulations which would require the President of each college board within reach of a telegraph station to send a telegram on a prescribed form immediately after the conclusion of the scrutiny at midnight on election day to the Electoral Board announcing the results.

9. Secret information bearing on General Menocal's candidacy is being submitted in a separate despatch, #2389, in today's pouch.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
2657-Q-225
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 29, 1924.

No. 2390

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Coalition between Liberal Party and Popular Party (3700)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 4 1924

1. Enclosed is translation of an article appearing in EL TRIUNFO, of August 27, entitled, "Bases for the Coalition Between the Liberal Party and the Cuban Popular Party.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/13/24 Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

a143

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 SEP 5
7657-Q-223
21
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 29, 1924

No. 2389

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

~~SECRET~~ WHS M.I. A.K.B. 9/15

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., SEP 5 1924

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 8-11-89

1. From very reliable sources very close to Menocal, I gather that he and his leaders have very little hope of winning the election and that plans are now under way for a renewal of activities by the Veterans and Patriots Association in conjunction with General Menocal to start a revolution not later than the month of November.

2. The reorganized Executive Committee of the Veterans and Patriots Association is now constituted, consisting of the following:

Federico Laredo Bru
Emiliano del Real
Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade
Generoso Campos Marquetti
Manuel Anton Morales

Their present plans are rather vague, but it is my opinion that they will create a very serious situation which is likely to end in a revolution of major proportions.

3. I hesitate to alarm the War Department with so serious a statement, but can assure your office that my very reliable information completely justifies my sounding a warning at this time in order that the War Department may be prepared for serious eventualities in Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

Copy was furnished WPD for information and return # M.I.-2a

2 copies retained in M.I.2a (3020-general & V & P)

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
2 MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 SEP 8
2657-G-225
32

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September 2, 1924

No. 2392

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation (3610)

M. I. 14. E. 9/11

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 8 1924

1. I am enclosing herewith translations from the Havana Press of yesterday and today as follows:

From "DIARIO DE LA MARINA" of September 1, 1924 - Declarations made by General Menocal, making as a part of his program the twelve demands of the Veterans and Patriots Association issued in their Bulletin of August 31, 1923, a copy of which was submitted with my despatch #1954 of September 7, 1923.

From "EL TRIUNFO" of September 2, 1924 - Declarations made by Colonel Mendieta repudiating Menocal and unfavorably commenting upon his candidacy.

From "EL HERALDO" of September 2, 1924 - An account of a meeting held by the National Association of Veterans and Patriots rejecting Menocal's offer of the Vice-Presidency on the Conservative Party's ticket to Colonel Federico Laredo Bru and strongly denouncing Menocal's candidacy.

2. These articles are all authentic. The latter two will greatly improve Machado's chance of election.

3. Today I have learned from one of General Machado's principal leaders that Machado is preparing a statement to be published within the next few days in which he also will declare his acceptance of the Veterans and Patriots program of rectification.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/11/24.
Copy sent to WPD to note & return.
2 copies retained in political files M.I.2a (3610 & 3020-V+P.)

a143

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

4-1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-225
SEP 22

FROM "DIARIO DE LA MARINA" - September 1, 1924.

DECLARATIONS MADE BY GENERAL MENOCAL.

There is no truth in the report -- which was undoubtedly spread with evil purposes -- that it is still pending the acceptance by the Conservative Party and by me, of the Program of Rectification which the Association of Veterans and Patriots has exposed before the country, from the real fact that distinguished personalities of said Association may come to take part in the Conservative Ticket. Both things are independent from each other.

The patriotic Program of Rectification which the Veterans and Patriots have maintained, and still maintain, is also my own Program, announced with priority, and when an intense movement of regeneration was initiated by them many months ago, faithful to my principles I so laid before the consideration of the Republic. It is the Program of the Conservative Party, and, if as it cannot fail to happen, victory favors us at the polls, the actions of my Government will be strictly inspired by it.

The Electoral Ticket of the Conservative Party is complete; but if anyone or more of the illustrious Cubans who have been directing the great movement of the Veterans and Patriots were propitious to take part in the same, thereby availing themselves of an opportunity to practice, directly and officially from the Government and from Congress this Program of virtues which is the basis of their existence, they will be forthwith honorably accepted, and that fact will not constitute any difficulty whatever, and much less obstruct personal aspirations, because the men of the Conservative Party are only eager for the victory of their principles, and not of their interests no matter how legitimate they may be.

By forming part, therefore, of the Conservative Candidature and Government, the Leaders of the Veterans and Patriots would cooperate directly to the execution of this Program; but whether this occurs or not due to the natural contingencies of the political struggle, the Government of the Conservative Party shall have no other aspiration or other purpose than the execution and practice of those high principles.

(Signed) MARIO G. MENOCAL.

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

"EL TRIUNFO" - of September 2, 1924, under the heading of

"MENDIETA IS ALWAYS LIBERAL"

publishes the following declarations attributed to Colonel Carlos Mendieta:

"Colonel Mendieta expressed himself more or less as follows:

'I have not come out of my retreat, despite the numerous requests which I have received to act in a decided manner in the ranks of the Liberal Party, because I understand that my cooperation is unnecessary to obtain victory. I have the absolute certainty, without the least doubt that the Liberal Party will come out victorious at the polls next November, in an overwhelming manner. I said "Liberalism," when I should have said "the people of Cuba," but it is just the same for the case, because liberalism in Cuba is synonymous of "people," and the people do not want Menocal to return. If I believed that my cooperation was necessary to obtain that victory, I would be acting now; but -- I repeat -- I believe that it is not necessary that I come out of my retreat in order that the Liberal Party may defeat in a decisive and frank manner, the Menocalism which dreams with the revival in Cuba of the methods which made famous, -sadly famous- the man whom the Conservatives have selected to oppose the Liberal Party.

'The people of Cuba must not forget the eight years of oprobium, waste and scandal, and for that reason Menocal shall be defeated. I have the absolute certainty that it shall be so, for the welfare of Cuba.'"

FSL.

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

FROM "EL HERALDO" - September 2, 1924.

Re: Account of a meeting held by the National Association of Veterans and Patriots.

- -

The Veterans and Patriots presided over by Laredo Bru reject Menocal, and decide to follow Colonel Carlos Mendieta in his retreat, The Cuban dignity cannot compromise either with the victory of the ex-tyrant or with the infamous pact with Cuellar and with the traitor and corrupt Zayism.

- - - - - -

The Executive Committee of the Association of Veterans and Patriots held a meeting yesterday, presided over by Colonel Laredo Bru to study and decide upon the request made by General Menocal asking for the cooperation of this organization, and the nomination of Colonel Laredo Bru as Vice President in the Conservative ticket.

Among those present at this important meeting were: Miguel Angel Aguiar and Jorge Garcia Montes, who were sent by General Menocal to this Association to make the offer which has been so much spoken of during the last few days, and to inform that the lamentable ex-President had adopted the Program of the Veterans and Patriots and would carry it into effect from Power in the case --luckily improbable-- he came out victorious at the coming elections.

This is not the first time that General Menocal makes this declaration; the man who during eight years in Government did not do anything else than to govern in accordance with his tyrannical will without any other program than his hate for the Liberals, without any other ideal than to become rich, without any other opinion than his extemporaneous and cruel violences, now tries to deceive the electors and the people simulating the acceptance of the Program of Regeneration unanimously adopted at the Maxim Assembly, and to add strength to his scanty and scattered ranks by obtaining the support of the disciplined organization which Mr. Laredo Bru presides at present.

General Menocal has done all he could to obtain this support, but all his efforts have been without avail, and the only thing which he has done is to declare tacitly his lack of confidence in the victory of his candidature.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY FOR LAREDO BRU.

Messrs. Garcia Montes and Miguel A. Aguiar ratified yesterday before the Veterans and Patriots the declarations made by General Menocal in his recent manifesto, and informed the Veterans and Patriots that Menocal, when at the head of the Government, would facilitate the realization of the famous program, and persistently offered the Vice Presidency of the Republic to Colonel Laredo Bru, for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of the Association.

The statements made by the Conservative representatives sent by Menocal were received with amazement by the majority of those present at the meeting, because although some, very few, seemed to be willing to accept the offers of Menocal, the majority of them could not even comprehend how General Menocal had the boldness to propose such a so-called alliance.

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

MENOCAL DOES NOT FULFILL HIS AGREEMENTS.

Colonel Quiñones took the floor to reject angrily the offer. This distinguished Veteran said that it was absolutely impossible for the Veterans and Patriots to stain their program by helping Menocal in any manner. The fever of pacts should not stain the Veterans, and there are public examples which recommend the greatest prudence in this.

He further said that the public actions of General Menocal could not offer any guarantee to anybody. And in this connection, he recalled that during the electoral campaign which preceded his election in 1912, General Menocal offered to various distinguished persons, with the purpose of obtaining their support, that he would by no means run for a second term. General Monteagudo demanded that he write to several persons, among them to General Leymas del Castillo, and make the promise in his letters, over his signature, that he would not go to reelection by any means.

Menocal wrote the letters which General Monteagudo asked for, Menocal disregarded his signature, scoffed at the pact with the dead person and trampled over the entire country for the purpose of retaining the Presidency in an illegal manner.

And as a proof of all the above, he recalled that various daily papers of this city really published the letter which Menocal wrote to Loymaz del Castillo in which he made the declaration of not running for reelection.

THE VETERANS AND PATRIOTS DECIDE TO WITHDRAW.

The Assembly applauded the above declarations. It fully realizes the dangers of making a pact with a person who pays so little attention to his obligations and who was so lamentable for Cuba, and flatly refuses to make any alliance with the Conservative candidate.

Then a discussion ensued as to the future attitude of the Veterans and Patriots, and decided that in view of the situation, they will join Mendieta in his political retreat.

FSL

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

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2657-G-225

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September 5, 1924 23

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2396

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: Cuban Political Situation (3610)

M. I. I.A.B. 9/13

2657-G-225
19

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 11 1924

1. Santiago Verdeja, who was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the Conservative Party's ticket with Menocal, yesterday withdrew his candidacy for that office. In this connection, see my despatch No. 2388, of August 29, 1924.

2. Since Federico Laredo Bru has definitely declined to become General Menocal's running mate on the Conservative ticket, that party is now considering the nomination of Senator Juan Gualberto Gomez, the negro political leader and former strong ally and supporter of Zayas.

Mendez Capote has accepted nomination, according to cable from Gen. Crowder, Sept. 9, 1924.
AKB

3. The Veterans and Patriots Association of Havana Province have announced a popular meeting to be held at the Maxim Theater in Havana next Sunday, September 7, for the purpose of considering the manifesto recently issued by General Menocal (a copy of which was forwarded to your office with my despatch No. 2392, of September 2). The call for the meeting is signed by General Cebreco, Colonel Despaigne, Colonel Yero Miniet, José Gonzalez, and José Muniz Vergara. This would indicate that a split has developed among the leaders of the Veterans and Patriots Association.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

3 copies retained in M.I.I.a (3610, 3070-24 P, 3700)
(Copy sent to WPD to note & return)
AKB

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

~~SECRET~~

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-225 24
SEP 18

September 8, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2400

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3020)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date b-13-69

1. In connection with my secret despatch No. 2389 of August 29, I am enclosing herewith copies of the Ambassador's confidential despatch No. 846 of September 5 regarding the activities of the Veterans and Patriots Association.

2. In addition to the information contained therein, Dr. Andrade further stated that General Menocal is in serious financial straits and that his principal object in attempting to gain the presidency of Cuba is for the purpose of "replenishing his pockets." This report has been confirmed from various reliable sources.

W. H. SHUMAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

COPY

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 846

Habana, Cuba,
September 5, 1924.

2657-Q-225
8-4

CONFIDENTIAL.

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

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

For many years I have known Doctor Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade who, until the first Monday in April, 1922, was in public life, and who on that date voluntarily retired from Congress for the reason that no reform movement would be sanctioned by it. He has rendered the Embassy much assistance in bringing to its knowledge pending legislative measures, pernicious in character, and which would not have been known to the Embassy under the rules of the House, had he not taken this initiative. He has consistently maintained an attitude of helpfulness, neither surrendering his character as pro-Cuban nor adopting that of pro-American. He has been, since the inception of the movement, a member of the Association of Veterans and Patriots, and an ardent advocate of the reforms urged by me in the several memoranda that I submitted to the Cuban Government, and of which he obtained knowledge, not through me, but through the public press of Cuba.

Doctor Freyre de Andrade called upon me the other day and told me that he regarded a revolution in the country as imminent. I discredit his judgment and think that such a revolution as he mentions is wholly improbable; nevertheless, I do not feel justified in withholding the substance of his statement from the Department.

He began by declaring the electoral census for the current elections of Cuba to be false, and that no honest legal election could be held thereunder. He then added that the political assemblies of both parties this year were "machine ruled" and scoffed the will of the electors who had participated in the primaries, and that none of the candidates nominated by these political assemblies is capable of the rectifications of government which the Veterans and Patriots demand, and which in substance are identical with the reforms advocated in the various memoranda which I have submitted to President Zayas. He said that this was particularly true of General Menocal who, through extravagance and through the corruption which he permitted, brought the country to the verge of financial ruin, and that General Machado was essentially a politician, worse than either Menocal or Zayas, and from whom nothing in the way of reform could be expected.

From these premises, he argued that it was idle to seek a solution of Cuban troubles in the pending elections and that the only recourse left to Cuban citizens who desired honest administration was revolution. He further stated that the pact recently brought about between the Liberals and the Populars, assured the election of Machado, that Menocal would shortly realize this fact and would consent, in conjunction with Laredo Bru, a popular figure of Santa Clara Province, to lead the revolutionary movement.

He further stated that the Association of Veterans and Patriots would insist, as a condition precedent to Menocal assuming the leadership of the revolution, that he withdraw the Conservative Party from the pending election, resign his aspirations to become President, and not ask to be a member of any Provisional Government that might be set up, whether it be Cuban or American in character. He said further that the supreme aspiration of the Association of Veterans and Patriots was that the United States, assured as it would be that the revolutionary movement was not a substitute for the elections, and not intended to promote the political fortunes of anybody, would, upon the proclamation of such a revolution, mediate in order to avoid

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

submitting the country to the disasters of a civil war; in which event he said the Association of Veterans and Patriots would accept the mediation immediately, laying down their arms and waiting for the establishment of a provisional government, either Cuban or American, which would restore morals and civilization to the country and prepare it in the shortest possible period for the reestablishment of the Republic. He further stated that if the American Government failed to adopt this course and issued a proclamation condemning the revolution, the Association of Veterans and Patriots would give up their arms, but would publish a manifesto to the country, placing the entire responsibility for corrupt government in Cuba upon the United States for the reason that it did not permit the Cuban people to remedy conditions in the only way practicable.

I appreciated the necessity of keeping the discussion within the narrowest possible limits. I told him that the Association of which he was a member already knew through repeated declarations of the Government of the United States that it did not accept revolution as a substitute for elections; that I did not consider that the Veterans and Patriots were, at the present, justified in their assertion that the electoral census for the current elections was false, and that they would not be justified in making that assertion until, by examination of the statistical summaries of registration yet to be published, they could prove the falsity of the census; that the reports which reached the Embassy through the press and from other sources, represented General Menocal as having accepted the reform program of the Veterans and Patriots, and that I had been reliably informed that General Machado would, in the immediate future, issue a similar statement accepting that program on behalf of the Liberal Party; further that the information reaching the Embassy was to the effect that General Menocal had no thought of retiring his candidacy but was supremely confident of being elected, claiming that the pact between the Liberal Party and the Popular Party, instead of affecting his candidacy adversely, would react favorably thereon.

In reply, Doctor Freyre de Andrade expressed with great emphasis his conviction that General Menocal would, within a few days, realize the utter hopelessness of his candidacy for the Presidency, and that he had very good reasons for believing that the General would lend himself to the revolutionary movement by withdrawing the Conservative Party from the elections to be held November 1st and assuming the leadership of that movement; and that he would accept the condition precedent, imposed by the Association, that he leave any Provisional Government that might be set up in Cuba to be administered by such Cubans other than himself, appointed by a mediator designated by the United States; or, if the Provisional Government be American in character, by such persons as would be designated from Washington.

General Menocal remains an outstanding figure in the political life of Cuba, and is easily the most distinguished living veteran of the War of Independence. In the remote contingency that he consents to lead a revolutionary movement, the revolution would be formidable. With a minimum of fighting, or with no fighting at all but with activities devoted to avoiding combat, the revolution would probably lead to an overthrow of the present government. Such a movement can not, however, develop suddenly and there ought to be ample time in which to submit details and take the instructions of the Department.

I am prompted to send in this desptach at this time because of the appearance today of an article in EL HERALDO which seems to foreshadow a movement by the Veterans and Patriots under the name of "A National Concentration," a translation of which is hereto attached (Enclosure "A"), and to which the attention of the Department is invited.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Crowder,

E. H. CROWDER.

Enclosure:-
Translation from EL HERALDO, Sept. 5, 1924.

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

Enclosure "A"

DESPATCH NO. 846
HABANA, CUBA
SEPTEMBER 5, 1924.

Translation - FSL

- -

FROM "EL HERALDO" - September 5, 1924.

Rumors circulated yesterday to the effect that Menocal had resigned his nomination.- Verdeja resigned the Vice Presidential nomination on the Conservative Ticket. The candidature "Menocal-Ashbert" which was launched yesterday, has also been rejected. Ashbert is not a guarantee of victory for the Conservatives. A patriotic solution has also been spoken of, which will justify the timely withdrawal of ex-President Menocal.

The ever increasing difficulties experienced by the Conservative Party, offers a vast field for journalists.

In all official circles, in political gatherings, and even in business centers, the agitation noticed in the Conservative ranks gave rise to the most vivid comments yesterday.

Dr. Verdeja has resigned his nomination to the Vice Presidency with Menocal, and in a letter which he sent us, which appears in this issue, he gives as a reason, his great admiration for Menocal, and his discipline. The truth is that Verdeja did not like the possibility of the candidature "Menocal-Ashbert," supported by some friends of the ex-President.

Menocal, however, does not think that the inclusion of Ashbert in the ticket will give him victory. His intentions were that Ashbert should join him, but on the basis of a senatorial nomination. He thinks, however, that the Vice-Presidential nomination of Ashbert would be disastrous for him. And this has increased his personal disgust and the disagreement in the Conservative ranks.

WILL MENOCAL ALSO RESIGN?

All the above is very true, as also that persistent rumors circulated yesterday in Habana that Menocal, disillusioned, will resign his nomination.

With all this, it seems unquestionable that Menocal feels fatigued, and some of his friends affirm that he is desirous of abandoning the struggle in which he has already harvested so many disillusionments, and for which - on the other hand - he has not met with the support of the financial elements which are most obligated to him by reason of the benefits derived by them during Menocal's term of office. This gives him the idea that his victory is not feasible. At least, they do not seem disposed to risk a single cent .....

Rumors have also circulated of a "National Concentration." The formula consists in the concentration of national forces, based on the union of the Veterans and Patriots, with their program, adapted to the circumstances, the Conservative Party, the Nationalist Party and the Republican Party, and other elements of high standing on the basis of a candidature with names of high standing in public opinion, capable of assuring victory.

This gives rise to the prediction of Menocal's defeat, and that he prefers to withdraw in time .....

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

4-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-225

September 9, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

SECRET

No. 2400

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3020)

M. I. A. K. B. 9/18

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 18 1924

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 2-23-69

2657-Q-225
21

1. In connection with my secret despatch No. 2389 of August 29, I am enclosing herewith copies of the Ambassador's confidential despatch No. 846 of September 5 regarding the activities of the Veterans and Patriots Association.

2. In addition to the information contained therein, Dr. Andrade further stated that General Menocal is in serious financial straits and that his principal object in attempting to gain the presidency of Cuba is for the purpose of "replenishing his pockets." This report has been confirmed from various reliable sources.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

Copy of Ambassador's despatch # 846, 9/5/24, previously received from the Dept. of State.

9/18/24
2 copies retained in M.I.2 a/c (3020 General)
" V+P

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 18

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COPY

No. 846

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 12-13-69

Habana, Cuba, 24
September 5, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

For many years I have known Doctor Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade who, until the first Monday in April, 1922, was in public life, and who on that date voluntarily retired from Congress for the reason that no reform movement would be sanctioned by it. He has rendered the Embassy much assistance in bringing to its knowledge pending legislative measures, pernicious in character, and which would not have been known to the Embassy under the rules of the House, had he not taken this initiative. He has consistently maintained an attitude of helpfulness, neither surrendering his character as pro-Cuban nor adopting that of pro-American. He has been, since the inception of the movement, a member of the Association of Veterans and Patriots, and an ardent advocate of the reforms urged by me in the several memoranda that I submitted to the Cuban Government, and of which he obtained knowledge, not through me, but through the public press of Cuba.

Doctor Freyre de Andrade called upon me the other day and told me that he regarded a revolution in the country as imminent. I discredit his judgment and think that such a revolution as he mentions is wholly improbable; nevertheless, I do not feel justified in withholding the substance of his statement from the Department.

He began by declaring the electoral census for the current elections of Cuba to be false, and that no honest legal election could be held thereunder. He then added that the political assemblies of both parties this year were "machine ruled" and scoffed the will of the electors who had participated in the primaries, and that none of the candidates nominated by these political assemblies is capable of the rectifications of government which the Veterans and Patriots demand, and which in substance are identical with the reforms advocated in the various memoranda which I have submitted to President Zayas. He said that this was particularly true of General Menocal who, through extravagance and through the corruption which he permitted, brought the country to the verge of financial ruin, and that General Machado was essentially a politician, worse than either Menocal or Zayas, and from whom nothing in the way of reform could be expected.

From these premises, he argued that it was idle to seek a solution of Cuban troubles in the pending elections and that the only recourse left to Cuban citizens who desired honest administration was revolution. He further stated that the pact recently brought about between the Liberals and the Populars, assured the election of Machado, that Menocal would shortly realize this fact and would consent, in conjunction with Laredo Bru, a popular figure of Santa Clara Province, to lead the revolutionary movement.

He further stated that the Association of Veterans and Patriots would insist, as a condition precedent to Menocal assuming the leadership of the revolution, that he withdraw the Conservative Party from the pending election, resign his aspirations to become President, and not ask to be a member of any Provisional Government that might be set up, whether it be Cuban or American in character. He said further that the supreme aspiration of the Association of Veterans and Patriots was that the United States, assured as it would be that the revolutionary movement was not a substitute for the elections, and not intended to promote the political fortunes of anybody, would, upon the proclamation of such a revolution, mediate in order to avoid

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

submitting the country to the disasters of a civil war; in which event he said the Association of Veterans and Patriots would accept the mediation immediately, laying down their arms and waiting for the establishment of a provisional government, either Cuban or American, which would restore morals and civilization to the country and prepare it in the shortest possible period for the reestablishment of the Republic. He further stated that if the American Government failed to adopt this course and issued a proclamation condemning the revolution, the Association of Veterans and Patriots would give up their arms, but would publish a manifesto to the country, placing the entire responsibility for corrupt government in Cuba upon the United States for the reason that it did not permit the Cuban people to remedy conditions in the only way practicable.

I appreciated the necessity of keeping the discussion within the narrowest possible limits. I told him that the Association of which he was a member already knew through repeated declarations of the Government of the United States that it did not accept revolution as a substitute for elections; that I did not consider that the Veterans and Patriots were, at the present, justified in their assertion that the electoral census for the current elections was false, and that they would not be justified in making that assertion until, by examination of the statistical summaries of registration yet to be published, they could prove the falsity of the census; that the reports which reached the Embassy through the press and from other sources, represented General Menocal as having accepted the reform program of the Veterans and Patriots, and that I had been reliably informed that General Machado would, in the immediate future, issue a similar statement accepting that program on behalf of the Liberal Party; further that the information reaching the Embassy was to the effect that General Menocal had no thought of retiring his candidacy but was supremely confident of being elected, claiming that the pact between the Liberal Party and the Popular Party, instead of affecting his candidacy adversely, would react favorably thereon.

In reply, Doctor Freyre de Andrade expressed with great emphasis his conviction that General Menocal would, within a few days, realize the utter hopelessness of his candidacy for the Presidency, and that he had very good reasons for believing that the General would lend himself to the revolutionary movement by withdrawing the Conservative Party from the elections to be held November 1st and assuming the leadership of that movement; and that he would accept the condition precedent, imposed by the Association, that he leave any Provisional Government that might be set up in Cuba to be administered by such Cubans other than himself, appointed by a mediator designated by the United States; or, if the Provisional Government be American in character, by such persons as would be designated from Washington.

General Menocal remains an outstanding figure in the political life of Cuba, and is easily the most distinguished living veteran of the War of Independence. In the remote contingency that he consents to lead a revolutionary movement, the revolution would be formidable. With a minimum of fighting, or with no fighting at all but with activities devoted to avoiding combat, the revolution would probably lead to an overthrow of the present government. Such a movement can not, however, develop suddenly and there ought to be ample time in which to submit details and take the instructions of the Department.

I am prompted to send in this desptach at this time because of the appearance today of an article in EL HERALDO which seems to foreshadow a movement by the Veterans and Patriots under the name of "A National Concentration," a translation of which is hereto attached (Enclosure "A"), and to which the attention of the Department is invited.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Crowder,

E. H. CROWDER.

Enclosure:-

Translation from EL HERALDO, Sept. 5, 1924.

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

Translation - FSL

Enclosure "A"

DESPATCH NO. 846
HABANA, CUBA
SEPTEMBER 5, 1924.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 9657-Q-225
2 5
SEP 18

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September 9, 1924.

No. 2401

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3610)

M.I. I.A.C.B.
9165
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 10 1924

1. The authorities refused to grant permission to the Veterans and Patriots Association to hold the meeting scheduled for last Sunday at the Marti Theater. A considerable number of men gathered around the theater, but dispursed when informed that the meeting would not be held, except a small group under Muniz Vergara (Captain Nemo) that proceeded to his house and held a short conference, during which it was resolved to call another assembly to discuss among other things the reorganization of the association on a sound basis and to state that the Veterans and Patriots Association would not join or affiliate with any political party or support either Menocal or Machado.

2. The Executive Committee of the Conservative Party yesterday appointed Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote as the Vice-Presidential candidate of their party to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Santiago Verdeja. Dr. Mendez Capote is one of the leading attorneys in Cuba with a very extensive and lucrative law practice. He was Vice-President of Cuba during the last short term of Estrada Palma and is regarded as a man of unquestioned integrity.

3. In persuading Dr. Mendez Capote to be his running mate, Menocal has materially strengthened his ticket, but I am of the opinion that he has no chance whatever of winning against Machado in a regular election.

4. EL HERALDO of this morning states that Colonel Mendieta awaits the development of approaching political events in his retirement on his sugar estate at Cunagua and that a conference was held between Menocal and some friends at which it was suggested that Menocal should resign his candidacy in favor of Mendieta and that Menocal replied that he would be willing to do so if Mendieta expressed his willingness to accept; that the matter was put up to Mendieta, who is reported to have said that he would have to consult his friends; that the projected combination would bring in consequence the resignation of Menocal, the coalition of the Conservative, Nationalist, and Republican Parties, the groups of Veterans and Patriots and the Mendietista Liberals.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

copy sent to a.c. of S., G-2, & M.P.D. for note & return.
2 copies retained in M.I.D. a- 3610 and 3020 (V+P)
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
924 2657-G-225
SEP 18

September 9, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2401

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

(3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 13 1924

1. The authorities refused to grant permission to the Veterans and Patriots Association to hold the meeting scheduled for last Sunday at the Marti Theater. A considerable number of men gathered around the theater, but dispursed when informed that the meeting would not be held, except a small group under Muniz Vergara (Captain Nemo) that proceeded to his house and held a short conference, during which it was resolved to call another assembly to discuss among other things the reorganization of the association on a sound basis and to state that the Veterans and Patriots Association would not join or affiliate with any political party or support either Menocal or Machado.

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W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/20/24
Noted by WPD

ARS

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 8657-G-225-26
SEP 22
WAR DEPARTMENT

September 11, 1924

No. 2404

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 20 1924

Subject: Political Platform of Liberal Party (3700)

M.I. (A.K.B. 9/23

1. I am enclosing herewith copies of the political platform of General Gerardo Machado, presidential nominee of the Liberal Party.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/23/24.
2 copies retained in M.I.2 a.
AKB

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

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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SEP 22
WAR DEPARTMENT

General Gerardo Machado has made the announcement of his political platform on which he asks the suffrage of the people of Cuba. This document is in the nature of a combined platform and letter of acceptance, and is composed of forty paragraphs, briefly summarized as follows:

1. The Liberal Party reiterates its anti-re-electionist principle. Any president of the republic belonging to the Liberal party who in any way attempts to be re-elected will be separated from the party.

2. An amendment to the constitution will be promoted prohibiting the election of a president for two consecutive terms.

3. To initiate a modification of the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, fixing its termination on such conditions as it may be possible to obtain.

4. The negotiation of a commercial treaty with the United States, tending to an exchange of products without customs barriers.

5. Intensify Pan-American spirit by means of congresses, conferences of all kinds and the continued effort on the part of diplomatic representations.

6. Constitution of the Judicial Power, allowing due authority constituting the central organism, reforming many laws of archaic and inadequate procedure.

7. An active campaign to promote primary instruction and increase the number of schools.

8. Autonomy of the university.

9. Re-establish and intensify study of classics.

10. Prevention of strikes by means of boards of arbitration.

11. Tend to gradually increase wages until they are in harmony with the cost of living. Promote the better participation of workmen and laborers in the benefits of industry.

12. Creation of an efficient Labor Board.

13. Formation of a code regulating the relations of labor with capital.

14. Constitution of a Grand Council of Labor in the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Labor.

15. Favor the creation of industries tending to lower the cost of living.

16. Importation of raw materials free of duties.

17. Importation of fuels free from duties.

18. Radically change the present immigration policy. Form colonies of immigrants, making contracts assuring them in their rights.

19. Allow the bringing in of contract labor in cases where native labor is not prejudiced.

20. Creation of boards of agriculture, industry and commerce as separate organizations within the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Labor.

21. Banking liberty, government inspection reduced to an indispensable minimum to prevent recurrence of past evils.

22. If economical conditions of the world warrants, establish a bank of emission and discount which would be a bank for other banks, reducing to a minimum possible intervention of the state.

23. A law against usury.

24. Energetic application of tax laws, derogating those not well organized and which by their nature allow the commission of frauds.

25. Prosecute inefficient officials and defrauders.

26. Derogate the Lottery Law as soon as the government ceases to depend on it for income. In the meantime, renew public confidence in this department through unsuspectable administrative measures.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

27. Increase the power of the secretary of the treasury over all department paymasters.

28. Immediately start repairing all roads.

29. Increase the water supply of Havana and Santiago de Cuba as soon as possible.

30. Construct a central highway, taking advantage of existing roads, rectifying the plans, and also repairing all roads.

31. Complete all present public buildings and gradually increase the number of school buildings.

32. Construct streets, aqueducts, sewers, parks in the principal cities and towns of the republic.

33. Rigorously apply sanitary laws, with the view of diminishing the mortality rate.

34. Protect, and assist agriculture and industry throughout the nation as much as possible by official acts.

35. Assist private initiative in matters of beneficence through inspections by this department.

36. Better the coast guard, using hydroplanes and fast gunboats.

37. Establish Naval and merchant marine schools.

38. Maintain in the army sentiments of military honor.

39. Promote military exercises in the schools, institutes, private schools and athletic associations, under the direction of competent officers.

40. In promoting officers, to take into account their experience as well as their scientific knowledge.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In his document General Machado treats of the relations of Cuba with the United States, and his attitude toward the Platt Amendment, and says:

"The constitutional amendment which gave place to the concertation of the permanent treaty with the United States should not be the object of immediate examination, but the question should be taken up, frankly and loyally, with the government of that great nation fixing a conditional termination of the treaty, the base for which would be our obligation of considerably reducing the public debt, bettering sanitary conditions, an orderly administration, and, above all, based upon the principles of the least expenditures for the greater benefit of all, and a revision of our substantive laws and of proceedings with the consequent modern organization of the judicial power.

"A new treaty, not permanent, but conditional, would more efficiently serve the purposes of the United States in Cuba, and for us the socalled Platt Amendment would be a patriotic stimulant, and not a bond of more or less dependence. The Cuban-North American relations would be much benefitted as it could be seen in an evident and clear manner, the objects, the purposes, the good will of one nation towards another.

"It is clear, and I have already pointed it out, that it is not, nor can be, the immediate object to attempt to alter these relations at present.

"I merely state the legitimate aspiration of the national concensus, which naturally is desirous of a propitious future in which the Cuban people foresee themselves, as other peoples, absolutely independent, without written restrictions in their own fundamental charter and without other limitations of their sovereignty, to exercise it with due respect to civilization and the rights of others. This political change would bring about a straight and

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

closer economic intimacy to which every Cuban government should be disposed and should accept in the degree and form which the Washington government might propose, until the arrival, if possible, to an interchange of products without customs barriers of any kind. The degree of economic relations, with this criterion I have indicated, will only depend on the volition and interest of the United States of America."

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
2657-Q-225 (3)
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September 19, 1924.

No. 2412

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., SEP 26 1924

1. I am enclosing herewith translations of a manifesto issued by the Veterans and Patriots Association under date of September 13, 1924, in which that organization resolved to uphold and support the candidature of General Menocal. In this connection special attention is invited to the fact that not one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Veterans and Patriots Association, namely, Federico Laredo Bru, Emiliano del Real, Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade, Generoso Campos Marquetti, and Manuel Anton Morales, appears among the signatures attached to this manifesto.

2657-Q-225(21)

2. In connection with my secret despatch #2389, of August 29, 1924, owing to dissention among the principal and influential members of the Veterans and Patriots Association, it now seems unlikely that any serious revolutionary plans will develop in connection with the present electoral campaign. This organization is now apparently splitting into three factions: one, probably the greatest number, pro-Menocal; one, pro-Machado; and the third that will not support or accept either of these two candidates.

3. I am reliably informed that Colonel Federico Laredo Bru has been won over by Menocal, but that Bru will not allow his name to be used as favoring Menocal.

4. Present indications are that the next presidential election will probably be the straightest one ever held in Cuba since the first one.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

9/30/24.
3 copies retained in M.I.Sa - filed under 3020, C+P, +3610,
Copy sent to WPD for info & return. AWB

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
2657-Q-225
27
WAR DEPARTMENT

FROM "EL COMERCIO" - September 14, 1924.

Re: MANIFESTO issued by the National Association of Veterans and Patriots explaining the reasons why they will uphold and support the candidature of General Menocal.

- -

TO THE VETERANS AND PATRIOTS:

For the regeneration of Cuba.

The undersigned, members of the "National Association of Veterans and Patriots", in the face of special circumstances, and in response to the impulse of elevated nationalistic sentiments, consider this an opportunity to make a conscientious analysis of deeds and attitudes in relation to the men who now present themselves as presidential candidates for the coming consultation at the polls.

Having commenced in the Maxim Theatre of this City, on August 12, 1923, the noble and intense movement which caused hope and enthusiasm to vibrate in the breasts of all Cubans, among those who distinguished themselves for their identification with the aspirations of regeneration, there two Cubans seconded by strong and valuable nucleus of opinion: Major General Mario G. Menocal and Colonel Carlos Mendieta.

Despite the fact that the candidate of the Liberal Party was Colonel Carlos Mendieta, around whom the Liberal masses gathered frantically, however, the National Assembly selected General Machado, who, during our prolonged campaign, showed himself indifferent, if not hostile, to the generous efforts initiated at the Maxim Assembly.

The supreme organ of the Conservative Party, on the other hand, becoming associated with the earnest desire of its electoral masses, designated Major General Menocal for the candidate to the Presidency, and already in possession of this high investiture, made by his own inspiration, with his signature at the foot, the solemn promise of adjusting his plans of government to the norm and the purposes maintained as good by the National Association of Veterans and Patriots.

This generous and high spirited attitude contrasts greatly and lamentably with the conduct of General Machado. Because, after ignoring our program, as an evident proof that the eager desires of the Cuban people for betterment mean very little to him; after making a pact with the government of Doctor Zayas and including in the candidatures of the Liberal Party names of persons of the present situation, absolutely opposed to our program of regeneration, General Machado has said--in reply to the first salutation of Doctor Celso Cuellar del Rio, as leader of the Popular Party--<u>that he recognized and proclaims the excellent qualities of patriot and statesman found in Dr. Alfredo Zayas, and that his (General Machado's) work from the Power, in the event that he should be successful, wouddbe a continuation of the work that has been carried on by the man who now presides the Republic</u>.

The foregoing declarations made by General Machado, published by all the press, have produced in the country as much discontent as astonishment, and not a single voice has been raised to deny them, or at least to explain them.

He now presents himself to our consideration, outlining his political figure with the Government, and united in the electoral ballot with men of the present political moment of the worst reputation; and another who accepts our program, makes it his

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

banner, and associates his prestigious name with the illustrious name of General Domingo Mendez Capote, great as a patriot, great as a jurist, and great as a citizen.

Our work was peaceful. We had special interest in keeping within legal bounds. We thought of resorting to means of violence only when we believed that it was preferable to apply a heroic remedy to the terrible evils of our country--after having lost the last hopes--rather than see it eternally sunk in the gulf of all wild passions. But when a proper opportunity is presented to us to serve Cuba, in the full exercise of our civil rights, without exposing the Republic to risks of desperate enterprises, a profound sense of duty recommends us not to look upon this propicious opportunity with indifference.

For the reasons stated above, and by virtue of the solemn offers of Major General Mario G. Menocal, candidate to the Presidency of the Republic by the Conservative Party, supported by the Republican Party and by important elements of the Liberal and Popular parties, and taking into consideration that the fact that one of the presidential candidates accepts the program of this Association as his own, constitutes a triumph of the campaign maintained by the National Association of Veterans and Patriots, we resolve to uphold and support the above mentioned candidature, which, by the circumstances referred to, answers at the present moment the necessities and the earnest desires of the Cuban society. And we ask our companions to second this campaign, landing their efficient cooperation.

Habana, September 13, 1924.

Signatures: Mayor General Agustin Cebreco - Coronel Manuel Despaigne - Coronel J. M. Iznaga - Coronel Luis Yero Miniet - Coronel Miguel Varona - Comandante Jose Gonzalez - Federico Moraless - Doctor Luis de Luis - Comandante Manuel Serrano Zayas - Coronel Felix Bacallao - Col. Esteban Delgado - Com. Domingo Hernandez - Teniente Coronel Magin Wilson - Com. Antonio Canton - Col. Pio Sandoval - Col. Alfredo Benitez - Luciano Hernandez - Col. Domingo Montes de Oca - Capitan Frqncisco Sosa - Teniente Coronel Jose Cardoso - Comandante Enrique C. Delgado - Capitan Juan J. Izquierdo - Coronel Guillermo H. Cox - Capt. Angel Leal Goroztiza - Comandante Bernardo Cordova - Capitan Natalio Sanabria - Coronel Jose A. Jimenez Cañizares - Teniente Mateo Cuesta - Coronel Jose A. Soria - Teniente Alejandro Neninger - Comandante Domingo Lence - Capitan Regino Herrera.

NOTE: The Veterans and Patriots who may desire to adhere to this Manifesto, may address Colonel J. M. Iznaga, Com. Jose Gonzalez and Mr. Federico G. Morales - at Reina 63, Habana.

FSL.

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

4-1 1924 DEPT. OF STATE

2657-Q-228

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September 23, 1924

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2414

M.I. I.A.S. 10/2

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 30 1924

1. Nothing of special interest regarding the political situation has occurred since my last despatch on that subject. Both parties are conducting energetic campaigns in all parts of the Island and no disorders have occurred. In their public utterances both candidates for the presidency are confident of victory, but it is my opinion that General Machado, the Liberal-Popular candidate, continues to enjoy a decided advantage over General Menocal, his opponent.

2. The Veterans and Patriots Association has practically ceased to be an important factor in the present electoral campaign. Individual members of that organization are supporting the candidate of their personal choice and there appears to be no prospect of concerted action on the part of that organization in the immediate future.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

10/2/24. 3 copies retained in M.I.A.
(copy sent to W P D to note & return.)
AKB

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1924 2657-Q-225

29

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

WAR DEPARTMENT

September 23, 1924

No. 2415

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 30 1924

Subject: Interview between Menocal and Economic Societies (3690)

M.I. JA.K.B. 10/2

1. I am enclosing herewith a clipping from the HAVANA POST of September 20 regarding an interview held between members of the National Economic Corporations and General Menocal, presidential candidate of the Conservative Party.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

1 Enc ok mlk

10/2/24.
copy & encl. retained in M.I.2 a (3700)
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Sent to WPD & note & returned.

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

1 Enc
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 1924
2657-2-225
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

4-1

September 26, 1924.

No. 2418

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Summary of Recent Political Events in Cuba. (3610)

M. I. I.A. K. D. 10/6

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 3- 1924

1. I submit herewith summary of recent political events in Cuba:

2. While during the past several weeks the chances of General Menocal have considerably improved, I am still of the opinion, based on careful analysis of the situation, that at the present time General Machado still controls a much greater number of votes than the former. Two or three weeks ago it was the common opinion that the Liberal Party in coalition with the Populars would have an easy victory at the elections next November. The reasons for this were based on the fact that the Liberal Party is by far the largest and was only beaten in the last presidential elections by the National League, a coalition of the Popular and Conservative Parties; by the nomination of General Menocal as presidential candidate of the Conservative Party, the National League was dissolved; since the Popular Party, of which the President's son-in-law - Celso Cuellar - is the titular head, was of course bound to nominate President Zayas; on August 23 President Zayas withdrew his candidacy and the Populars thereupon formed a coalition with the Liberals, turning over to the Popular Party a certain number of senatorial and other nominations on the Liberal ticket.

3. Mendieta, the defeated candidate for the Liberal presidential nomination, held for a while the key to the political situation since he was undoubtedly the most popular candidate with the rank and file in the Liberal Party and had a very large following. Besides, he was not on good terms with Machado and was very bitter over his defeat in the national convention. At that time it was believed that he would split the Liberal Party and want to seek the nomination on some other party ticket or else throw his large following to some other candidate; but Mendieta remains true to his party and although he refuses to aid Machado in any way and retired to his plantation in Camaguey Province, he emphatically refuses to throw his influence to any other candidate and a threatened split in the party was for the time being avoided.

4. The gain in strength by the Conservative Party has been due very largely to the mistakes made by the Liberals. The nomination of General Machado by the National Liberal Convention rather than Mendieta, who was far more popular with the electorate, might be called their first and greatest mistake. Had Mendieta been nominated, there would have been

10/6/24. 2 copies retained in M.I.I. a
Copy sent to W P D to note & return. ✓
GMS

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 6 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

no doubt that he would have received the united support of the Veterans and Patriots Association, as well as of the Economic and Good Government Societies and that the Liberal Party would have been strongly united under his banner. The coalition of the Liberals and Populars necessitated the resignation of numerous Liberal nominees for senators and representatives in order to make room for the Popular Party's candidates in accordance with the coalition agreement. The candidates who had to resign are naturally disgruntled and in some cases refused to do so until considerable pressure was brought to bear. The coalition was likewise as unpopular with a large number of Liberals who saw their hopes for a reform government fast disappearing and who saw the notorious Pelso Cuellar and a number of equally objectionable representatives of the present regime given high positions in the Liberal Party and their candidate bargaining with Zayas, the head of the most corrupt government Cuba has yet seen.

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6. On September 13 it was announced that the Conservative Executive Committee of Havana Province had nominated Gonzalo Perez and Gustavo Alonso Castefieda for senators. Both nominees were members of the Liberal Party and Perez had been Liberal senator from Havana Province for several terms. In a statement signed by Perez, he declares that General Menocal is the only candidate able to follow a program of regeneration without any compromise whatsoever and that the Liberal candidate does not insure this much needed regeneration and that the rejection of Mendieta by under-handed means has been the chief factor in deciding him to accept the nomination on the Conservative ticket.

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

No. 2418
Sept. 26,1924.

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

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(1) To moralize the lottery under the direction of a man, probably Despaigne, so that the proceeds may be used for public works and charities until such time as Congress shall order its suppression.
(2) Strict fulfilment of the law, especially the penal laws, promising not to grant any pardons against decisions of sentencing courts and to veto all amnesties unless they be exclusively for political crimes.
(3) To take measures for prompt and punctual payments of veterans' pensions.
(4) To renounce all extension of powers ~~and~~ and re-election.
(5) To enforce the strict application of the national budgets with preferential attention to roads and schools.
(6) To immediately improve the water supply in Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Camaguey, Pinar del Rio, and Havana.
(7) To reform the customs tariffs in a reasonably effective measure.
(8) To suppress the 4% tax.
(9) To moralize public administration, submitting all crimes to trial when committed by officials and employees of the government.
(10) To maintain the independence of the judiciary.
(11) To surround himself with persons of tried integrity and competency to aid him in carrying out this program.

12. Public opinion is making itself heard. The merchants and business men are now attempting to organize for the purpose of bringing their influence to bear on the politicians from whom they propose to exact an honest and efficient government. The movement is being started by prominent members, including the presiding officers of the Economic Corporations and the Lonja (Stock Exchange). The tentative program as drawn up by the organizers of this movement is, besides an endeavor to obtain an honest government, as follows:

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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14. On September 12 Aurelio Sandobal, Secretary of Public Works, resigned and Manuel J. Carrera was appointed to fill the vacancy. The resignation of Sandobal has been expected for a long time and has no special political significance. The Department of Public Works under Sandobal was a center of graft and corruption and his retirement has occasioned little comment in the press. The new Secretary of Public Works is little known in the country and is not a type of man from whom might be expected any reform. He has promised to begin repairing the roads of Havana immediately, which, under his predecessor, were allowed to go to pieces, and to attempt to solve the lack of an adequate water supply.

15. 73,863 electoral registrations have been thrown out by the Provincial Electoral Boards in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 102 of the Electoral Code. A preliminary study in the Embassy of the registration returns places the total registration in the Island at 462,867. Deducting the registrations thrown out, this leaves a total of 389,004. Taking 3,214,000 as the total population of Cuba (this figure is taken as a basis for the bill now before Congress providing for an increase of 13 seats in the House of Representatives), the registered electors in the country equal 12.1% of the total population. In this connection, attention is invited to a copy of the Embassy Despatch No. 869 to the State Department of even date, which is hereto attached.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

1 Enc

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-3 2657-2-225

OCT 30
WAR DEPARTMENT

September 26, 1924.

No. 2418

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Summary of Recent Political Events in Cuba. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 3- 1924

1. I submit herewith summary of recent political events in Cuba:

2. While during the past several weeks the chances of General Menocal have considerably improved, I am still of the opinion, based on careful analysis of the situation, that at the present time General Machado still controls a much greater number of votes than the former. Two or three weeks ago it was the common opinion that the Liberal Party in coalition with the Populars would have an easy victory at the elections next November. The reasons for this were based on the fact that the Liberal Party is by far the largest and was only beaten in the last presidential elections by the National League, a coalition of the Popular and Conservative Parties; by the nomination of General Menocal as presidential candidate of the Conservative Party, the National League was dissolved, since the Popular Party, of which the President's son-in-law - Gelso Cuellar - is the titular head, was of course bound to nominate President Zayas; on August 23 President Zayas withdrew his candidacy and the Populars thereupon formed a coalition with the Liberals, turning over to the Popular Party a certain number of senatorial and other nominations on the Liberal ticket.

3. Mendieta, the defeated candidate for the Liberal presidential nomination, held for a while the key to the political situation since he was undoubtedly the most popular candidate with the rank and file in the Liberal Party and had a very large following. Besides, he was not on good terms with Machado and was very bitter over his defeat in the national convention. At that time it was believed that he would split the Liberal Party and want to seek the nomination on some other party ticket or else throw his large following to some other candidate; but Mendieta remains true to his party and although he refuses to aid Machado in any way and retired to his plantation in Camaguey Province, he emphatically refuses to throw his influence to any other candidate and a threatened split in the party was for the time being avoided.

4. The gain in strength by the Conservative Party has been due very largely to the mistakes made by the Liberals. The nomination of General Machado by the National Liberal Convention rather than Mendieta, who was far more popular with the electorate, might be called their first and greatest mistake. Had Mendieta been nominated, there would have been

Noted by W.P.D.

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

no doubt that he would have received the united support of the Veterans and Patriots Association, as well as of the Economic and Good Government Societies and that the Liberal Party would have been strongly united under his banner. The coalition of the Liberals and Populars necessitated the resignation of numerous Liberal nominees for senators and representatives in order to make room for the Popular Party's candidates in accordance with the coalition agreement. The candidates who had to resign are naturally disgruntled and in some cases refused to do so until considerable pressure was brought to bear. The coalition was likewise as unpopular with a large number of Liberals who saw their hopes for a reform government fast disappearing and who saw the notorious Belso Cuellar and a number of equally objectionable representatives of the present regime given high positions in the Liberal Party and their candidate bargaining with Zayas, the head of the most corrupt government Cuba has yet seen.

5. Early in September news came from Santiago de Cuba that Juan Gualberto Gomez had deserted the Liberal-Popular Party and had been offered a senatorial nomination from Oriente on the Conservative ticket. The defection of Juan Gualberto Gomez, President Zayas' closest political friend and the man who was given the greatest credit for placing Zayas in the presidency, is a serious blow to the Liberal Party. Juan Gualberto Gomez is one of the most popular living patriots of the War of Independence. He was a member of the Constitutional Assembly and later Secretary of the Consultive Committee which drew up the existing organic laws. He was also one of two delegates from the Popular Party who created the National League by forming a coalition with the Conservative Party in 1920 whereby Zayas was elected. In a bitter speech delivered in Santiago in which he accepted the senatorial nomination offered him, he denounced Zayas and urged all his followers to vote for Menocal. He gave as his principal reasons Zayas' failure to carry out his pre-election promises and, particularly, Zayas' favoring of his own immediate family and relations with the fruits of victory, forgetting those who helped him obtain the presidency.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 OCT 6
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2418
Sept. 26,1924.

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

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Figures are 73,263 in attached Embassy dispatch. AMF

16. A judicial action has been started to have Paragraph 2 of Article 102 declared unconstitutional by several electors who, through

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

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W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

14-1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-225
31
OF
DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 3, 1924.

No. 2421

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Cuban Political Situation.

(3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 10 1924

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 8-13-69

1. Mr. H. W. Catlin, President of the Electric Bond and Share Company (a subsidiary of the General Electric Company), of which General Machado is the Vice-President, during a conversation with General Crowder, the Ambassador, stated that based on information gathered by him from "prominent political leaders and others," he was convinced that General Menocal had determined to start a revolution before the elections, which are due to take place on November first, and that the only way to prevent a revolution before that date is for the United States Government to immediately issue a proclamation containing a threat of intervention in the event a revolution breaks out before election day.

2. When General Crowder informed me of this conversation with Mr. Catlin and invited my comment, I offered the opinion that Mr. Catlin's statement was no doubt inspired by General Machado and probably with the approval of President Zayas, in order to improve General Machado's chance of victory in the election and at the same time calm the nerves of President Zayas and General Machado, who are both very uneasy about Menocal's future actions; and that the actual political situation in Cuba does not at this time warrant or justify the issuance of a proclamation of the kind apparently desired by General Machado, and that I felt certain that we would have timely information in advance should a more serious situation develop. (General Crowder indicated that he was in accord with my views).

3. The Zayas-Machado press is conducting a systematic campaign, imputing to General Menocal and his partisans all sorts of threats of revolution and violence against the present administration and the Liberal-Popular Party. Most of these articles are based on a manifesto issued by General Menocal September 27th, copies of which are hereto attached. In connection with the statement contained in this manifesto regarding the "transfers of military men and officials," only one important change has been made by the Cuban War Department since the transfers reported on page two of my despatch No. 2377 of August 19, 1924, namely, that of Colonel Emiliano Amiel, a strong partisan of Menocal, from command of the Fourth District, Matanzas, to the Eighth District, Pinar del Rio. Colonel Amiel, since the publication of his transfer from Matanzas to Pinar del Rio, has been on leave of absence and is not likely to assume command of his new post until after the elections.

10/10/24 Copy retained in Pol. Files, M.I.D.
(No further distribution desired by Maj. Burleigh)

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

No. 2421
Oct. 3,1924.

4. Among substantial and reliable Cubans the general impression prevails that if he does not win the election, General Menocal will start a revolution, but that there is very little danger of his doing so until after that time.

5. "El Heraldo" of yesterday carried the following article:

> "Persons who called on the President yesterday have afterwards commented upon the impression of President Zayas at present in connection with the political problem, which may be summarized as follows: the Government is aware of the fact, and convinced, that the elements who follow General Menocal try to rise in arms and create a state of revolution in the country, which, placing the sovereignty in danger, may obtain the postponement of the elections."

6. ~~Following~~ During an interview between General Crowder and the Cuban Secretary of State on October first, the latter stated that President Zayas "discounts" the possibilities of a revolution in Cuba, but that the Chief of the Secret Police is very apprehensive."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

SECRET

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

4-1 Enc
WEDEMEYER BOARD OF STUDY
MIL. INTEL. DIV
24 2657-G-226
31

FROM: "LA PRENSA" - September 27, 1924.

Re: - MANIFESTO issued by General Menocal, accusing the Government of partiality toward the Liberals.

About to start on my trip through different provinces of the Republic, complying with the repeated requests of my colleagues and allies, the truthful reports which I receive every day of the transfers of military men and officials which are taking place, causing the natural suspicion among all my friends, have compelled me to lodge before the President of the Republic a formal protest against the acts of partiality which change the respective situation of the Government in relation to the contending parties, and also a petition that reparation be made.

That protest and request presented with the proper respect before the Chief Executive, by the commissioners whom I appointed at his request, have not yet received the proper attention which I believe to have a right to expect.

While proper reparation may not be obtained, I consider that the steps taken by my commissioners are useless, and on my part I decline all responsibility for the character which the contest may assume, by reason of the facts which I have pointed out, and I am disposed to make the trip relying on the energetic devotion of my colleagues and allies, and in the protection which the Constitution and the Laws may still offer me.

(signed) MARIO G. MENOCAL.

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

- COPY -

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 5 1924

2657-G-225
32

BFS

CABLEGRAM

Code-

Received at the War Department
WAR DEPARTMENT
October 6, 1924.
8:55 P.M.

70 W

From Havana.

To The Adjutant General.

CONFIDENTIAL

Number 48. October 6th.

Yesterday special train carrying Menocal and his party now on election tour fired on and later derailed enroute to Camaguey. Menocal and party reached Camaguey in automobiles. Last evening Menocal's partisans in rear of his political parade and policemen gathered in front of police station fired on each other, not known yet who began shooting, five killed including three policemen, about forty wounded. After order restored political rally resumed. Late last night Colonel Quero military commander Camaguey Province enticed by Menocalistas to a room in hotel made prisoner and threatened with death unless he signed an order previously prepared by Menocalitas placing his command under Menocal to start revolution. Quero refused to sign and after detention one hour was released and allowed return to barracks. Attempts to coerce other army officers failed. Quero's official report to War Department says Menocal personally made him prisoner and vice president and cabinet in session today decided to appoint special judge investigate case.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 8-13-89

Copies furnished as noted:

Shutan.

G-2 for action.
TAG
Sec.G.S.

Comment: Menocal's action towards Col. Cuero as reported by latter believed unfounded ~~by~~ fact. Basis of Cuero's report probably involves only irresponsible political followers of Menocal, who knowing Quero's former lukewarm attitude toward the present federal regime, presumed to advance and later insist upon a proposition contemplating some form of rebellious activity on the part of the local garrisons. (M.I. 2a, MID, 10/7/24)

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.

BFS Action copy to MI 2a

Code- **CABLEGRAM.** 1-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAIL INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-225
32
OCT 10

Received at the War Department

70 W October 6, 1924.

8:55 P. M.

From Havana.

To The Adjutant General.

Copies furnished as noted:

G-2 X
TAG
Sec.G.S. V

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 2-25-69

RECORD SECTION COPY
INFORMATION COPY

Number 48. October 6th. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Bhutan.

X INDICATES CABLE ROUTED FOR ACTION ☐ FOR INFORMATION.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

2 Encs
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 16

October 7, 1924.

2657-Q-225-33
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2425

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. (3020) OCT 15 1924

SECRET

2657-Q-225-32

M. I. A. K. B. 10/16

1. Referring to my cable No. 48 of yesterday, the information contained therein regarding the detention of Colonel Quero by General Menocal is the official version secured by me from the Cuban War Department, same being the substance of an official report submitted to the War Department by Colonel Quero. In spite of this fact, I hesitate to give full credence to the Government's official version of the affair, and it would not surprise me that future developments and testimony from the Menocal side may show that General Menocal called Colonel Quero to the hotel for the purpose of demanding of him the protection of the Camaguey troops stationed in Camaguey for himself and his partisans, in view of the collision that occurred earlier in the day between the municipal police and participants in the demonstration for Menocal. Colonel Quero is a very intimate friend of General Machado, the Liberal candidate, and even though he showed considerable sympathy for the Veterans and Patriots movement, he has been considered a follower of the Zayas administration.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 8-23-89

2. While the Government still maintains that it has not yet been able to determine where to place the responsibility for the shooting affair at Camaguey Sunday evening, in which five were killed and about forty wounded, two American citizens who returned from Camaguey today claim that they were present near the police station when the shooting started and that they saw the first shots fired by policemen against participants in the rear end of the parade. So far no statement from Menocal regarding the incident has appeared in any of the local press.

3. General Menocal and his party left Camaguey at 5:00 A.M. today enroute to Bayamo, Oriente Province. Colonel Castillo, Commanding Officer at Camp Columbia, and a detachment from that post were dispatched to Camaguey yesterday to reinforce the garrison at that place. Colonel Castillo, in whom the President has greater confidence than in any other officer of the Cuban Army, will also, under the President's personal instructions, submit an independent report on the Camaguey affair. Brigadier General José Semidey, Chief of the Department of Administration (Supply), has been appointed Supervisor of Oriente Province and was dispatched to Santiago de Cuba yesterday with 400 additional men from the Camp Columbia garrison. Captain Pedro Martinez, of the Army, has been appointed Supervisor of the City of Camaguey.

Copy retained in political files of M.I.2 a.

AKB

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

No. 2425
Oct.7,1924.

SECRET
WHS

4. General Crowder, the Ambassador, yesterday requested an interview with President Zayas to discuss the present situation. This morning the Ambassador was informed by the Secretary of State that President Zayas could not see him on account of illness. The Ambassador, however, did hold an interview with the Secretary of State, during which he was given the information substantially contained in my cablegram No. 48 of yesterday, and that no disorders had occurred in any part of Cuba since the Camaguey incident Sunday night.

5. I am enclosing herewith translation of a letter handed to General Crowder in my presence yesterday by the writer of it, E. Maceo Rizo, who is a son of the late General Maceo, of the Cuban War of Independence fame. After acquainting himself with the contents of this letter, General Crowder asked Maceo for the specific information on which he based the statements made in his letter. Maceo answered that he had many intimate friends in the Palace and elsewhere very close to Zayas who supplied him with this information.

6. I am also enclosing translations of a proclamation issued by the President yesterday.

7. At the Cabinet meeting held yesterday it was decided to appoint a special judge to investigate Sunday's disturbances and to take such legal actions as his investigation may prompt. During his interview with General Crowder today the Secretary of State informed him that even though the special judge may find sufficient grounds for indictment against General Menocal, no attempt will be made to arrest or detain the latter.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

4-1 Enc 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

Havana, October 6, 1924.

Confidential.

2657-Q-225

RECEIVED D/? WAR OCT 13 1924 DEPARTMENT

Major General Enoch H. Crowder,
Ambassador of the United States of America.

Honorable Sir:

Before leaving this Capital, General Menocal was aware of what has taken place in the city of Camaguey, of the attack on the excursion which for purposes of political propaganda is now travelling through the Eastern end of t the Republic, and in which the candidates of the Conservative Party are taking part. He knew before hand that the excursion train would be attacked when passing through the Provinces of Santa Clara and Camaguey. But we who defend his candidature, have been able to learn something more, something of great importance which involves absolute graveness: the decided purpose of certain high civil authorities, in connivance with the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, of killing General Menocal, or, at least, to disable him, so that, in case he is elected, as will inevitably be the case, to prevent him from taking charge of the Presidency of the Republic, and, in prevision of the failure of their perverse intentions, it was resolved to send to such Municipalities in which the victory of the Liberal Party is considered to be impossible, Military Supervisors selected, in accordance with General Machado and Vazquez Bello, among those considered to be addicted to the pact between Cuellar and Machado, and personnel also selected among the same group, for the custody of towns and country during the electoral struggle. And as a complement of all this, it has been resolved to keep in barracks in Habana all such chiefs and officers of the Army regarded as Menocalists.

Colonel Quero, Military Chief of Camaguey, is publicly pointed out as a personal enemy of General Menocal. The same is true of Gustavo Rodriguez, Lieutenant Colonel in Chief of the Military District of Matanzas; and that of Habana, Colonel Castillo, and other officers appointed as Military Supervisors in different towns of the interior. As it is affirmed that they have received orders to prevent the victory of the Conservative Party, resorting to all the means which may be necessary to attain their purpose, and that as a reward for their services, juicy sinecures and colecturias were given to them, I beg of you to make the logical deductions of the facts which I have set forth.

But to all that we must add, not only the denunciations and predictions spread out by certain newspapers of this Capital, such as "La Tarde" and "El Heraldo," but also the public outcry on the part of the partisans of the candidature of the Liberal Party, that "among Messrs. Machado, Celso Cuellar, Iturralde, Secretary of the Interior, and the Chief of the Army, there exists an agreement which assures of the first one mentioned, in the elections of the first of November." And what causes me not to doubt of my informants is that the President of the Republic, last night, expressly sent to inquire the whereabouts of Mr. Iturralde and Brigadier Herrera, and it was impossible to locate them; which means that these gentlemen were not unaware of the aggression which the Liberals were to carry out in Camaguey against General Menocal and those who accompany him.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Now, I am an enemy even for patriotic conviction of the Platt Amendment, and of making complaints or denunciations, and much less if they require the intervention of persons or entities who, owing to their official position or representation, should not take cognizance of deeds which could very well have been prevented by the Cuban authorities, had they been foresighted; but since in our Fundamental Charter we grant to the Country which you represent in such a worthy manner, the right to protect the lives of those who were born in this land, and of those who live with us, it is my duty to inform you, greatly to my regret, since no attention have been paid to us, nor do I believe that any will be paid if we insist in calling the attention of the authorities regarding the criminal "plots" which I am informed exist, and which I have explained herein - before: that criminal attempts are on foot against the personal safety of General Mario G. Menocal and of some other or others of us who have been conspicuous in the defence of his presidential candidature; and as we desire to decline all responsibility for anything which may occur again, I give you this information obtained from persons whose personal esteem I am glad to recommend to you.

With my sincere gratitude, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. Maceo Rizo.

(Translation).

FSL.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-22 5,30
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From HERALDO DE CUBA -- October 6, 1924 (Extra Edition)

MANIFESTO OF PRESIDENT ZAYAS TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

It was with profound satisfaction that I saw the electoral period progressing without any disagreeable incidents, affecting public peace, to disturb the exercise of the rights of the citizens, in the propaganda of their respective political aspirations, a fact which gave pleasure to this Executive Office, for its sole purpose in the electoral campaign has been and is to observe strict impartiality and protect the rights of all.

Unfortunately the events occurring yesterday in the city of Camaguey form a discordant note, which banishes, for the moment at least, the optimism which predominated in this Office, with respect to the serenity and good sense which marked the actions of all the active elements in the political field.

It is not possible at the immediate moment to discern who provoked the occurrence, or which of the parties began the disturbance and aggression. But it is highly deplorable, and of lamentable portent for the tranquillity of the country, that such events should occur, bringing mourning into some homes, suffering to many persons, and anxiety to the hearts of all.

The government, without abandoning its line of conduct, inspired by impartiality and desire for the protection of rights, cannot do less than to proceed with energy to the investigation and punishment of the criminal actions, both these perpetrated during the tumultuous fight which took place in the streets of the city of Camaguey, and the subsequent actions, of threats, coercion, and attempted sedition of which the government has received trustworthy news, and is prepared to suppress any disorder which might endanger the well-being of the Republic, and the inherent interests of the Nation.

Even although this office believes the affair at Camaguey to be without further consequences, it does not wish to fail to avail itself of the occasion to urge the necessity of calmness, and equanimity, to the political directors of one party or another, impressing upon them the patriotic necessity of saving the Republic from critical moments, which might constitute real dangers to its stability and independence; and it trusts that the patriotism recognized by all will prevent the reproduction of such lamentable events.

Presidential Palace, Habana, October 6, 1924.

(Signed) ALFREDO ZAYAS,
President of the Republic.

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

NOTED
J. H. REEVES,
A. C. of S., G-2.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
SECRET INTEL. DIV.
1924

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 9, 1924.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2431

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3020)

M.I. (A.K.B. 10/20

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of a letter handed to me by Dr. Oscar Diaz Albertini, General Menocal's personal attorney and former Director of Justice and sub-Secretary of Education under Menocal's administration, addressed to him by Walfredo Rodriguez, a prominent and substantial resident of Camaguey. This letter is self-explanatory and was given to me by Dr. Albertini for the purpose of acquainting me with what he termed "the impartial view of the Camaguey incident from a reliable man on the ground."

2. The news and editorial comment from the local press being submitted under separate despatch completely covers both sides of the present political situation.

3. The Embassy received this morning from the American Consul at Santiago de Cuba a telegram to the effect that Colonel Puyol, Commanding Officer of that province, had informed him that he, Colonel Puyol had been ordered to resign, presumably for a conference, and that Colonel Puyol, expressed indignation over the appointment of General Semidey as Supervisor of Oriente Province, which automatically relieved him from command of that province and placed him under the orders of the Supervisor; that Puyol further stated that the bringing of 400 additional soldiers to strengthen Oriente Province is creating bad feeling among the permanent garrison there, members of which look upon it as an indication that the government doubts their loyalty; and that Colonel Puyol will refuse to serve under General Semidey and will ask for a transfer. The Consul's despatch further states that all saloons in Santiago had been ordered closed for forty-eight hours in anticipation of, and during, General Menocal's visit, and that soldiers patrolled the streets; that the city is quiet but suppressed excitement is noticeable and everyone seems to be expecting trouble.

Havana
Secorrection in
#2437

4. Apparently after the American Consul despatched the above mentioned telegram, General Menocal and his party arrived at Santiago and were given a rousing reception. General Menocal is scheduled to leave Santiago today enroute to Havana and is expected to arrive here next Saturday, the 11th instant.

5. Referring to paragraph 3 of my despatch #2421 of the third instant in which I stated that Colonel Emiliano Amiel, who was transferred from Matanzas to Pinar del Rio, is on leave of absence and was

10/20/24 Copy retained in M.I. 2 a
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

not likely to assume command of his new post until after elections, I have to advise you that his leave has been canceled and he has now assumed command of Pinar del Rio.

6. The great excitement caused by the Camaguey incident has died down to a considerable extent and no further trouble is expected at the present time.

7. Up to date General Menocal has made no statement regarding the allegations made against him by Colonel Quero in connection with the latter's "imprisonment" on the night of October 5 in a Camaguey hotel. Colonel Quero is now in Havana making a personal report to the Chief of Staff and the President.

8. General Crowder, the Ambassador, who has just returned from a long conference with President Zayas, informed me that the President told him that he had instructed the Fiscal, who is now investigating the Camaguey affair to go slow and should he find sufficient ground for indictment against Menocal or any of his leaders, it should not be made public and those indicted will not be molested until after the election.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
2657-Q-225
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WAR DEPARTMENT
OCT 30

TRANSLATION

Camaguey, Oct. 6, 1924

Dr. Oscar Diaz Albertini,
Havana.

My dear friend:

You know that I am not excitable, that in the present elections I have no personal interest, but on the other hand I have great interest that politics do not interfere with the progress of business, as I have a direct interest in same. What I am going to tell you is besides an expression of my own sentiments, the opinion of all the sensible people of Camaguey, of any political party.

Invited by some friends, I joined the train of General Menocal, in Ciego de Avila. We came by Moron and after by Camaguey, by the North of Cuba route. I confess that I did not know the Province was on the side of the General, as we have found it. He is undoubtedly the most popular man in Cuba.

The Liberals encouraged by the Governor Zayas Bazan, who has the personal support of Colonel Quero, have been making a campaign to cause the reaction of the Mendietistas, raising a mountain of slander and hate against the General. This has produced the desired results.

When passing Kilo 4 of the Florida Branch, from the bushes two expert marksmen shot at the car that the General was in, and with only six shots, wounded the brakeman Carvajal and Mr. Charles Lynn.

When we entered the Chucho of Central Agramonte, we ran off the track as several of the rails were without nails, we then proceeded to Camaguey with only one car, where we found a large manifestation, some 5,344 men on horseback were registered in the office for dinner.

The parade commenced its journey and on arriving at the Lugareño St. near the Police Station, they let the General and the guards pass, and immediately started to fire with arms facilitated by Quero before. You can read the copy of the newspaper "Camagueyano" which I enclose for the details. It is a great shame what has happened. When the Liberals celebrated recently their manifestation nobody disturbed them.

In reality Zayas Bazan is abnormal, and in view of the theory of irresponsibility, personally, will not be responsible. Lombroso will defend him well. Where the responsibility lies is in the Central Government. The article of the "Camagueyano" that is marked, inserts a telegram from Aurelio Alvarez, asking the Secretary of Gobernacion to place the city under the command of the army, but no attention was paid to it, or Colonel Quero disobeyed instructions, who is a personal enemy of General Menocal, and the consequences have been one of the most lamentable incidents in our political fightx.

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

The excitement produced in our men was tremendous. You can imagine a cavalry composed by countrymen, all white, each riding his own horse, following the General, as an idol, inspired with the desire of doing away with the bad element that General Machado wishes to keep with him; but the General with his serene energy, prevented happenings here that night that might have been very lamentable. He that has the force on his side, opposed any violence and his authority ruled for the moment. But do you think that we can live here peaceful, with this Governor? and with the ideas of Colonel Quero? and with a Mayor who it is said personally shot at the carriage where women were said to be? Do you think that we can carry on elections here without a catastrophe?

The Governor continues in his belief that he is going to win the elections by force. It is said that the Chief of Police of Camaguey, who is a candidate for Representative, is going to be utilized days before election to go to the country and take away the votes from the Conservative voters, and this is known by the Secretary of Governacion, and the hypocrite of Zayas, and it is accepted and is going to be carried out, if a supervision is not placed on the police and if a measure is not taken to guarantee the impartiality of the Government.

Everybody is more desirous of a revolution than of voting. They believe it is safer in this way to get rid of Dr. Zayas and Machado. You know that a revolution can easily be formed now when the people are so excited, and when the army will not combat it, but with revolution we will be ruined.

It is true that all of this can happen say the Liberals, but it is true that the Americans will support the constituted Government, which is our alliance and by this way, we will come into power if not through votes, by force. This was told to me the other day by one of the prominent Liberal leaders.

I see this in very bad shape, and I wish you to interpret this for me to Iturralde and Zayas, and see if they can save Cuba from other shameful happenings.

Your friend,

(signed) WALFREDO RODRIGUEZ.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-223-
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OCT 20
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

CONFIDENTIAL

October 14, 1924.

No. 2435

To: The A. C. of Staff, G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., OCT 20 1924

1. During an interview with Brigadier General Lores, Deputy Chief of Staff, on October 11, he told me frankly that conditions in Cuba were more serious than at any previous time in the life of the Republic. He described the situation as "a powder magazine likely to explode at any moment." He was at the time of this interview particularly apprehensive that a collision might occur in Havana between the partisans of Machado and Menocal upon the latter's return. He said that a very prominent man, who was a mutual friend of his and Menocal, told him the day previous that during an interview with Menocal at Camaguey after the shooting affair there on October 5, Menocal expressed great confidence that he would win the election. When this person expressed to Menocal the opinion that the Liberals had a great majority, Menocal said that that made no difference, that he would win just the same; that he was not accustomed to losing and that nothing would prevent his winning the present electoral fight, the inference conveyed being that if Menocal cannot win by legal and peaceful methods, he will resort to force.

2. In summing up the situation General Lores expressed the conviction that, viewing matters in the most optimistic light, there is hardly a chance of avoiding a revolution. In reply to my questions as to Colonel Puyol's present and future status, General Lores said that he held a lengthy interview with Puyol the day previous and that Puyol was very greatly chagrined over General Semidey's appointment as Supervisor of Oriente and Camaguey Provinces which, in effect, relieves him from the command of Oriente Province, especially so because Puyol ranks Semidey on the regular Colonel's list, and also that Puyol takes the assignment of General Semidey as Supervisor as an expression of a lack of confidence in him on the part of the War Department; that Puyol's attitude then was one of bitter resentment and his plan was to apply for a leave of absence in order to avoid serving under General Semidey or to resign from the army. Yesterday I was informed by one of Menocal's leaders that Puyol, presumably on General Menocal's advice, will not resign and will accept any new assignment given to him on the theory that he will be more valuable to Menocal in the army than out of it.

3. General Lores by way of justifying the War Department's action in this matter cited to me an analogous case in which he, General Lores, was placed in the same position that Puyol now finds himself, namely, that several years ago during some trouble in Oriente, of which General Lores was then in command, Puyol was appointed Supervisor of that province and

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Camaguey, placing him, Lores, in the same situation that Puyol now finds himself; that in issuing the order of Semidey's assignment as Supervisor of Oriente and Camaguey, he, Lores, had copied verbatim the order previously issued appointing Puyol Supervisor of Oriente and Camaguey, the only difference being the names of the officers and the stations involved.

4. General Lores, in order to impress upon me the impartiality on the part of the General Staff in the appointment of Supervisors in the present trouble, stated that when a request is made for the appointment of a Supervisor, the military commander of the province involved is asked to submit the name of an officer from that District for appointment.

5. The tense situation existing prior to Menocal's return to Havana, which was highly charged with expectancy of trouble upon his arrival in Havana, has been greatly relieved by his safe arrival and the complete absence of any disorders during the enthusiastic reception accorded him upon his return to Havana last Sunday night, when he received one of the greatest demonstrations ever staged in Havana. The Liberal Party had called off a rally planned for that day as a precaution against any clash between its members and the thousands who turned out to receive Menocal. The special train carrying Menocal and his party, which had been expected in the afternoon, did not arrive until 10:00 P.M.

6. During a meeting of the Senate yesterday, which was called for that purpose, Senator Aurelio Alvarez, President of the Senate and President of the Conservative Party, launched a bitter attack against President Zayas, Secretary of the Interior Iturralde, and Governor Zayas Bazán, and the Mayor of Camaguey, accusing them as responsible for the Camaguey tragedy, and asked that legislative body to take immediate steps to safeguard the peace and welfare of Cuba and to appoint a commission of the Senate to confer with the President and demand from him an ample rectification of his present policies in connection with the political struggle. The session was opened with Senator Antonio Gonzalo Perez presiding. Senator Alvarez took the floor and launched the attack by stating that the session had been called in view of the serious political situation of the country; that the President had played traitor to the party in the program which he had followed in that he was acting contrary to its pledges and was taking sides with the Liberals; that Zayas and his official subordinates are following a line of criminal partiality; that they are dismissing Conservative employees, prosecuting Conservative mayors, and transferring members of the army on the grounds that they are in sympathy with the Conservative candidates; that"Secretary Iturralde,whose moral standing is well known,"and Governor Zayas Bazán and Mayor de Para of Camaguey preached the "gospel of hate," and that it was they who urged the Liberals of Camaguey to drape the houses with crape and to paint skulls and insults against the Conservatives on the walls of the Camaguey houses prior to General Menocal's arrival there

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

and that municipal police and convicts were used to make these paintings. Senator Alvarez also accused Colonel Quero as being implicated in the plot to attack Menocal and his party while enroute to Camaguey and during their visit there. In this connection, Senator Alvarez said, "The plot was to assassinate us and Fundadora" (an army officer) "with his men was to give us the finishing blow, but fate decreed it otherwise. Colonel Quero had been called by Menocal. For four hours he conferred with the General on the serious situation, and Fundadora and his men, missing their Chief, lost their heads and we were saved. The machine guns placed before the Hotel Camaguey were not in order to rescue Quero from his alleged kidnapers, but in order to keep General Menocal safe from the mob of Zayas Bazán's and de Para's hired assassins." Senator Alvarez then went on to accuse other members of the Cabinet with partial acts in favor of the Liberal candidate, stating that the Secretary of State, who should be a neutral, was openly carrying out Liberal propaganda and that Secretary of Education Manet was doing the same and, finally, the Chief of the General Staff, "a man absolutely incompetent for the position and who was probably promoted in order to make him an unconditional addict of the Government." Senator Alvarez concluded his speech with the following statement: "We Conservatives do not want a revolution, but we want our rights respected, we want Cuba to have an honest and impartial election, and ask the Government to give them to the country and we will see that we get them."

7. Senator Varona Suarez then took the floor and made a refutation of the charges against the Government made by the speaker who preceded him, he denied partiality of the Government in favor of Machado and declared that opinions vary as to who was responsible for the Camaguey affair. He urged cordiality and harmony and declared that the courts were already acting in the matter and that Congress should not take action in the Camaguey affair. He ended his speech stating that the present agitation was in a great part due to the tropical imagination and passionate way of thinking of the Cubans. Finally, he, as the spokesman of the Liberal Party, energetically protested against the idea of creating a commission of the Senate to visit the President and denied that the Liberals had received any aid from the Government on account of the Liberal's pact with the Popular Party.

8. Senator Ricardo Dolz, President of the Republican Party affiliated with the Conservative Party, then took the floor and launched another attack on Zayas and his official subordinates on the same lines previously made by Senator Alvarez.

9. The Alvarez motion, which accuses the Government of taking sides with the Liberals and of endangering the welfare and peace of Cuba by developing the electoral process along abnormal and illegal lines, was then adopted and a commission composed of Senators Compte, Collazo, Jones, Dolz, and Fernandez was appointed to visit President Zayas today and to ask him to furnish the country with "a rectification of the methods being employed at the present by the Government in connection with the electoral process." Thirteen senators voted in favor of the motion and Senators Varona Suarez, del Castillo, and Gonzalez Clavel against it.

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

No. 2435
Oct.14,1924.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
2657-Q-223-130
WAR DEPARTMENT

October 16, 1924 36 25

No. 2437

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M. I. I.A., K. B. 11/3

Subject: Despatch #2431 of October 9, 1924.

2657-Q-225

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. OCT 25 1924

(34)

1. Referring to despatch #2431, of October 9, the word "resign" in paragraph 3, line 4, should read "Havana."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1924 2657-Q-225 130

October 21, 1924 37 62

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2442

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M. I. I.A. K.B. "/4

Subject: Revolutionary Movement. (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 28 1924

1. Enclosed is copy of an article by Orestes Ferrara appearing in the Havana Post of October 20, entitled, "Revolution Would Not Help Conservative Plans."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/4/24. Copy retained in files.

AKB

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924
2657-Q-225
37
OCT 20
WAR DEPARTMENT

From: THE HAVANA POST. - OCTOBER 20, 1924.

REVOLUTION WOULD NOT HELP CONSERVATIVE PLANS

Orestes Ferrara writes in Heraldo de Cuba under the headline "Revolution," as follows:

"The worst thing a government can do is to deny the facts. This was plainly evident during the world war, which was divided into two periods, one in which everything was made to look rosy and the other in which nothing but the truth was told.

"Right now, here in Cuba, we are not discussing an electoral problem but a question of force. The Liberal party will win the elections and Menocal and all the Conservatives know it, excepting naturally a few dreamers like Guedes, Alonso Pujol and half a dozen more.

"The Conservatives know that they cannot hope to win at the polls. They may be successful in getting a few more Congressmen into the legislative bodies, but they know that the next President of the Republic will be a Liberal.

"But Menocal and his partisans are not able to resign themselves and lose. That is why they are attacking the government and accusing it of partiality.

"The Liberal Party does not want governmental aid. The Liberal Party has never won an election through violence and never will give its adversaries a chance to accuse them of doing so. The Liberals know what it means to act with violence and win elections through fraud and therefore will not try to do it.

"The present government, and especially its chief executive, is incapable of committing any violent acts. On the contrary, President Zayas will give the country most honest and impartial elections.

"The government has that firm determination. To accuse the government of partiality is absurd, for the majority of the government posts are in the hands of Conservatives. The military chiefs, the telegraph operators, the employes of the public works department, those of the health department and the custom house, they are nearly all Conservatives.

"Therefore all these protests are only pure talk, without any just foundation, and only made with the idea in view of preparing a revolutionary movement.

"A revolution. What would a revolution be good for now? It certainly would not help the Conservatives to win the elections. Instead of a success, it probably would mean the downfall of that party.

"If the revolutionary movement were defeated it would compel the Liberals to take reprisals, even though we believe in democratic and peaceful means of defeating our rivals. But if our rivals are not respectful towards us, how are we going to respect them? And if the revolution were successful, it would mean a flagrant violation of the Platt amendment, therefore bringing about an immediate American intervention. The United States will never allow Cuba to be run by a government emanating from a revolution. These are the facts. And those who think otherwise are idiots, traitors to their country, or men who have not noticed the policies of Washington during the last fifteen years. The Senate and the House would be dissolved; many mayors thrown out of office, together with scores of employes. Conservatives would also face painful investigations and instead of having a Cuban, a man like Machado, who is willing to be tolerant, in power, they would have to face a severe North American official who would rule with an iron fist and bring with him scores of Americans.

"The revolution therefore would not only be unjust but harmful if it did result in a success.

"And last but not least, such a revolution would be very bloody. Revolutionary blood flows in my veins. I therefore am aware of the fact that such

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

a civil war would be a fight to the finish.

"General Menocal may appear a great man to some people, but he never can nor must appear so great as to surpass the interests of Cuba and her sacred freedom."

(Signed) "CRESTES FERRARA."

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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1924 2657-R-225 100
38
WAR DEPARTMENT

From EL MUNDO--October 21, 1924.

Joint Meeting of the Parliamentary Committees of the Liberal and Popular Parties yesterday.

The Parliamentary Committees of the Liberal and Popular Parties met in the House of Representatives at threw o'clock yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Zaydin, and after he had stated the purpose of the summons, with relation to the recent public events, namely the session of the Senate and the resolutions of the Parliamentary Committee of the Conservative Party; he opened the debate on the motions presented to the table by Messrs. Gustavo Gonzalez Beauville, Pedro Herrera Sotolongo and Ramon Zaydin.

After a long discussion, in which Messrs. Vazquez Bello, Gil, Recio, Lombard, Perez and Barrero took part, it was agreed at the suggestion of Senor Recio, and with the purpose of unifying the opinions on the motions presented, to appoint a committee, consisting of Senores Zaydin, Herrera Sotolongo, Vazquez Bello, Gonzalez Beauville, and Barrero, to draw up a final report. This, which almost entirely agrees with the motion of the battling Habaneran Representative, Mr. Gonzalez Beauville, states:

"The Parliamentary Committees of the Liberal and Popular Parties; affirm:

WHEREAS: Notwithstanding the fact that it is the duty of the Parliamentary Committees to prepare the legislative work, and that of the Executive Committees of the Parties to indicate the political paths followed by them, in view of the fact that said organization has been used by another political party, for electoral purposes, and bearing in mind, also, the need for the country to know the opinions of the national committees of the Liberal and Popular Parties.

WHEREAS: The history of the Liberal Party proves its love for democratic institutions, and for the guaranteeing of the rights of the individual, and especially that of suffrage, freely and rightly exercised.

WHEREAS: The Liberal Party has demonstrated the fact that its men are able to relinquish the Power, with a clear conscience, without making use of fraud or violence to continue their rule.

WHEREAS: In the present circumstances, the Liberal Party is convinced that it has an enormous majority in the country, and hopes to obtain its triumph legally.

WHEREAS: If the Liberal Party did not have a majority in the country, and hence did not harbor the conviction of triumph it would not accept a victory under the protection of governmental favor.

WHEREAS: The President of the Republic is maintaining an impartial and calm line of conduct, to prevent the machinery of the government from inclining toward one of the contending political parties, using for this end, the method which is is characteristic of him, of conviction, and of appeal to patriotism, of inviolable respect for the law.

WHEREAS: The administrative organizations are favorable to the Conservative Party, because over seventy-five percent of the public employees belong to it; and in some governmental Departments, which have the most direct contact with electoral functions, more than ninety percent of the same belong to it.

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WHEREAS: It is unjust, and over-steps the bounds of good faith, to declare that the Liberal Party would urge, or that the President of the Republic would concede anything which was a violation of the law.

WHEREAS: various elements of the opposing Party do not make use of propaganda of ideas and principles, as our Party does, but on the other hand, make use of threats and of violence, as arms to create a state of upheaval, and at the same time, express as a means of victory the possibility of bribing electoral officials, and buying the votes of citizens.

WHEREAS: In many places civil war is being openly preached, suspicious preparations are being made, and in Camaguey things went so far as to cause the coup d'etat of military sedition, frustrated, thanks to the loyalty, discipline and steadfastness of the Chief, officers and soldiers of our National Army.

WHEREAS: it is the duty of every Cuban, who pays a debt of love to his Country, to guarantee the sacredness and stability of the national institutions, through the holding of elections that are quiet, honest and clean.

WHEREAS: it is essential to maintain peace, first, guaranteeing the exercise of the rights of all the citizens, and then, if it were necessary, with force, to impose justice on those who place personal ambitions above the high ideals of civilization and of progress.

WE HEREBY RESOLVE:

First: to deny every malicious or heated affirmation to the effect that the Liberal and Popular Parties desire, accept, or receive and protection whatsoever on the part of the Government, with which they have made no pact whatsoever, in this electoral struggle.

Second: That we would submit ourselves, in token of good faith, as regards the opinion on these accusations, to the impartial judgment of public men, even though these were chosen from among affiliates of the Conservative Party.

Third: That we are disposed to seek, with our opponents, understandings which may guarantee the freedom of the vote, public peace, and the exercise of the rights of each Party.

Fourth: That we condemn the seditious propaganda which is being sown in many provinces with the complicity of some public officials.

Fifth: That we are disposed to exercise our rights, and to fulfill our duties as patriots, and as members of the Party.

Sixth: That we are grateful to the Parliamentary Committee of the Conservative Party for the just and sincere statement that the circular attributed to our President, Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello was false. Dr. Bello in due time justified that affirmation.

Seventh: That we urge the Liberals and Populars to keep strictly within the bounds of legality, so long as our opponents do not carry out their threats of disturbing the public peace; but if, unfortunately, some rebellious act occurs, we ask them to place themselves on the side of the constituted authorities, to defend with their arms the order and liberty which constitute the revolutionary legacy of an an independent and sovereign country.

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Gustavo Beauville, Ramon Zaydin, Pedro Herrera Botolongo, Octavo Barrera, Clemente Vazquez Bello, Miguel G. Gomez, Felix Ayon, Heliodoro Gil, Lorenzo Fernandez Hermo, Emilio San Pedro, Salvador Diaz Valdes, Rafael Ubeda, Cesar Madrid, Eliseo Figueroa, Justo Luis del Pozo, Enrique Recio, Francisco Maria Fernandez, Alfonso Duque de Heredia, Aquilino Lombard, Antonio Alentado, Jose Esquivel, Jose R. Cano, Alfonso Duque de Heredia, Rafael Alfoso, Jose R. Del Cueto, Juan Rodriguez Rajirez, Juan M. Haedo, Felix Martinez Goberna, Jose R. Leonard, Santiago Garcia Canizares, Amado Finales, Americo Portuondo, Luis F. Salazar, Manuel Hartmann, Manuel Planas, Elpidio Perez, Jose R. Cruells, Rodolfo Becarras, Luis Estrada, Manuel Alonso Ampudia, Modesto Maidique , Nicolas Adan, Rogelio Alfert, Raul Navarrete, Enrique Zayas, Viriato Gutierrez, Quintin George, Juan Espinosa, Ramon de Leon, Carlos Machado, Justo Luis del Pozo, Mario Ruiz Mesa, Ricardo de la Torriente, Angel Trinchet, Porfirio Dellunde, Manuel Hernandez/Leal, Diego Casso.

They also read various telegrams related to the events of Camaguey, Placetas, Zulueta, Ranchuelo, Agramonte, and Quemados de Guines, on the violent actions of our opponents. and it was agreed to condemn these deeds, and to proceed to take prompt and energetic steps in the matter."

KJ.

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

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 1 Encl

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

October 21, 1924.

1924
2657-Q-225-39
WAR DEPARTMENT
OCT 30

No. 2444

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: "In Quantico there are 26,000 U.S.Marines Awaiting the Outbreak of a Revolution in Cuba." (3020)

M.I. A.K.B. 1/4

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 28 1924

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of article from EL HERALDO, of October 20, entitled, "In Quantico there are 26,000 U. S. Marines Awaiting the Outbreak of a Revolution in Cuba."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

copy & encl. retained in M.I. 2a.
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 24 1924

October 21, 1924

38

WAR DEPARTMENT
OCT 67

No. 2443

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Meeting of Liberal and Popular Party Committees. (3700)

M.I. A.R.B. 11/4

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 28 1924

1. There is attached translation of article from EL MUNDO, of October 21, 1924, in regard to a "Joint Meeting of the Parliamentary Committees of the Liberal and Popular Parties."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/4/24. Copy retained, with encl, in M.I. 2a files.
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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1924 OCT 29
WAR DEPARTMENT

October 21, 1924

No. 2446

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Press Interview with Senator Wilfredo Fernandez. (3700)

(Name of person interviewed was withheld - see 1st. par. of article.)

M.I. A.K.P. 11/4

RECEIVED G/2 W.D./ OCT 28 1924

1. Enclosed will be found translation of an article from **LA NOCHE**, of October 17, in regard to an interview with a prominent member of Congress in connection with the incident between the President and the Senate.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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FROM "LA NOCHE" - October 17, 1924.

Re- Interview with a prominent member of Congress in connection with the incident between the President and the Senate.

- -

THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.
Wifredo Fernandez, a Conciliator. - Opinion of a prominent member of Congress regarding the conflict existing between the President and the Senate. - Conferences. - An idea of Wifredo Fernandez.

Inasmuch as the principal topic of the day is the conflicting existing between the Executive and the Senate of the Republic, in our desire to keep the public well informed of everything that happens in connection with this very grave problem, we wanted to hear the opinion of a distinguished member of the Senate, and to that end, we obtained an interview which we give below, but maintaining secrecy with respect to the name of the person interviewed, as we were requested to do so.

--What is your opinion regarding the problem which has arisen between the Government and the Senate?

"I think that it has an extraordinary importance."

--How do you judge the attitude of the President of the Republic?

"Violent, furious, and above all, surprising in a man of his temperament, and in a ruler who has such an equanimity and steady temper."

--Then, what do you think the President should have done?

"Very simple: to receive the Commissioners; to listen to them; to know the proofs and documents which they intended to submit to him, to convince him of the culpability of those who provoked the tragic events of Camaguey."

--The President bases his refusal to receive the Committee, in in the fact that the Senate, upon approving the motion, also sanctioned resolutions which are offensive to his high authority.....

"Well; let us suppose this to be true. Let us suppose that he was ~~kurtex~~ hurt and aggrieved by the resolutions of the Senate. We have not stepped beyond our rights. Our conduct, in the present case, is supported by the Constitution. We can state an opinion regarding the methods of procedure of a certain authority or official, whatever be his rank or category. Who can deny that we have a right to do so?"

--In this case.....

"He, who is an expert politician and a skilled diplomat, should have acted with serenity, as behooved his high authority to which he refers, and not assume an attitude inconsistent with a democratic and liberal ruler."

--You say that there were proofs in writing regarding the events which took place in Camaguey?

Yes; there are such proofs. As I said before, they were to be submitted by the Committee to the President, to convince him that our demands were right; because, up to the very moment of his refusal, we had the assurance at the Senate that he was not aware

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of these proofs, and that , when he was in possession of them, his learned and judicious opinion would prevail."

--What is your opinion in connection with the actions of Senate.....?

"As I see it, the Senate, trying to avoid a violent solution of the political problem (a solution which acquired imminent characters), endeavored to change it into a a parliamentary debate. Therefore, the intention could not be more patriotic and more Cuban.

--Was there, then, the danger of a VIOLENT SOLUTION?

"There IS...."

--Do you not think that the Senate acted hastily by blaming the President of the Republic, when it would have been better to appeal to him as a judge, in order that he should know the proofs which you claim to have in your possession, without hurting his feelings with an accusation of impartiality?

"Everything has its pro and its contra, unquestionably.... But if there was any hasty attitude on the part of the Senate, it cannot be denied that there was a more hasty attitude on the part of the President of the Republic, on provoking, with his haughty attitude, a grave conflict between the Powers of the State.."

--I insist. In your opinion, will the elections be held, or not?

"It depends....."

--Do you believe in the possibility of a foreign intervention?

"Who knows? The wise and patriotic thing would be to prevent it."

And we put an end to our interview, thinking with sorrow that black stormy clouds ~~xxxxxx~~ are gathering over our horizon.

After an exchange of impressiones yesterday, the Senators adopted the following resolution, according to a note given to the press: to appoint Senator Wifredo Fernandez to prepare a report in connection with the present political situation, covering the different aspects of the problem; which report will be submitted to the Senate at a session to be held next Wednesday.

AN IDEA OF WIFREDO FERNANDEZ.

Wifredo Fernandez intends, with the intention of putting an end to the present serious situation, to have a conference with Machado, who is now in Santa Clara, by telephone, and bring to his attention the dangers of the present state of affairs, and appeal to his patriotism in order that Liberals and Conservatives may come to an understanding, and agree on the line of conduct to be followed by both parties, in order that the elections may be held without any difficulties.

We would be very pleased to see a harmonious solution reached, because the most important thing at the present time is to find a Cuban solution to the present political problem.

That would serve to cover Wifredo Fernandez with glory, whose brilliant ideas have [illegible] dispelled the glooms which enveloped our sorrowful country.

FSL.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1924 2657-R-225-4/4
OCT 29
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-4

October 21, 1924.

No. 2447

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Attitude of the American Government in connection with the present political situation of Cuba." (3020)

M.I. (A.K.B.) 11/4

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 28 1924

1. I am enclosing translation of article appearing in LA TARDE of October 20, under the above mentioned subject, commenting upon the alleged activities of the United States War and Navy Departments in connection with the political situation in Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/4/24. Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2 a

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 24, 1924.

No. 2451

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Electoral Tricks Planned by the Machadists. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 29 1924

1. Enclosed will be found translation of article appearing in "La Discusion" of October 22nd with reference to "Electoral tricks planned by the Machadists."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELL. DIV.
OCT 29 1924
2657-Q-225
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FROM "LA DISCUSION" - October 22, 1924.

Re - Electoral tricks planned by the Machadists.

- -

"WASHINGTON AND 'GERARDITO' (Machado)"

The Machadists, in their ridiculous effort to give an artificial importance to their insignificant candidate, have conceived an ingenuous system to influence those who blindly believe in everything they are told.

The plan consists in inventing, two or three days before the elections, principally the day before, certain cablegrams supposed to have been received from Washington, containing declarations of the American Government in favor of Machado, and against General Menocal.

Naturally, it is a very gross plot; but we call the attention to it in order that the people may not be taken unprepared.

"Gerardito" (Machado) has done verything he could to have the sympathy of the Americans, offering them everything in his power in "secret correspondence" known to everybody. But officially the Department of State has not even taken them into consideration, classifying them as "cablegraphic foolishness."

The Washington Government has nothing to say at present; but if the moment to address our Republic arrived, it would do so through the indispensable diplomatic channels, and through its legitimate representative, General Crowder, Ambassador legally recognized with all the requisites of the protocole.

And whatever comes from different sources, are only stories invented by the Machadists.

FSL.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 24, 1924. 43

No. 2452

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Zayas a Crusader of our Dignity. (3110)

M.I. - A.E.B. 11/4

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 29 1924

1. I am enclosing translation of article appearing in LA NOCHE, of October 23, entitled "Zayas a Crusader of our Dignity," written by New York Correspondent, Mr. J.W.T. Mason, in which it is predicted that "the Cubans will again put Alfredo Zayas in power."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/07/24 Copy & encl. retained in M.I.D.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1924 2657-Q-2250
44 62

October 24, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2453

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Elections

(3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 29 1924

M. I. A. K. B. 11/4

1. Enclosed are two clippings from the HAVANA POST, entitled respectively: "Intervention Harmful to All Cubans," of October 23, and "The Eagle is Coming," of October 24th.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/4/24. Copy & clippings retained in M.I.2a.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 28, 1924.

No. 2457

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3610)

M.I. I.A.E.B. 11/1

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., NOV 3 1924

1. About the only item of interest that has occurred in connection with the political situation since my last despatch was an interview held between Generals Menocal and Machado last Saturday night at the home of Dr. Antonio Rebas Vazquez, a Venezuelan lawyer of Havana, at whose suggestion the meeting between the presidential candidates was brought about. As a result of this meeting, as announced, the rival candidates pledged themselves to carry out the political struggle on election day in a true spirit of harmony and cordiality and to accept the verdict of the polls. (Oct. 25th)

2. In furtherance of the Government's desire to have a peaceful and honest election, political leaders representing Menocal and Machado have held frequent conferences with the Secretary of the Interior regarding the appointment of additional military supervisors for certain municipalities where disturbances are most likely to occur, and army officers agreeable to both candidates were selected for these posts.

3. The Government and both presidential candidates are now apparently satisfied that every precaution to insure an honest and peaceful election on November first has been taken.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/5/24 2 copies retained in M.I.2 a
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see cable no. 54, Oct. 31, 1924, from M. A. Cuba, to effect that Menocal charges failure of govt. & Machado to live up to agreements, & has severed relations with them & recalled all his representatives & mediators with govt.
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 28, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2458

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

M. I. A. K. B. 11/6

Subject: Military Supervisors for Elections. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 3 1924

1. Enclosed will be found copy of instructions issued by the Department of the Interior to the recently appointed military supervisors in connection with the presidential elections on November first.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/6/24. Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-225 4 NOV

October 26, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2459

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: American Intervention in Cuban Elections. (3090)

M.I. 1A.K.R. 11/6

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., NOV. 3 1924

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of an article appearing in EL MUNDO, of October 22, entitled "The Bogey will not Come," in which the subject of possible American intervention is treated.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/6/24. Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a (filed under 2020 in Cuba reports #2444 & #2447)
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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.
1924 2657-Q-225

October 28, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2460

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: American Policy in Cuba. (3890)

M. I. A. K. B. 11/6

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., NOV 3 1924

1. Attached is translation of article from LA TARDE, of October 23, entitled "The Government of Washington and the Cuban Problem."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/6/24 Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a. under 2660 in O/W reports #2444, 2447 & #2459.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

SECRET

October 17, 1924.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 62657-Q-225 NOV
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2438

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

(3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 28 1924

2657-Q-225
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1. Referring to my despatch #2435 of October 14 relative to a meeting of the Cuban Senate on the day previous, at which a commission of Senators was appointed to confer with the President and demand from him ample rectification of his present policies in connection with the political struggle, this commission requested an interview with President Zayas in accordance with the Senate's resolution. The President on the date of receipt of this request, October 14, informed the commission that he would not receive them until he was officially notified of the motion passed by the Senate on October 13 through the usual channel. Upon receipt of this information from the President the commission immediately complied with the President's request. Upon receipt of the official resolution by the President, he dispatched the following two letters which are self-explanatory:

TO SENATE.

"Honorable Speaker of the Senate.- Sir: Yesterday I had the pleasure of receiving your notification of the motion passed by the Senate on the 13th and to which I referred when I answered the petition made by Senators Compte, Fernandez, and Colazo in connection with the same.

"I desired to know the text of the motion before granting an interview to the Senators and Dr. Dolz, who forms part of the committee.

"With pleasure I have observed that the press made a mistake in stating that the motion said that an interview was to be held with me in order to 'demand a rectification of his conduct,' when the motion really says 'to suggest a modification of his conduct.'

"Still I greatly regret, due to my authority, not to be able to receive the above-mentioned committee and not to give any consensus to the Senatorial agreement, because the Senate, in paragraph 1 of the motion, says that it 'is restless, due to the acts of ostensible partiality the Government has taken, which is making use of its power to aid the political party with which it has formed a pact.'

"Apart from the complete inexactitude of these charges and the alleged pact of the Government, I can by no means sanction the procedure which originated this motion, which is founded on making an accusation, because, by accepting it, to some extent I would admit a certain degree of guilt which does not exist, as the Government has not stopped from fulfiling its duty. These are

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11/7/24: Two copies retained in Mil. 2a (3020 & 3610)
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

things I am not going to discuss at the present moment.

"I am addressing myself, under separate cover, to the Senators of the committee.

(Signed) ALFREDO ZAYAS,
President of the Republic.

TO MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

"Senators Wilfredo Fernandez, Rosendo Collazo, and Daniel Compte.- Sirs: In my last letter I informed you that I soon would give you a definite reply regarding the audience you solicited as members of a committee created by the Senate, because I still was waiting to be informed of the motion which created the committee.

"Having taken cognizance of the motion, I regret to inform you that I am unable to afford you an interview as members of the Senate committee, but still I would be very glad to enjoy your company.

"Therefore if you and Dr. Dolz desire to confer with me as distinguished citizens, my friends, and members of the Senate who desire to obtain information and to make suggestions of value to the welfare of Cuba, I will be glad to receive you. To that effect, I suggest the first hours of tomorrow morning, the 16th, and do not fix a determined hour, because my delicate state of health might make my wish impossible.

"With the highest consideration,

(Signed) ALFREDO ZAYAS,
President of the Republic."

2. Translated copies (A) of the Senators' reply to the above communications from the President taken from"La Noche" of October 16 are hereto attached.

3. Reports from reliable sources indicate that the next step on the part of the Senate will be to bring about a meeting of the House of Representatives in which an effort will be made to impeach the President. But since the Liberals and Populars have a large majority in the House of Representatives, I doubt very much if the attempt to impeach the President will be successful.

4. The charges repeatedly made by the Conservatives that President Zayas, Secretary of the Interior Iturralde, and the Chief of Staff, General Herrera, are organizing groups of Liberals and Populars all over the Island under the title of "Militiamen" or "Auxiliaries to the Local Police," and arming them with rifles and revolvers, have been substantiated beyond a doubt. In this connection I am enclosing copies of a translation (B) of a circular letter to Liberal Municipal Mayors purported to have been sent out by Clemente Vasquez Bello, Speaker of the

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

House of Representatives and President of the Liberal Party. The original from which this translation was made is mimeographed and bears a fac-simile of Clemente Vasquez Bello's signature.

5. I am also enclosing herewith copies of a translation (C) of a letter purporting to be from Luis Herrera to his brother, General Alberto Herrera, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army. A spanish copy of this letter was handed to me by Dr. Albertini, General Menocal's personal attorney, who assurred me that he had seen the original, which was pieced together, and is now in General Menocal's possession. Dr. Albertini informed me that General Menocal attaches great importance to this letter which he will use at a future date as evidence against the Zayas administration for discrimination against his candidacy.

6. I am also enclosing translations (D) from "El Fenix," of October 11, 1924, published in Sancti-Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, giving the details of a meeting held by the "Vanguardia Chambelonera," a political organization composed of Machado partisans, at Sancti-Spiritus October 10, and quotes telegrams exchanged between that organization and General Machado regarding the organization of "a regiment of trained and disciplined citizens," together with a manifesto (E) issued by the President of the Liberal Party at Sancti-Spiritus on October 10.

7. There is also enclosed translations (F) of a manifesto issued by the Menocal-Mendez Capote Directorate, published in "El Diario de la Marina" October 16.

8. The political situation here is becoming more complicated and dangerous daily. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, a prominent leader of the Liberal Party and very close to President Zayas and General Machado, told me yesterday that he was positive that Menocal would start a revolution on November first (election day), during which a coup d'etat would be attempted. Cespedes, in my presence, made a bet with Mr. Frank Steinhart that a revolution would break out on that date.

9. Among calm and impartial elements the impression prevails that President Zayas is sincere in his expressed desire to have an honest and impartial election, but that this desire is being thwarted by Secretary of the Interior Iturralde and General Herrera, Chief of Staff of the Army, who are practically in control of the Government through the armed forces of their respective departments, and that they are working under the direction of General Machado, Celso Cuellar, President of the Popular Party, and Clemente Vasquez Bello, President of the Liberal Party. Of one thing I can testify personally in this connection and that is the fact that General Machado and General Herrera are in very close and constant communication and that no important steps or measures have been taken by the War Department recently unless previously approved by Machado. Secretary of State Cespedes is, in addition to his other duties, Acting Secretary of

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War and Navy, but he is giving General Herrera a free hand in the War Department. While the War Department has made repeated and strenuous denials that this is being done, it is now a well proven fact that wholesale transfers of officers and non-commissioned officers have recently been made and continue to be made for no purpose other than political, entirely to the advantage of Machado.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Encl

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-223
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WAR DEPARTMENT

From: LA NOCHE - October 16, 1924.

Reply of Wilfredo Fernandez and Ricardo Dolz to President Zayas, Refusing to Accept Invitation Offered Them as Private Individuals, Instead of Members of a Senate Committee.

It was affirmed this morning at the Palace that the President of the Republic had received a letter in answer to his letter, yesterday, signed by two senators, belonging to the Committee appointed in Monday's session at the Senate, to interview him.

And a person well-informed on the subject, says that the text of the letter reads as follows:

Habana, October 16,1924.

The Honorable
The President of the Republic.

Sir:

It is a source of regret and surprise to those of us who admire his well-known serenity, that, in spite of the complimentary manner in which we requested the interview, and of the amiability with which we acceded to send a copy of the resolutions through channels different from those agreed upon by the Senate, the President persists in his violent attitude of refusing to receive us officially.

We, the commissioners, feel grateful at the manner in which you delicately attempt to save our personal feelings, primising to grant us an audience as friends, That distinction, while a great honor for us, does not however efface from our minds, nor will it surely, efface from the mind of the Senate, the painful effect produced by the inexplicable and serious fact that you refuse to hear the Representatives of the higher House of Congress, at a difficult time, when they are trying to lay before you complaints, which in any case, even to prove that they were unjustified, it would have been patriotic to hear. You may be sure that only the desire to carry out absolute orders, and the conviction that the conference between us would be of benefit to the very prestige of your Government, and above all, of the Republic, caused us to molest you. We note that your very worthy and overwhelming labor in the study of public problems has broken your health, and you inform us to that effect in your letter.

We know also, from your actions, and your labors, that you need a well-deserved repose after your continued attention devoted to all the questions of importance for the country, from the highest to the most insignificant. We should not be making worthy reply to your affectionate affirmations, if we contributed with our presence to make your task longer. As legislators and as friends, we hope that both you and the nation may maintain the unaltered calm, which has been the most admirable feature of your qualities as a ruler -- and with the prayer that it may be totally restored, with the well-being which privileged minds always find in reflection, we regretfully decline the audience which you offer us, and which we are postponing until the situation of the country, and your own condition may offer a better opportunity for these intimate conversations, always instructful and delightful, when they are held with you.

We remain,

Very sincerely yours,

WILFREDO FERNANDEZ
DR. RICARDO DOLZ

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(B)

L I B E R A L P A R T Y.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Office of the President.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIVISION
2657-G-225
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WAR DEPARTMENT

To the Liberal Municipal Mayors:

To remind the Mayors of Liberal Districts, that, by the latest, during the second fortnight of October, they shall appoint Policemen, and equip them with the uniform of the Corps, in number sufficient for the needs of the District, and to be able to repel any acts of violence which the opposing side may attempt. These policemen are not to be paid from the Budget, but as good Liberals, with a slight retribution, as permitted by the funds of the Party.

To depress the spirit of the opposing side, their revolvers should be taken away from them, even though they may bear licenses, before the day of the election, and given over to the Liberals.

That, on the day of the election, and also before-hand they should watch out for the buying of cedulas and votes, which candidates, electoral agents, or political bosses, may attempt, causing them to be arrested and accusing them, or preventing such action by any other method which circumstances may permit, even if they have to beat them up and take the money away from them.

Whether or not the President of each electoral College may be a trustworthy man, he must be accompanied until he gives the documents over to the Board, to avoid on one hand the making of changes in them, and on the other hand, attempts to take them away from him by force.

That this vigilance may be as efficient as possible, it is essential to appoint in each college a group of not less than ten tried and true Liberals, who shall be armed for the fulfillment of their duties. That custody shall not cease until the documents shall have been delivered over to the Board.

The Political bosses and Mayors of our party, with the officials at their orders, shall keep watch outside of the colleges, of the movements of the opposition, lest they make use of fraudulent procedure, which the elector may carry to the college, and take the other one out in blank.

I trust that these instructions will be strictly followed.

Sincerely your friend,

CLEMENTE VAZQUEZ BELLO,

President.

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

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Enc 3

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q 225 NOV
WAR DEPARTMENT

Santa Clara, Oct. 6,1924.

My dear Alberto (Herrera):

In addition to my information of yesterday, sent from Cienfuegos, I have to inform you that at the luncheon which Representative Manuel Ruiz gave for General Menocal at his estate, when he was in this city, Lieutenant Cesar Ruiz was present.

It is necessary to get rid of Captain Bolano de Rodas, who is actively engaged in politics, and also of Captain Alfonso, of Cienfuegos, Roberto informs me that he will write you about Captain Bolano. There is a Sergeant in Cascajal, named Luis Botel, who is more of a politician than a Sergeant - a rabid Menocalist-- as is also a soldier of the same rank in Manacas, named Jose Garcia Romero, and I am informing you of this so that if you think best, you may send this report to Captain Leyte Vidal.

The affair of the Sergeant of Cumanayagua, Ferrara asked me to report to you, so that you may appoint him as Supervisor; and another person whom he greatly recommended, Arturito Cepeda, who is greatly serving the Liberals. My impression is that the bluffs of Menocal are not frightening the Liberals, but we must be always active, and Roberto has been so. Confidentailly, I have to inform you that Tomas Julia, Director of "La Discusion," who has just passed through enroute for your city, after the events, with a group of friends who were accompanying Menocal, who are disbanded, informed me in the station that Menocal is going to bring on a Revolution, and I do not doubt this, for the actions which I have observed among his friends are indications of that. The train coming with Semidey is scheduled in the station to leave here about three in the morning. As you are perfectly acquainted with the details from Camaguey, excuse me from reporting them.

When Menocal's train was derailed at Agramonte, a locomotive came from Camaguey and pulled out one coach only of those used in the excursion, with Menocal, and some of his friends, and the "thugs" attached to them, and the rest of the passengers remained until the train was fixed.

Their treatment of Quero was unspeakable. He was imprisoned in Menocal's room in the Hotel Camaguey, for they had taken him there on pretext of a conference, -- if I had been Quero, I should never have gone -- or in this case with a squadron, but thanks to the prompt arrival of his Aide with others, who informed the people, that if Quero were not out ot the conference in ten minutes, he would take energetic action (he was saved). I send you this news as information, picked up from travellers proceeding today from Camaguey. Clemente tells me that he has written you on the matter of Bolano, and that you are acting decisively since he arrived in Habana, and keeping the people in readiness.

Call up Lila and tell her I am well. I hope all will be well with you. With regards to all, and a brother's embrace,

(Signed) LUIS (Herrera).

Gerardo arrives today -- they are preparing a warm reception for him.

(The above post-script appears on the left hand margin of the original).

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIV.
1924
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WAR DEPARTMENT

FROM "EL FENIX" (published in Sancti-Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara)

October 11, 1924.

"VANGUARDIA CHAMBELONERA"

With great enthusiasm, the "Vanguardia Chambelonera" was organized yesterday night in the Principal Theatre. Speeches were made by Colonel Pina and by Major Solano. Then, the Executive Board, and the Delegates of Action by Wards, were appointed. All these appointments were effected by the unanimous vote of those present. Speeches were also made afterwards by ~~xxtxxxf~~ Dr. Felix Garcia Rodriguez, Raul Vargas, Dr. Suarez Rivas, Alberto Perez Acosta and Doctor Santiago Garcia Caffizares, who received an enthusiastic ovation. The event came to an end within the greatest order and enthusiasm. - Mr. Solano, President of the Assembly, sent the following telegram to the President of the Republic:

"The veterans and constitutionals convened in great Assembly, unprecedented in this city, presided over by me, agreed to back up action of Government regarding maintenance of public order. To that end, am preparing a regiment of trained and disciplined citizens, which will be completely organized militarily at first orders from your Government."

Another telegram was sent to General Machado as follows:

"Under auspices Liberal Presidential Candidature, an Assembly was held last night by Veterans and Constitutionals in number unprecedented in this city, presided by me, and resolved to hasten electoral campaign and back up action of Government for maintenance public order, preparing a regiment of trained and disciplined citizens which will be organized militarily at first order from Governmen "

The following Notice was posted at the Liberal Club:

"VANGUARDIA CHAMBELONERA - In this Club, enlistments are daily made for the organization of the "Vanguardia Chambelonera'. Please make your inscription in the corresponding Register. (Signed) Pepe Cervantes, Commissioner."

Machado sent the following telegram in answer to the message of Solano:

"Received your telegram. Congratulate you for your action, which responds to your history. Please greet companions. (Signed) Gerardo Machado."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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

LIBERAL PARTY
Sancti-Spiritus
Executive Committee.

To the Liberals of Sancti-Spiritus:

On the first day of November, once more the Cuban people will have to demonstrate how they understand patriotism and their competence for self-government.

The political groups are now preparing for general elections as never before. While the Conservative Party proclaims the law of might, as if it were trying to impose it, the Liberal Party, conscious of what it is of its worth, seeks its strength in the rights of all, which it will uphold with all its energies.

The Cubans who fought against Spain to obtain their independence, as well as those who started in life as free men under a democratic-republican government, hate despotism and tyranny, and, when they have no other means of protesting, they curse the despot and tyrant from the bottom of their hearts, whatever be his name and regardless of the place where he may have been born.

For that reason, the Liberals, in view of the threats heard, give up aspirations and hopes, those who were separated get together, and march united, as the Great Liberal Party marched to victory.

The history of republican Cuba cannot be wiped out. It is an accomplished fact, and reality imposes itself showing the difference which exists between the Liberal Government of Jose Miguel Gomez, and the Conservative Government of Mario Garcia Menocal.

Not to remind the Liberals of Sancti-Spiritus of their duties, because they have always fulfilled them, but to comply with my duties as President, I ask you now to fight, without weakness or fears unworthy in men of honor, with the same enthusiasm and the same faith with which you fought in the past, to obtain victory again on November 1st.

Sancti-Spiritus, October 10, 1924.

(Signed) Dr. Santiago Garcia Cañizares,

President.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(7)

From: EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA - October 16, 1924.

Manifesto of the Menocal---Mendez Capote Directorate,

To their Supporters and to the Country:

Upon the formation of this Directorate for the direction of the electoral campaign, which will close, on November first, with the victory of Major-Generals Mario Garcia Menocal and Domingo Mendez Capote, it behooves us to address an affectionate word of greeting to all the elements making up the great Patriotic Concentration of groups maintaining the candidacy of such illustrious patriots, and to congratulate them on their enthusiasm, energy, and decision in behalf of the great and national purpose which guides us: THE REORGANIZATION OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE IN ALL THE WALKS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, AND THE MORAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY, ON BASES OF MUTUAL RESPECT, OF LOVE, AND OF JUSTICE.

Convinced that we can count on the immense majority of the Country, unmistakably indicated by the brilliant demonstrations which have been given us, unanimously, in all the places which our Presidential candidates have visited, and which indicate a firm and unwavering state of opinion, we note the temerity with which our adversaries are attempting to impose themselves on the will of that majority, trying to avail themselves of the inexcusable partiality of authorities and agents of the Public Powers, already known to be accomplices and instruments of this iniquitous undertaking.

Knowing the unspeakable methods of which our foes are intending to avail themselves to hinder our triumph, we trust entirely in the protests which we shall make, to annul them, convinced that opposition and violence cannot wrest from us the legitimate victory for which we have laid the foundations, and which we shall build.

If the public authorities, for the moment forgetting the fulfillment of its most elemental patriotic duties, continues in its failure to respect the Laws, it will be our duty to wage a hard battle against their efforts, confident that we should succeed in our effort, maintained as it is by the immense majority of the people of Cuba.

Confident, then, in that support, and in the proven solidarity and patriotism of the men who make up the political forces following in our steps, we shall continue our labors, with irrevocable decision, sure that we are rendering great service to the Republic, and resolved to overcome, with our faith in the principles which we uphold and the encouragement given us by the noble people of Cuba, any attempt that may be made to oppose the most full and perfect exercise of our rights of citizenship.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-223

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

SECRET

October 20, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

WHS

No. 2440

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Political Situation in Cuba (3020)

(Could not be decoded)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 28 1924

1. Referring to my secret cable No. 49 of yesterday, the following is a list of the prominent Cuban leaders who took part in the conference presided over by Colonel Federico Laredo Bru referred to therein:

General Generoso Campos Marquetti, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Veterans and Patriots Association and Chief of the Havana Province contingent of that organization.

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Liberal member of the House of Representatives and President of the Good Government Society of Cuba.

Marquez del Real de la Proclamación (Manuel Antonio Recio de Morales), head of one of the oldest families in Cuba, well known and greatly respected throughout the Republic.

Dr. Enrique Roig, prominent attorney and Liberal member of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Oscar Soto, former Conservative member of the House of Representatives and ex-member of the Supreme Council of the Veterans and Patriots Association.

Raul de Cardenas, Conservative member of the House of Representatives.

Emiliano del Real, prominent lawyer of Cienfuegos and Conservative member of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Fernando Freyre de Andrade, former Conservative member of the House of Representatives, prominent in political and social life of Havana, member of the Executive Committee of the Veterans and Patriots Association.

Andres Terry, prominent social figure of Havana.

2. The information contained in my cable was given me by Dr. Pablo Pedro Kohly, President of the National Association of Economic Corporations, Saturday night and confirmed to me and to the Ambassador by Dr. Fernando Ortiz personally yesterday.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 5-23-89

11/7/24. Copy retained by M. I. 2 a.

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

3. Dr. Kohly, who is in very close contact with all phases of the political and economic situation in Cuba, in reply to direct questions put to him by me, said that the reason General Menocal now wants to start a revolution before election day is because he is convinced that he will not win the election and that he does not wish to place himself in the embarrassing position of starting a revolution as a defeated and disappointed candidate, as would be the case if he waited until after the election; that, notwithstanding Menocal's complaints that the present administration is practicing wholesale fraud and partiality in favor of Machado, he, Menocal, is in reality convinced that because Zayas and Machado are confident of winning by legal means, they are taking precautions to conduct as honest an election as is possible in Cuba without American supervision, and that if the election is held on November first and Machado wins, Menocal will not have sufficient legal grounds upon which to base a legal contest against the victor. This view as to the reason why Menocal wishes to launch a revolution before election day is also shared by Dr. Ortiz, who told me that other leaders who participated in the conference with Laredo Bru are of the same mind.

4. Dr. Ortiz said that no definite plans for the revolution have thus far been made other than to prepare the personnel; that Laredo Bru was impatient and wanted to start the revolution immediately, but was persuaded by General Menocal to defer it until between October 25 and 30, or about October 28; that leaders would be immediately appointed to assume command of the various localities with instructions to gather the personnel and [redacted] arms in their respective zones and to watch General Menocal's actions and await his signal to start and to follow his lead when they received confirmed information that he has gone "al campo" (taken the field); that further plans of the revolutionists would depend on the strength in men and arms that they will be able to muster and what the attitude of the army will be toward them; that Menocal and Bru are confident that when they take the field they will be joined by a considerable portion of the army and that a majority of the remainder of the army will do their best to remain neutral and avoid as far as possible collisions with the revolutionists.

5. Yesterday the Ambassador received an emissary from the Conservative Party who asked him on behalf of Menocal and Mendez-Capote what his attitude would be if that party made an official request for his, the Ambassador's appointment as Supervisor of the approaching presidential election. General Crowder replied that if such a request was made of our government, he would recommend the following conditions precedent to accepting:

(1) That if possible both parties get together and make such a request with the approval of President Zayas.

(2) That the elections be postponed until not earlier than January 1, 1925.

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(3) That the primary registrations already made be canceled and a new registration ordered under American methods.

(4) To reserve the right to himself to constitute the electoral colleges and to appoint the personnel thereof and the supervisors, using for the latter positions American regular army and navy officers and certain American Reserve Corps officers residing in Cuba.

(5) That the Cuban Government bear all the extra expense incident to such a supervision.

OCTOBER 21, 1924.

6. The second meeting of the committee mentioned in paragraph one was held late yesterday afternoon. Dr. Ortiz informs me that a draft of a preliminary manifesto prepared by Emiliano del Real was read and discussed and finally disapproved by the conference as being too vague and lengthy and that it was decided to issue no preliminary manifesto until the plans were sufficiently developed to issue specific instructions to their partisans; that Laredo Bru informed the conferees that he and two or three others of the conference would confer with Menocal within the next few days when a plan of definite action would be decided upon. Dr. Ortiz's manner indicated that he was dissatisfied with the result of yesterday's meeting and he intimated that he was now in doubt as to whether Menocal was sincere in his expressed desire to launch a revolution before election day. Dr. Ortiz said, emphatically, that everyone of the leaders participating in last Saturday's and yesterday's conferences were unanimous in their desire to launch a revolution and pledged their support to that end. He further stated that he tried to get some information out of Laredo Bru as to his and Menocal's future actions, but that Laredo Bru's replies were very unsatisfactory and evasive.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

G-2/2657-Q-239

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible] Date 6-23-69

2657-Q-225

September 16, 1924.

MEMORANDUM TO THE A. C. OF S., W.P.D.

Subject: Cuban Political Situation.

1. In response to a verbal request from the War Plans Division, submitted by Lieut. Colonel Francis A. Ruggles, on the general subject of the probability of a serious revolution in Cuba at an early date, as predicted in a recent report from the Military Attache, Cuba, the following is submitted as the views of the Military Intelligence Division on this subject.

2. In forming an estimate of the present political situation in Cuba in respect to the probability of armed revolution resulting therefrom, it is considered unnecessary and even undesirable to go into the many complexities of the situation as they exist today due to political maneuvering, personal and party bargaining, distrust and personal animosities among presidential nominees and party leaders.

That there is a strong feeling in the minds of a great mass of the Cuban people expressive of their desire for improvement in governmental administration has been unmistakably manifested during the past year; and there is no question but that this public feeling has been and is fostered and led by many patriotic Cubans in positions of influence; and further, this aspiration of the Cuban people, which has become national in its influence, has been definitely recognized in the announcements of all party candidates.

3. There is little doubt that definite decisions, and probably plans exist, in which armed revolution is contemplated, should such drastic action ultimately be considered necessary to the accomplishment of the desired moralization of governmental methods and practices. However, there is a wide gap between a situation in which probable projects or tentative plans for revolution exist, and a situation wherein the requisite needs in organization, leadership and supply of essential arms and ammunition have been adequately arranged for and exist in actuality.

The Veterans and Patriots organization was the medium through which the launching of an armed revolution against the government was contemplated and unsuccessfully attempted in April of this year. Since that time the Veterans and Patriots organization has been practically without leadership, dissension within its ranks which existed in April has grown worse, and as an organization it is considered entirely inadequate to meet the needs of systematically fomenting and directing revolutionary propaganda and the consummation of a practical revolutionary plan. There is no other organization in Cuba which could be substituted

To WPD SEP 17 1924

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

for revolutionary purposes. No reports have been received to date from any source that would indicate the accumulation of war materiel for revolutionary purposes. Not even attempted activities along this line have come to the notice of the Military Intelligence Division. There has been no indication of lowered morale or disaffection of any character in the Regular Army.

4. Summarizing the views of the Military Intelligence Division, based on the foregoing comments:

(a) There is known to exist in Cuba at the present time considerable thought and expressions of opinions on the part of many influential political and private personages, on the subject of probable necessity for armed revolution before the much discussed moralization program can be ultimately effected.

(b) But when the question is presented of actually proceeding to the institution of measures whereby necessary supplies can be procured and made available, adequate personnel organized for serious resistance against the government and the election of a leader, it would appear that this is the signal for further extended conversations and reconsideration of the decisions supposedly reached whereby a revolution is to be launched. One of the main factors which has heretofore come up for discussion is, what will the United States do if a serious revolution is started? The answer usually found is that of U. S. intervention, and a leader who is willing to assume responsibility for revolt against the established government of Cuba, thereby, in all probability, as they see it, bringing United States troops into Cuba for occupation and pacification, is not readily found.

(c) While there are some of the essential elements of revolution existent in the present political situation in Cuba, there are other elements lacking that are of vital importance to a revolution in fact. It is not believed that there exists any probability of an outbreak of serious armed revolution before the presidential elections, in early November.

(d) The situation is Cuba is being closely watched, and it is believed that positive indications will become apparent several weeks in advance of the actual launching of any serious armed revolution.

JAMES H. REEVES,
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2
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October 11, 1924.

Subject: War Supplies Available to Revolutionary Forces.

To: The Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. There is enclosed for your information a copy of a confidential memorandum to the A. C. of S., W. P. D., concerning the Cuban Political Situation as viewed by G-2 on September 16, 1924. In connection with paragraph 3 thereof, special attention is invited to the statement that no reports have been received to date that would indicate the accumulation of war materiel for revolutionary purposes, and that not even attempted activities along this line have come to the notice of the M.I.D.

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8(110)

2. The receipt of your letter No. 2419 of September 30, 1924, enclosing a translation of an article from El Heraldo of September 29, relative to a rumored landing of war supplies on the southern coast of Havana Province, for revolutionary purposes, casts some doubt on the present situation.

3. It is desired, therefore, that you look into the matter and ascertain whether or not any definite steps have been taken to accumulate war supplies for revolutionary purposes; and, if so, to what extent they have proved successful. It is further desired that a report of your conclusions be submitted at the earliest practicable date.

For the A. C. of S., G-2.

F. E. MARGETTS,
Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief, M. I. 5.

1 encl.

vm

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

OCT 14 1924
CONFIDENTIAL

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

SECRET
WDS

October 21, 1924.

MAJOR CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

5-1 2657-G-225 53

No. 2441

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Secret Cable No. 49 of October 19th.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 28 1924
M. I. A. K. B. 11/3

1. I am enclosing herewith paraphrase of my cable No. 49 of October 19th.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/7/24. copy + encl. retained in M.I.2a (3020)
AKB

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

CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELL. DIV.
1924 NOV 5

G-2/2657-Q-239

2657-Q-225

54

October 22, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

7

MEMORANDUM FOR THE A. C. OF S., W.P.D.

Subject: Cuban Political Situation.

1. Attached, for your information, are copies of two recent cablegrams on the Cuban political situation, one dated October 19, 1924 from the American Ambassador (submitted in lieu of code cable #49 from the Military Attache covering the same ground, but which presented difficulties on decoding), and one from the Military Attache, dated October 21st following up the same subject.

2. In view of the relative importance that may appear at first glance to attach to the conferences therein mention, attention is invited to paragraph 4 of my Memorandum of September 16, 1924 (G-2/2675-Q-239) in connection with the present political situation.

JAMES H. REEVES
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

2 incls.
ml

OCT 23 1924 W.P.D.

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

G-2/2657-Q-239

G-2
JHB
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-Q-225 CON
55
WAR DEPARTMENT

October 24, 1924.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE A. C. of S., WPD.

Subject: Cuban Political Situation.

Following up my memorandum of October 22, G-2/2657-Q-239, with reference to subject, there is attached for your information, a self-explanatory paraphrase of a cable dated October 22, 1924, from the American Ambassador, Habana, to the Secretary of State.

JAMES H. REEVES,
Colonel, General Staff,
A. C. of S., G-2.

11s

MAILED M. I. D.
OCT 25 1924

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

(EHH)

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-g-225-56
WAR DEPARTMENT

COPY OF CABLEGRAM.

Received at the War Department.

Washington, October 21, 1924.

6.15 PM.

CODE
CABLE.

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

From Shutan, Milattache, Havana.

To The Adjutant General.

Number 51. October 21st.

~~SECRET &~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

In enciphering my 49, 19th, incorrectly made through error.

Meeting scheduled for yesterday referred to in cable from Ambassador to State Department held but nothing important decided. Definite decision of conference deferred until interview with Menocal to be held within next few days. Full report in tomorrow's pouch.

Shutan, Milattache.

No action. JHB.

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

THE SECRETARY OF W[illegible] 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:

G-2 X
TAG V
Sec.G.S. V

BFS

CABLEGRAM.

Code-Cable

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

2657-Q-225
57

1 CO

Received at the War Department

October 22, 1924.

5:10 P. M.

From Habana.

To The Adjutant General.

Number 52. October 22d.

Referring to G-2 Number 2657 Q-239 October 11th just received here, see paragraph 1 my despatch 2093 January 22d, and paragraph 2 of ~~xxx~~ despatch 2248 May 13th. Material mentioned therein still available. Report being forwarded in next pouch.

Ambassador will transmit today to State Department cable number 124 of interest.

Shutan.

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

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69 M.I.

October 24, 1924.

No. 2448

To: The A. G. of S., G-2.

Subject: War Supplies Available to Revolutionary Forces. (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. OCT 28 1924

changed to 2657-Q-225

1. Referring to your 2657-Q-239, of October 11, 1924, under the above subject, upon the termination of the revolution last May the most reliable information then available indicated that the Veterans and Patriots Association had an average of at least 500 rifles in each province and was so reported in my despatch #2248 of May 13. Some of these arms were purchased in the United States and landed at Cienfuegos in disguised containers and were from there distributed to other provinces. In addition to these rifles the Veterans and Patriots also had about eighteen machine guns and a considerable quantity of lachrymose gas bombs and rifle ammunition obtained and brought to Cuba in the same way. So far as I have been able to ascertain, these are the only materials of the much larger quantities purchased in the United States that were actually landed in Cuba. Most of the materials purchased there, including five or six aeroplanes, was either embargoed by our government or is still being held subject to orders from the Veterans and Patriots Association. The manufacture of great quantities of dynamite bombs for demolition purposes and ten tanks were reported in my despatches #2093 of January 22 and #2194 of April 8 respectively.

Secret sheet for explanatory U.S. reports referred to. ARS

2. In accordance with the terms of surrender granted by the government to the rebels who participated in the revolution of last April and May, which were quoted in my despatch #2255 of May 16, 1924, no arms were surrendered to the government, and I am reliably informed from within the Veterans and Patriots Association that these arms, gas and demolition bombs are still within their control.

3. Three of the ten tanks were discovered and seized by government agents near Havana several months ago and was so reported in my despatch #2394 of September 5. In this connection, I am enclosing herewith a clipping from "El Heraldo de Cuba" of today containing a photograph and description of one of these tanks now in possession of the government. *

4. Yesterday during an interview with the sub-Secretary of the Interior, he estimated that about 5,000 firearm licenses were at present in forde in the entire Island of Cuba. My own estimate is far in excess of this number and even if the sub-Secretary's estimate is correct, it would not mean anything as a basis on which to be determined the number of firearms in possession of private individuals, since the revocation of a firearm permit does not obligate the holder to surrender his arms, and for that reason there are probably very few households in Cuba without a firearm.

* Clipping detached + filed under 65-5-0; translation inserted to replace it. ARS

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

No. 2448
Oct.24,1924.

A great many of these were collected by the Veterans and Patriots in preparation for the revolution of last April and are included in the estimate of 500 rifles per province.

5. The best available information indicates that no more arms, aside from those mentioned above, are at present available for hostilities against the Cuban Government, but that many more would be obtained from the Army when and if a revolution is launched.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

copy furnished W.P.D. for information + return 10/30/24
JFB

11/7/24 2 copies retained in M.I.2a (3020, + 7+10)
akB

Summary of Estimated War Supplies Available to Revolutionary Forces - Oct. 24, 1924

#2245 - May 13, 1924 - 3,000 rifles (average of at least 500 for each Province)
This dispatch - 18 machine guns
lachrymose gas bombs - considerable quantity
rifle ammunition - " "

#2093 - Jan. 22, 1924 - dynamite bombs for demolition purposes - great quantity

#2194 - Apr 8, 1924 } 7 tanks (originally 10, but govt confiscated 3)
#2394 - Sept 5. " }

akB

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

G-2/2657-Q-225

November 7, 1924.

Extracts from reports of M.A. Cuba.

War Material Available to Revolutionary Forces.

Dispatch #2093 - January 22, 1924. -.....I can report as a positive fact that within the last few weeks members of that organization (Veterans and Patriots Association) have manufactured a great quantity of dynamite bombs in Havana, to be used for the destruction of the railway bridges ..... and that these bombs have been shipped and delivered to the various committees of the Veterans Association where these bridges are located.

Dispatch #2194 - April 8, 1924. - .... From within the Veteran Movement I am reliably informed:

That a number of machine guns and other war materials purchased by the Veterans & Patriots Association in the United States have arrived in Cuba through one of the principal customs ports (presumably Cienfuegos).

That the Veterans have constructed, at several points near Havana, no less than ten armored cars out of heavy motor trucks.

.....

Dispatch #2248 - May 13, 1924. - .....The Veterans and Patriots Association had and still have a sufficient following and an ample supply of arms and other war material to develop and maintain a revolution of much greater magnitude than the present one which appears to be dying out; .... It is conceded as a fact, from most reliable Government as well as Veteran sources, that the rebels have an average of at least 500 rifles in each Province, and none of these have so far been surrendered to the Government. .....

Dispatch #2255 - May 16, 1924. - .....Bru stated that the conditions agreed upon (for the cessation of hostilities) were substantially as follows:

That each man return to his home, or wherever he wishes to go ..... without having to surrender his arms. .....

Dispatch #2394 - September 5, 1924. On the first instant all the Havana Press carried a story to the effect that three army tanks, supposedly brought to Cuba by the Veterans and Patriots previous to the April outbreak, were on that date found at the Coma quarries near Havana by members of the Secret Police, together with a quantity of hand grenades and other war materials. ..... The facts in the case are that in the early stages of the Veterans and Patriots movement that organization purchased three old heavy motor trucks and converted them into a crude combination of tanks and armored cars by armoring them with heavy steel plates. It is my impression that the Cuban Government will take no action in this matter other than confiscate these "tanks" .....

akb

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

Extracts relating to War Material Available to Revolutionary Forces.

EL HERALDO - Oct.16, 1924. - A concrete denunciation has been filed at the Dept. of the Interior, giving all the details of a revolutionary plot near Habana. Mill Owners and Congressmen are the authors of the conspiracy openly carried on in the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. One thousand rifles have mysteriously disappeared from an importing firm in Habana. The Government is now in possession of all the strings of the conspiracy planned by General Menocal. ... Even machine guns have been acquired for that rebellious movement. Alzugaray and other prominent persons are said to be implicated.

EL PAIS - Oct. 17, 1924. - The Army has discovered a store of arms and ammunitions hidden in a farm adjacent to farms owned by Federico Morales and Carlos Alzugaray. The Army seized 350 rifles and 47,000 cartridges. The article also refers to the conspiracy now on foot against the Government; and requests the Government to take energetic measures to prevent bloody events which would endanger the stability of the national institutions.

LA NOCHE- Oct. 18, 1924. - Secretary Iturralde has denied the rumors which circulated referrring to the seizure of arms at Vereda Nueva, and that neither he nor his Department had received any report to that effect. ... He is of the opinion that if there are still some arms hidden, they are those which belonged to the Veterans and Patriots, and which some people try to make them appear now as the product of the present political agitation. ..

arb

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

Newspaper clipping (from which translation was made) filed in M.I.2-a under 6550

#A-5881
No. copies made: 3
Copy No. 3

The "Tanks" of the V.and P.

The tanks that recently occupied an estate near Havana would have constituted a formidable and deadly means of combat if they had been put in action.

Their construction, which is unique, does not correspond to that of any of those used in the World War with such effect, but this very modern type might be called the "city tank" and would certainly have attained the sinister aims for which it was constructed, shedding much blood and causing great destruction.

Not a dent was made in its armor of steel plates half an inch thick by several rounds from rifles and machine guns firing at a distance of twenty meters, at which distance the projectile has the greatest force and velocity.

From twenty to twenty-five men can easily work inside of it, being able to operate as many as six machine guns, which would fire from loopholes in its sides, in groups of three.

These loopholes can be closed hermetically at any given moment. Its maximum height is three meters; it is five and a half meters in length and two in width. It weighs close to four tons and the whole is mounted on a three-ton motor truck, "Auto" make. The driver can run it from inside the armor plating. There are peep-holes that are protected in front for him and his helper.

Entrance is gained to the rear part of the infernal contrivance by means of a sliding place that will open far enough for one man to pass. When this plate is closed, it would be impossible to force it open from the outside.

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

It must be confessed that this strange machine, with its simple and not very graceful construction, would, unfortunately, have fulfilled the dark designs of its builders as a very dangerous weapon of war.

Four have been manned and entirely completed, with trucks to carry them.

These tanks are being rebuilt in our National Armory, the head of which is Captain Cesar Celorio y Cabo, under the direction of the shop superintendent, Jose Perez Reyes.

We are under great obligations to First Lieutenant Nicolas Martinez, Chief of the Armory and Shops Bureau, for his courtesy in supplying us with this information.

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1933, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69 4-1

SECRET

1115

October 24, 1924.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1924 2657-G-225 59 CON 3
M. I. A. M. B.
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2454

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

(3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., OCT 28 1924
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 4 1924

1. In spite of the alarming news contained in my cable of the 19th instant and my despatch #2440 of the 20th, the present indications are that Menocal has decided to do nothing that will interfere with the election process on November first.

2. Dr. Ortiz informed me this afternoon that he had called on Laredo Bru, who just returned from Santa Clara, for the purpose of securing from him the explanation of Menocal's apparent change of mind; that Bru answered that he too was looking for a similar explanation and that he would have an interview with Menocal this evening for that purpose. Dr. Ortiz said that Bru promised to advise him of the result of his interview with Menocal tomorrow and that he, in turn, would inform me as soon as possible. If this produces any important information, I shall immediately cable it to your office.

3. Reports from all parts of Cuba indicate that no disturbances have occurred since the 19th instant.

4. From reliable information and other indications, I am convinced that the Conservative Party has completely exhausted its campaign fund and that they are now making desperate efforts to secure new contributions with very little success. The Liberals continue to be well supplied with funds, which they are distributing in a very generous manner.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/7/24 Two copies retained in M.I.2a. (3020 & 3610)

CRS

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

CODE CABLE

COPY OF CABLEGRAM

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 5 1924
2657-g-225
60
WAR DEPARTMENT
7

RECEIVED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18,
1963, from TAGO to Archivist
By
Date 6-13-69

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1924.

9.35 A.M.

FROM SHUTAN, HAVANA.

39 W TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

~~SECRET~~ Secret

Number 54 October 31st.

Menocal charges failure of government and Machado to live up to agreements and has severed relations with them and recalled all his representatives and mediators with government. Government's promise to withdraw arms issued to civilian liberals not carried out and additional arms issued them. Cordiality pact agreed between Presidential candidates off.

Very tense situation.

SHUTAN.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 1924 2657-G-225
61

October 31, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT
7

No. 2464

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Presidential Election. (3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 4- 1924
M. I. A. K. B. 11/6

1. Enclosed will be found translations from LA TARDE as follows:

October 28 - "AMERICAN SUPERVISORS" - The United States Zealously Watching Electoral Developments, to take steps in the matter."

October 30 - "THE LAST NOTE FROM WASHINGTON - Washington Requests Impartiality during the next Electoral Day."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/6/24. Copy retained in M.I.2a (with encl.)

@143

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 10 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1 1924 2657-G-225 5

October 31, 1924. 62

No. 2465

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Pending Elections.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 4-1924

(3610)

M. I. I.A. K. B. 11/6

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of an article from LA PRENSA, of October 27, entitled, "Gonzalo Freyre Replies to the President of the Municipal Electoral Board with Force."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/6/24. Copy & encl. retained in M.I.R.A.

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

SECRET

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 31, 1924.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By ... Date 6-13-69

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 5-1924
M. I. DIV. A. G. O.

No. 2463

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation. (3610)

1. In the translations of news articles and editorial comment from the local press, which are being forwarded under separate cover, considerable space will be found devoted to an allegod attack on the special train bearing General Menocal and his party at Jicotea, Santa Clara Province. In this connection, an emissary from General Menocal called on me this morning and said that General Menocal desired the Ambassador and myself to know that he had, previous to arriving at Jicotea, received a warning that his train would be attacked at that place and that he so advised the Government, but the Government took no action to prevent the attack; that when his train stopped at Jicotea it was fired upon from both sides and that the wounding of two or three people on the platform of the station was due to the shots fired at his train by his attackers from the opposite side; that upon arriving at Santo Domingo in Santa Clara Province, Menocal found the situation there very tense and that a number of civilians, presumably Liberals, were seen armed with rifles and that the Military Supervisor of that place is unable to control the situation there; that Menocal had directed his representatives in Havana to sever all relations with the Government because the latter had demonstrated its incapacity to preserve order and prevent partiality in favor of the Liberal candidates and to properly protect life and property. In this connection, I am enclosing herewith translation from an extra edition of "La Discusión" of last night, which publishes the statement signed by the entire Conservative Directorate.

2. One of the principal leaders of the Machado faction also called on me this morning and stated that he had received word from Machado, who is in Cienfuegos, that he, personally, together with a group of newspaper reporters, investigated the alleged attack on Menocal's train at Jicotea and that they were unable to find any bullet marks on any part of the train and that the only shooting that was done there came from Menocal's train, and that it was precipitated by the explosion of several firecrackers on the station platform; that the occupants of Menocal's train, without investigating, apparently mistook it for an attack upon them.

3. Elizardo Maceo Rizo (see enclosure to my despatch #2425 of October 7) also called upon me this morning for the purpose of informing me and the Ambassador that there was a fresh plot on foot to assassinate Menocal in a riot that is being prepared before hand and that expert marksmen had been selected to fire at him; that it is the intention of the Liberals to create disturbances in Sagua la Grande and in Cienfuegos in order to prevent the Conservatives at those places from coming to the polls.

11/5/24. 2 copies retained in files.
AKS

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

4. I am enclosing herewith translation from "La Discusión" of October 28 entitled "Erroneous Calculation." I am reliably informed that this article was written by Laredo Bru.

5. I am also enclosing translation of a manifesto issued by the Supreme Council of the Veterans and Patriots Association appearing in "La Discusión" of October 30.

6. Referring to paragraph four of my despatch #2438 of October 17 regarding the arming of "militiamen" and "auxiliaries" by the Government, and my cable #53 of October 25, in which I stated that the Government is withdrawing these arms, I can now state positively that the Government has failed to comply with its promise to withdraw these arms and that since the promise was made on October 25, the Government has distributed amongst Liberals in various parts of Cuba additional quantities of arms and ammunition. Colonel Orestes Ferrara, Liberal campaign manager of Santa Clara Province, several days ago during a conversation with one of his most intimate friends and supporters, stated that he had about 4,000 government rifles in the hands of the Liberals in Santa Clara Province alone.

7. The peaceful and cordial aspect of the political campaign in vogue during the past week has within the last twenty-four hours again degenerated into even greater bitterness and hatred between the opposing factions than existed prior to the so-called pact of cordiality agreed upon between Menocal and Machado during their recent conference, and the leaders and followers of both parties are more determined than ever that neither shall win, and it now seems most likely that whether Menocal or Machado receives the greater number of votes, the other will prevent his inauguration with a revolution.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

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4-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY
1924 2617-G-225
63
WAR DEPARTMENT

From: LA DISCUSION -- October 30, 1924.

BREAK WITH THE GOVERNMENT.
The Conservatives Will Obtain a Triumph by their Own Efforts.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSERVATIVE DIRECTORATE.

The fact that the firing at the train in which General Menocal was travelling, at the entrance into the Province of Camaguey, has remained unpunished, as has also the savage attack against the parade on the 5th instant, occurring in the city of that same name, leaving the investigation of those crimes to the slow action of the courts, instead of governmentally punishing the authorities and officials who incited those acts, has encouraged the repetition of the same, as has just been proved by the shooting in the town of Jicotea, at the train in which General Menocal was proceeding to Santa Clara last night. On the other hand, since the beginning of the electoral campaign we have been calling the attention of the Government to the measures of partiality which it has adopted towards the opposing candidacy, and at the end of so many days of patient protest we have succeeded in obtaining only boasts of feigned impartiality, intended to deceive us, without any effective measure being taken to protect our electoral rights.

It is useless to appeal to the Government with new complaints, because of the shots fired at the train in Jicotea. In virtue of this fact, resolving that Colonel Eugenio Silva shall be retired from the Department of the Interior, as we had already withdrawn the Committee of Intelligence, appointed to act with the President of the Republic, we declare that we are confronted with a Government that is incapable of protecting the life, the liberty, and the rights of those who sustain a presidential candidacy contrary to the desires and purposes of said Government, and we recommend to all the components of the immense concentration of forces who uphold the candidacy of Menocal-Mendez Capote, to throw themselves into the struggle, obtaining by their own and vigorous effort the triumph which belongs to us, and which trickery and unspeakable acts of violence are attempting in vain to snatch from us.

Habana, October 30, 1924.

Ricardo Dolz
Aurelio Alvarez
Rafael Montoro
Miguel Coyula
Pablo Desvernine
Aurelio Hevia
Miguel Suarez
Miguel Angel Aguiar
Wilfredo Fernandez
Santiago Rey
Eugenio L. Asplazo
Blas L. Moran
Antonio Fernandez Criado
Francisco Lopez Rincon
Juan Gualberto Gomez
Manuel Despaigne
Santiago Verdeja
Antonio Gonzalo Perez
Rosendo Collazo
Carlos M. Alzugaray
Felix del Prado
Alfredo Caballero
Manuel Rivero
Manuel Vera Verdura
Jose Gonzalez
Rodolfo Ariet
Luis de la Cruz Munoz
Tomas A. Julia
Emilio Sardinas
Daniel Compte
Armando Andre
Julio Cadenas
Manuel Martinezmoles
Sergio Carbo
Isidoro Trista
Gustavo Pino
Miguel Albarran
Luciano Hernandez
Federico G. Morales
Pedro Cue Abreu
Teodoro Cardenal
Omelio Freyre

KJ.

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

Enc 2

4-1

From LA DISCUSION -- October 28, 1924.

WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-F-225-
63

"ERRONEOUS CALCULATION"

The Palace of the Chains is breaking out in rejoicing. The holders of life-long collectorships proclaim to all the winds, the insuperable mastery of Dr. Zayas, who has succeeded in managing an interview between his candidate and the candidate of the people, and perhaps, in this way, succeeded in preventing the election day from being disturbed by the first shots of the Revolution.

The director of Machadism knows that the conflict must inevitably occur, and is preparing to make it into a source of new deals which may bring to his coffers the last millions remaining in the Treasury of the Republic, but be is at the same time, attempting, protected by the cordiality arising from this interview, to bring about the triumph of General Machado in the electoral urns, to make him his legitimate successor, and to place the American government, when the armed protest occurs, in the hard alternative of acknowledging the triumph of the Liberals in the elections, or of violating the famous doctrine of Wilson. He thinks also that the patriotic fear of the nation as to the conduct which the White House will assume in deciding the conflict, planned in this manner, might reduce the insurrection to a bare revolt, which would give him the opportunity to reaffirm his title as Pacifier, obtained by the treaty of San Blas. Hence his rejoicing and that of his supporters.

They are deceived in the Palace, however; General Menocal, a man of the world, a gentleman of exquisite correctness, a patriot of very deep feeling, may have been drawn into a pact which may facilitate the development of the plans of the Palace; but the people of Cuba are definitely opposed to that pact, and resolved to prevent the perpetuation of the present system of government. If General Machado triumphs, nothing and nobody could prevent the breaking out of the public's anger, and a violent tempest would bar from power those who for the past three years have been playing with the destinites of the Republic, on the edge of an abyss.

General Menocal himself has confessed it; it is not he whom the crowds applaud and follow with frenzied enthusiasm, it is the noble banner of Maxim which is in his hands, it is our program of regeneration, it is the possibility that a veteran may save the country from discredit, and make possible the divine dream of Garcia Velez. If that flag floats on the first of November in the midst of elections vitiated by fraud or violence, and if that possibility vanishes the crowds will not be resigned to defeat, and the city, abject and ruined, will feel the anger of the patriots .....

Some centuries ago, a great politician, Machiavelli, wrote: "Every war is just when it is necessary, and it is legitimate to have recourse to arms when they are the last recourse of a nation." Dr. Zayas, an eminent disciple of that writer, has forgotten those wise words, and believes that he can dominate events to the last moment of his political career, and that the arms of the Cubans who rebelled against Spain, who respected his life when he wished to rob the Cubans of the arm of Juan Bruno, will now proceed in the same manner.

He is mistaken. If "Continuism" triumphs, Cuba will have recourse to the last resort of nations, and it will not be revolt of the sort frustrated in Santa Clara, and producing an attempt on the public liberties. The humblest peasant in the last corner of the country, now knows that the nation is playing

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/39

its last card, and that in the future, all will be misery, if the punishment does not fit the crime, if once for all, the Republic is not guided along the paths marked out by the genius of Marti.

The attack, on the other hand, would work a miracle which Zayas does not foresee: it will serve to unite all the veterans and patriots, all those who have followed General Menocal, and those who remain with folded arms, on the side, anxious to cooperate, in an effective and useful manner, in the great work of reconstructing our nationality. All those factors, united, will make of the chimerical attempt which Zayas hopes for, which Zayas foments, the hurricane so many times announced from the platform of Maxim.

The rejoicing at the Palace, should therefore be shared -- by the Nation!

A VETERAN AND PATRIOT.

KJ.

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

From: LA DISCUSION -- October 30, 1924.

ENERGETIC ACTION OF THE VETERANS AND PATRIOTS

Manifesto of the Supreme Council.

For the Regeneration of Cuba.

The fact that the illustrious candidate of the National Conservative Party has accepted the program of Moral Regeneration which we, the Veterans and Patriots, maintain, and has solemnly declared and reiterated his purpose to fulfill it to its full extent, if the People of Cuba give him their confidence, in a new Presidential period; because of the desire we have that that program shall be carried out for the good of Cuba; and because he constitutes for us the achievement of a profoundly patriotic aspiration, we hereby warn all those persons who have some electoral interest in the ticket of the Consefvative party, or who in other ways have connections with the same Candidacy; that anyone committing "treason" against the Presidential Candidacy of the famous Major General Mario Garcia Menocal, if he is a candidate and if he is elected, shall not take possession of the post for which he was elected, and if he is not a candidate he shall answer for his "treason" in any manner which may be found possible.

Habana, October 20, 1924. PATRIA Y LIBERTAD.

Major-General Agustin Cebreco
Colonel Manuel Despaigne
Colonel J. M. Iznaga
Colonel D. Montes de Oca
Colonel Almagro

Major Domingo Lence
Major Pio Sandoval
Major Jose Gonzalez
Mr. Federico G. Morales

Supreme Council?

NOTE. The newspapers in the Interior are asked to reproduce this decision.

KJ.

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

CABLEGRAM

COPY.

1824 2637-Q-225
6X

October 25-24.

3:30PM.

From HAVANA,

To The Adjutant General.

Number 53. October 25th.

Last night MENOCAL informed LAREDOBRU of his decision not to obstruct or prevent the election. Government is withdrawing arms issued liberal mayors and taking other steps for peaceful election.

SHUTAN.

FILE CPY.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

November 4, 1924.

No. 2467

To: The A. C. of S., G-2

Subject: The Cuban Presidential Elections.

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. NOV 10 1924 (3610)

1. Reports from all parts of Cuba indicate that the elections of November first were the quietest and conducted with greater efficiency than any previous one in the life of the Republic. Only a few isolated reports of inconsequential disturbances have been received.

2. The following are the latest returns received at the Department of the Interior:

PROVINCES	PRECINCTS	COUNTED	LIBERAL	POPULAR	CONSERVATIVE
Pinar del Rio	204	197	11,241	5,502	16,913
Habana	388	358	36,903	5,025	24,249
Matanzas	209	196	20,641	4,199	14,124
Santa Clara	424	390	41,751	3,639	31,807
Camaguey	140	131	14,348	763	11,346
Oriente	410	360	35,413	3,387	26,510
	1,775	1,632	160,297	22,515	124,951

3. I am enclosing herewith a joint manifesto issued by General Menocal and Dr. Mendez Capote under date of November 2.

4. I have been informed that Federico Laredo Bru is due to arrive in Havana today and that he will confer with General Menocal immediately upon his arrival. Should this interview develop anything of importance, I will advise you by cable.

5. It is already evident that the overwhelming majority secured by General Machado has greatly disheartened all elements opposed to him and to the present administration and several leaders of the opposing factions have told me that, in their opinion, in view of Machado's decisive victory at the polls, Menocal and Laredo Bru will encounter great difficulty in securing the support of their former adherents in any attempt that they may make to start a revolution at this time.

6. Last Sunday, the second instant, during a visit I made to the offices of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of securing the latest election returns, I encountered the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Iturralde, and upon congratulating him upon the efficient manner in which

11/13/24. Copy retained in Military Intelligence Division.

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

No. 2467
Nov. 4,1924

his Department conducted the election, he replied, in effect, that General Crowder, the Ambassador, is the one who should be congratulated because he, Iturralde, only followed the suggestions and recommendations made by General Crowder in various memoranda to President Zayas and to the presidential candidates, and particularly the one given by this Embassy to General Machado. A copy of the memorandum given to General Machado referred to by Secretary Iturralde was furnished your office as an enclosure to my despatch #2336 of July 8, 1924.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

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

"To the Cuban People:

"It is our duty to direct ourselves to Cuban opinion which has followed us in its most valuable representative form, socially, economically, and intellectually and in the most honest elements of the working people, informing them of the lesson which we have gathered from the election which recently was held.

"We are not guided by any personal ambition, nor by political passion. We are guided by our intense love for our country and our zealousness which looks ahead for its futvre.

"The elections held have not been legal; public opinion has not been able to manifest itself. That opinion has either been completely crushed as in the Province of Santa Clara, where by armed men the electors were prevented from voting, or has previously been diverted by military partisans who with their lamentable propaganda intimidated the electors, as was done in the Province of Matanzas and other places, turning opinion with money gathered from illicit operations, as with the famous $2,000,000 concession effected during the electoral campaign.

"We offered our names and our history in a campaign for political and administrative regeneration to which the majority of the country is looking forward and this majority has not been able to express its will because of governmental corruption, cupidity and by violation of the law, which we had started to rectify and remedy. We have been the victims of the evil which we were trying to remedy.

"The party to which we belong will establish legal appeals that it may deem opportune in respect to such abnormal situation, but to us, irrespective of these proceedings of strict justice, the situation obliges us to state to the country as patriots and as men who are looking forward to the future, that the road to rectification and purification of our public habits is closed to electoral action, although it may be upheld by the enthusiasm and the desire of the majority of the Cuban people who are with us.

"These declarations do not contain any proposition on our part, nor do they constitute a proclamation with any fixed end; they are solemn and grave declarations to the country to decline our responsibility for the future, considering that all our patriotic enterprises possible and all the enormous sacrifices for the betterment of our republic internally and the increase of its foreign standing are made completely useless in the face of the falseness and the violence which always prevent at the polls the sane and just aspirations of the Cuban people.

"Mario G. Menocal

"Domingo Mendez Capote."

Havana,
November 2, 1924.

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

4

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA. 4-1

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-25-69

November 7, 1924.

2657-G-225

No. 2472

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: The Cuban Political Situation.

(3610)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 11 1924
M.I. I.A.G.O.

"/13

1. At General Menocal's request, an interview was held between him and General Crowder on the evening of November 5th. General Menocal's object in seeking this interview was for the purpose of securing General Crowder's advice as to whether he, Menocal, should publicly acknowledge Machado's victory. General Crowder strongly urged him to do so and also suggested that Menocal send Machado a congratulatory message. General Menocal immediately acted on General Crowder's suggestion and dispatched a letter to General Machado, the context of which is quoted in the attached copy of the Embassy's cable #131 to the State Department.

2. Yesterday General Machado addressed the following reply to General Menocal:

"My dear friend and comrade, I am sincerely grateful for your felicitation and recognition of my triumph in the election. As I will be a new man in the government, my administration will have to be judged not by programs, but by acts. You know that I am fond of you. Your affectionate friend and comrade."

3. During his conversation with General Crowder, General Menocal stated that he would no longer countenance any revolutionary plans against the present government and intimated that he would use his best endeavors to discourage others who may attempt to formulate such plans.

3020

4. Local newspapers state that General Menocal is planning a trip to the United States, but he made no mention of such intention on his part during his interview with General Crowder.

5. It is reported that General Machado, who is still suffering from a recent slight attack of grippe, is planning a trip to Miami, Florida, where he will rest for a few weeks.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/13/24. Copy retained in M.I.2 a.

ARB

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

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

4·1 Enc 1
2633-E-223
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TO: DEPARTMENT.

DATE: November 6, 10 A.M. (1924)

NO: 131

General Menocal yesterday addressed a letter to Machado which in translation reads as follows: "My dear friend and comrade, I have fought in this campaign with a program of political reform and moralization of the public administration, and you have been elected.

"For the good of Cuba I hope that during your administration you will satisfy this intense aspiration of the Cuban people.

"Your affectionate friend and comrade wishes you the greatest success."

Menocal sent this letter against the wishes of his closest political advisers who urged upon him the contrary course of protesting the elections on the ground of wide distribution of arms and coercion of electors. For this reason and until the question of wide distribution of arms and coercion of electors is further cleared up I would suggest that the Department defer for the present any public statement of congratulation to the Cuban Government upon the conduct of the elections.

CROWDER.

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

5

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

November 7, 1924.

No. 2473 3-1

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: "Sincere Praise of the Cubans for their Elections." 2657-G-2 (3610)

6)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 11 1924

11/13

1. I am enclosing herewith translation of article appearing in LA NOCHE, of November 4, under the subject: "Sincere Praise of the Cubans for their Elections."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/13/24 Copy & encl. retained in M.I.D.

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

6

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

3-1

1 Cmm

November 7, 1924.

2657-g-225

No. 2474

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: General Menocal Congratulates General Machado upon his triumph in the recent election.

68

348
(3610)

M.I. I.A. K.B. 11/8

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 11 1924

1. Enclosed is translation of an article from DIARIO DE LA MARINA, of November 5, entitled: "General Mario G. Menocal will send a letter to General Gerardo Machado Expressing the Wish that his Government will be Beneficial to the Country."

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/13/24. Copy & encl. retained in M.I.2a.

AKS

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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 18 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

November 14, 1924.

No. 2482

To: The A. C. of S., G-2.

Subject: Fire-arm Licenses in effect in Cuba. (3020)

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. NOV 18 1924

1. In connection with my despatch #2448, of October 24, 1924, I am enclosing herewith a statement from the Cuban Secretary of the Interior regarding fire-arm licenses in effect in Cuba.

W. H. SHUTAN,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attaché.

11/19/24. 2 copies retained in M.I.D.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 18 1924
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-g-225

Licenses to carry short fire-arms, which yield fiscal revenue, are issued valid for one year.

The following are estimated to be in force:

Of Third Class (Out of town) - - - - - - - -	6,949
" Fourth " (Within town) - - - - - - - -	832
" Third and Fourth Class (Out of and within town) - - - - -	1,865
TOTAL -	9,646

Authorizations for rifles in favor of hunters are noted in the licenses of shot-guns authorized by the Provincial Governors and 208 are estimated to be in force.

The aforementioned licenses and authorizations are suspended from the 20th instant according to Decree of this Department under date of October 9, 1924.

Licenses in favor of official-Guards to carry long arms, within the property on which employed are estimated:

1920 - - -	1,064
1921 - - -	853
1922 - - -	624
1923 - - -	571
1924 - - -	461
TOTAL -	3,573

135 licenses have been issued for revolvers in favor of night-watchmen (serenos) for certain municipal districts in accordance with the Resolution of this Department, dated December 28, 1923.

Licenses to carry arms issued free to public officials by reason of their civil office or commissions have been definitely revoked by the Decree of the 9th instant previously mentioned.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAY 11
1925 2657-2-225
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WAR DEPARTMENT

COPY OF CABLE GRAM
RECEIVED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

November 3, 1924

2.45 PM.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

1 CO

From Havana,

To The Adjutant General.

Number 55. November 3d.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

See cable no. 129 from Ambassador to State Department containing Cuban election returns. Conditions continue quiet and most satisfactory.

SHUTAN.

2657-2-225

MICROCOPY

1507

ROLL

3 B

