MICROCOPY

1507

ROLL

5

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M1507

CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD CARDS OF THE

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION RELATING

TO GENERAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND

MILITARY CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND THE

WEST INDIES

1918-1941

Roll 5

Cuba and the West Indies: Political Conditions
(MID 2657-Q-333 to 2657-Q-415)

and

Cuba and the West Indies: Economic Conditions
(MID 2655-Q)

The National Archives
National Archives and Records Administration
Washington: 1989

INTRODUCTION

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Records Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contents

Record Cards

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

Correspondence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Security Classification

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

Related Records

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3	(MID 2657-Q-144 to 2657-Q-225)
4	(MID 2657-Q-266 to 2657-Q-330)
5	(MID 2657-Q-333 to 2657-Q-415) Economic Conditions (MID 2655-Q)
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APPENDIX

U.S. Military Attaches - Cuba

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

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

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 5

Target 1

Cuba and the West Indies: Political Conditions
(MID 2657-Q-333 to 2657-Q-415)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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

G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

3110-b

4-1 FEB 9 1931 2657-G-333
1
WAR DEPARTMENT
2

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 7 1931

2657-G-333

1. With reference to evaluation of my report No. 3441, in which reference is made to the appointment of Sr. Barahona as Secretary of Sanitation. His appointment was actually made early in December, 1930, but he has never taken oath of office. Dr. Fernandez still retains the Secretaryship of Sanitation and possibly will until changes are made in the Cabinet in April, 1931.

2. A revised list of the cabinet officers follows:

Secretary of State:
Dr. Francisco Maria Fernandez.

Secretary of the Interior:
Dr. Jose C. Vivanco.

Secretary of Justice:
Dr. Octavio Averhoff.

Secretary of the Treasury:
Dr. Mario Ruiz Mesa.

Secretary of Public Works:
Sr. Manuel Lombillo Clark.

Secretary of Agriculture:
General Eugenio Molinet.

Secretary of Public Instruction:
Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes.
(General Molinet acting.)

Secretary of Sanitation:
Dr. Francisco Maria Fernandez.

Secretary of Communications:
General Manuel J. Delgado.

Secretary of War and Navy:
General Carlos M. de Rojas y Cruzat.

Secretary of the President:
Sr. Ricardo Herrera y Guiral.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No.3456 Date: February 3, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

3100-b

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTEL DIV.
JAN 20 1931

4-1 2657-g-333 / 1

WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 19 1931

1. Dr. Francisco Mario Fernandez took office as Cuban Secretary of State on December 30, 1930, replacing Dr. R. Martinez Ortiz, who has been appointed Minister to France.

2. Dr. Fernandez, who has served as Secretary of Public Health and Charities since the beginning of President Machado's first term, is already familiar with the work of the Department of State, having on several occasions taken over the administration of that office during the protracted absences on leave of its erstwhile incumbent. According to the present plans he will remain at the head of both the State and Sanitation Departments until next April when he will take the seat in the Senate for which he was elected from Matanzas Province in the November elections.

3. The American Embassy's official and personal relations with Dr. Fernandez have always been most cordial and he has at all times exhibited an unfailing disposition to lend full co-operation in all his dealings with the Ambassador and all the members of the staff.

4. Educated at Colombia University in the City of New York, Dr.Fernandez has an excellent command of the English language, and is very friendly with the United States, which he has revisited at frequent intervals. He is about forty-five years old, a physician by profession and a Liberal in politics.

5. The post of Undersecretary of State is now occupied by Dr. Eduardo Usabiaga, until recently Cuban Minister to Poland, CzechoSlovakia, Rumania and YugoSlavia. Dr. Usabiaga succeeds Dr. Miguel Campa, who, it is understood, will shortly be appointed to some other Government post.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy

From M. A., Havana No. 3441 Date: January 13, 1931

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

G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF 3110-b
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
4-1 JAN 00 2657-g-333 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT
27

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. JAN 29 1931

1. On January 6, 1931, Mr. Lombillo Clark took office as Secretary of Public Works vice Dr. Jesus Maria Barraque who resigned to attend to his private affairs.

2. Mr. Clark is seventy years of age and has occupied various positions in the Public Works Department since 1898 when Governor Wood enlisted his services in organizing the administration of that department. At one time he was Director General of Public Works and at the time of his appointment occupied the position of Engineer in Charge of the Bureau of River and Harbor Improvements.

3. The sppointment does not appear to have any political significance and it is believed that it will be of a temporary nature, pending the expected general reorganization of the Cabinet when the new Congress meets in April.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy.

From M. A., Havana No.3445 Date: January 19,1931

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

G-2 Report

~~Rank 4~~ 3410-b
~~3110-b.~~

APR 10 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 2657-g-333

CUBA (Political)

5

Subject: ~~Present Cabinet.~~ Mayor of the Central District of Havana.

27

Sr. Jose Izquierdo.



Sr. Jose Izquierdo, Mayor of the Central District of Havana, was born in Havana in 1884. He received no University education. He was appointed to this important office by President Machado upon the change from the Civil Government to that of a Federal District.

Previous career: Served in the Cuban War of Independence; was a rebel in the Liberal Revolution of 1917 against Menocal; was Captain of the Port of Havana under Zayas; elected member of the Municipal Council of Havana in 1926 and became President of that Council in the same year, which office he held until his recent appointment.

Remarks: Izquierdo is a dishonest and unscrupulous politician with a very disagreeable personality, but he is a very close friend of President Machado and was used by him to oppose Miguel Mariano Gomez when the latter became Mayor of Havana.

Encl. to No. 3513, 4/10/31, M. A. Cuba (3110-b)

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

G-2 Report

3110-b.

4-1 APR 16 2657-g-333 1931

4

WAR DEPARTMENT

27

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 15 1931

1. On April 6, 1931, Dr. Victoriano Rodriguez Barohona assumed the portfolio of Secretary of Sanitation and Charities vice Dr. Francisco Fernandez, who became a Senator on that day in the newly elected Cuban Congress.

2. Dr. Jose C. Vivanco on the same day replaced Dr. Fernandez as Acting Secretary of State. He will perform the duties of this portfolio in addition to that of Secretary of the Interior, until the appointment of a new Secretary of State.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3510 Date: April 9, 1931

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

G-2 Report

4 encls. 3110-b.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 APR 16 2657-g-333 1931
5

WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 15 1931

1. On the succeeding pages are brief biographical sketches and photographs of the following named cabinet members and the Chief of the Municipal District of Havana.

Dr. Lombillo Clark,
Secretary of Public Works.

Dr. Jose Clemente Vivanco,
Secretary of the Interior.

Dr. Octavio Averhoff,
Secretary of Justice.

Sr. Jose Izquierdo,
Mayor of the Central District of Havana.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache

From M. A., Havana No. 3513 Date: April 10, 1931.

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

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WAR DEPARTMENT

27

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet. Secretary of Public Works.

Dr. Lombillo Clark.

Chief of Bureau of River & Harbor Improvements
(M.A., Cuba, # 3616, Nov. 9, 1931)



Dr. Lombillo Clark, Secretary of Public Works, was born in Havana in 1860. He attended the University of Havana and was graduated from that University as an engineer. He later took a course and was graduated from the School of Arts and Manufacturers in Paris. He was appointed to the Cabinet on January 6, 1931, after many years affiliation with the Department of Public Works. In fact, he was one of the organizers of the Department of Public Works during the first American intervention, and has occupied many positions, including that of Director General, Chief Engineer of Havana during his term of office.

Remarks: His appointment on January 6, 1931 came as rather a surprise after his predecessor in office, Dr. Carlos M. Cespedes, had been changed to the office of Secretary of Public Instruction, and it is doubted if he will last after a reorganization of the Cabinet.

Encl to report no. 3513, M.A. Havana, Apr. 10/31

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

27

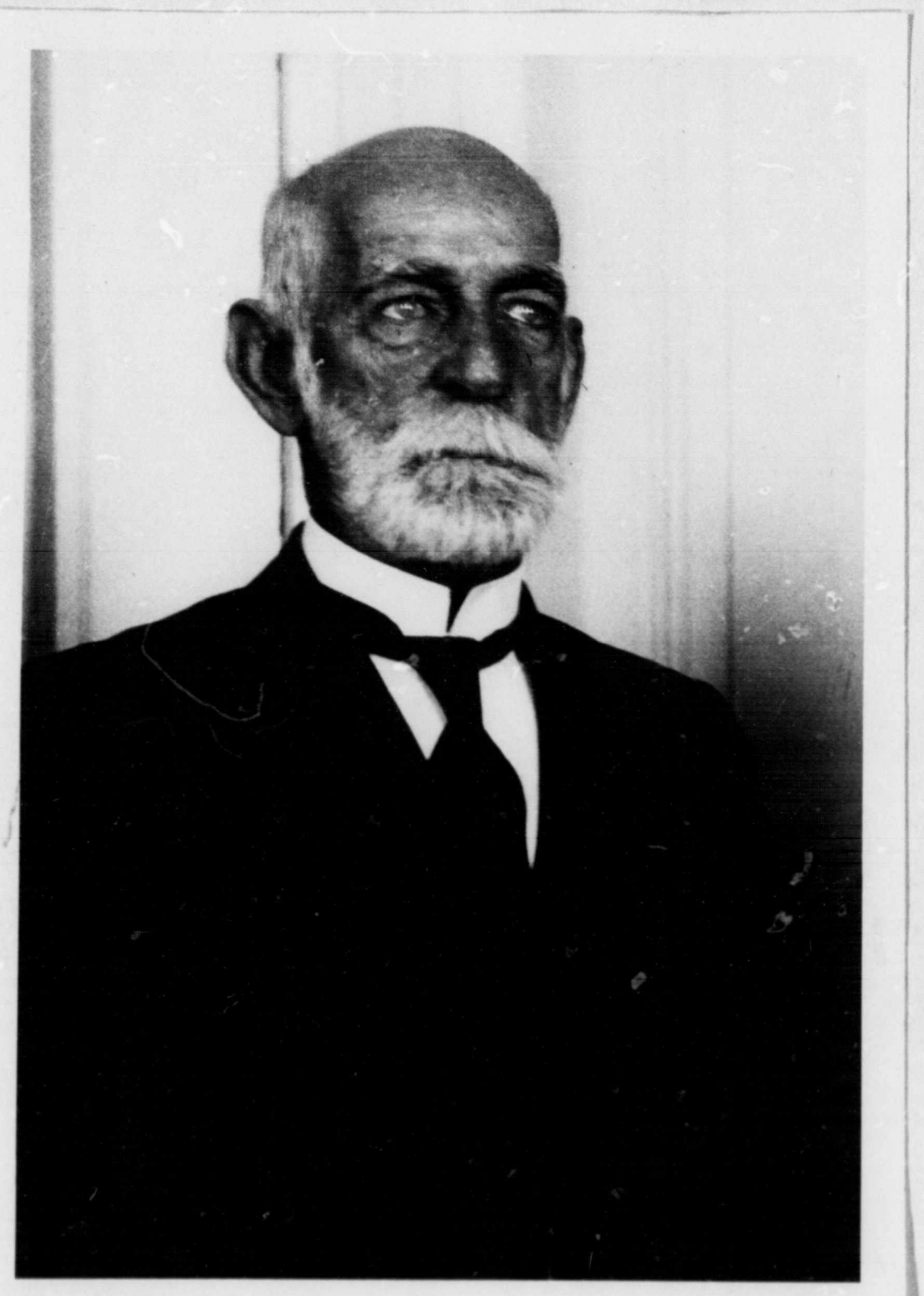
G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet. Secretary of Public Works.

Dr. Lombillo Clark.

Chief of Bureau of River & Harbor Improvements
(M.A., Cuba, # 3616, Nov. 9, 1931)



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Encl. to report no. 3513, M.A. Havana, Apr. 10/31

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

G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY 3110-b.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 22 1931

1. On the succeeding page is biographical sketch and photograph of Dr. Victoriano Rodriguez Barahona, Secretary of Sanitation and Public Charities.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Encl. retained in A/a Sect.
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From M. A., Havana No.3521 Date: April 17, 1931.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Report

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1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political) 4-1

Subject: Present Cabinet. Secretary of Sanitation.

Dr. Victoriano Rodriguez Barahona.



Dr. Victoriano Rodriguez Barahona, Secretary of Sanitation and Public Charities, was born in Santiago about 1890. He was educated in the University of Habana, from which institution he received his M.D. degree in 1911.

Previous career: Prior to his present appointment on April 6, 1931, he served as a member of the House of Representatives, having been elected on the Liberal ticket in 1926.

Remarks: His present appointment was a purely political one. His reputation is shady and his influence slight. He always has been a strong and ardent supporter of President Machado.

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

Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF 3110-b.
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27

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 12 1931

1. On May 5, 1931, Dr. Jose Clemente Vivanco took office as Secretary of State. He was formerly Secretary of the Interior and has been Acting Secretary of State since early in April, 1931. He is succeeded as Secretary of the Interior by the former sub-Secretary of that department, Dr. Octavio Zubizareta.

2. Biographical data on Dr. Zubizareta are not yet available, but will be forwarded in the early future.

J. T. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3538 Date: May 8, 1931

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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

f-1

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 6 1931

1. On the succeeding pages is biographical sketch and photograph of Dr. Octavio Zubizareta, Secretary of the Interior.

F. D. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Picture Encl. retained in Lat. Amer. Section, 7/7/31. arz

From M. A., Havana No. 3565 Date: June 29, 1931.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

G-2 Report

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet. Secretary of the Interior.

Dr. Octavio Zubizareta

Dr. Octavio Zubizareta, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Havana in 1867. He was educated at the University of Havana.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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JUL 7 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

Dr. Zubizareta was appointed to the Cabinet on May 5, 1931. He belongs to the Liberal Party, and is at present one of the outstanding members of that Party.

Previous Career: He served in the Cuban War of Independence, and spent two years in the Spanish prison in Africa. He was one of the original founders of the Liberal Party; served in the House of Representatives from 1904-1908 and again several years later; was editor on the staffs of La Opinion, El Liberal, and La Noche; was Presidential elector in 1925 elections; was consulting attorney for President Machado during his first term; was appointed Undersecretary of the Interior in December, 1930, in which post he served until his present appointment.

Remarks: Dr. Zubizareta is a man of high professional attainments who is now serving in one of the most difficult posts of the Cabinet. Despite the unpleasant type of duty he must of necessity perform, he has the respect of the majority of the Opposition. He is well disposed toward the United States, and his relations with the Embassy have at all times been most pleasant.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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G-2 Report

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3110-b.

WAR DEPARTMENT

7

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 14 1931

1. On October 13, 1931, President Machado signed a decree accepting the resignation of Sr. Lombillo Clark as Secretary of Public Works, and appointing in his stead, Sr. Narcisco Onetti, who assumed office the same day. Sr. Clark, whom, it is understood, had for some time been desirous of relinquishing his duties as Secretary of Public Works, has resumed his former position as Chief of the Bureau of River and Harbor Improvements.

2. Sr. Onetti has occupied various positions in the Department of Public Works since 1914, among them being that of Chief of Public Works for the Province of Habana, and Director General of that Department, which post he held until the assumption of his present duties. Biographical sketch concerning him, together with his photograph, will be forwarded as soon as sufficient data have been obtained.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy

From M. A., Havana No.3616 Date: November 9, 1931

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

G-2 Report

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Cabinet.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 18 1931

1. On the succeeding pages is biographical sketch and photograph of Sr. Narcisco Onetti, Secretary of Public Works.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache

From M. A., Havana No. 3622 Dated: November 13,1931.

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

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CUBA (Political)

7

Subject: Present Cabinet.
Secretary of Public Works.

Sr. Narcisco Onetti

Photo attached to original

Sr. Narcisco Onetti, Secretary of Public Works, was born in Habana, November 29, 1891. He was educated as a civil engineer and architect at the University of Havana.

Previous Career: Entered Government service in 1914 as an Engineer in the Bureau of River and Harbor Improvements, Department of Public Works; 1916-18 was a partner in a construction company; 1918 became engineer and architect in Engineering Section of Army General Staff; 1923 was appointed by presidential decree Assistant Engineer of the first class in Treasury Department; 1924, appointed chief engineer of Province of Pinar del Rio, and occupied various other positions in Department of Public Works. He was appointed Chief Engineer of Province of Havana in 1926. In May, 1931, he was appointed Director General of Department of Public Works, and on October 13, 1931, he was appointed to his present position.

Remarks: He is a member of the Liberal Party. His appointment as Secretary of Public Works is not thought to have any political significance. Since his entry into government service, he has concerned

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himself only with his career as engineer and architect, and has had no particular political interests. His political influence is considered slight. He has a pleasing personality and enjoys a very good reputation.

J.J. O'H.

From M. A., Havana No. 3622 Dated: November 13,1931.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Propaganda of Domestic Origin.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 10 1931

1. On February 1, 1931, President Machado addressed a proclamation to the people of Cuba in which he vigorously defended his Administration and appealed to both Cubans and foreigners to help him protect the country and its institutions from the menace of communism, which, he asserted, is insidiously working to undermine the safety of the State and is the primary cause of the present serious political crisis. This proclamation appeared in all the Spanish and English language newspapers on February 3, 1931.

2. This is not the first time that the President and his Government have endeavored to shift the responsibility for Cuba's political ills to the shoulders of foreign agitators. Last July the Acting Secretary of State informed the Embassy that the President was seriously concerned by reason of subversive communist activities in Cuba. Since then, on several occasions the Embassy has been promised documentary evidence and reports of these activities, but to date, they have not been furnished.

3. Unquestionably there is a certain amount of communist activities in Cuba, for the severe economic depression has offered favorable opportunity for stirring up discontent among the laboring element. However, in the absence of substantial proof to the contrary, I am inclined to believe that the situation is greatly exaggerated by the Cuban Government for the twofold purpose of justifying severe repressive measures and of deceiving the public as to the real factors underlying the present crisis.

4. The statement at this time is a rather clever political move on President Machado's part, for by inviting both the foreign element and the Cubans to cooperate with him in order to combat the menace presented by agitators inspired from abroad, he places himself in a much better position to seek a "rapprochment" with his Cuban political adversaries, if and when he considers the moment opportune.

5. A copy of President Machado's proclamation as it appeared in the Havana Post on February 3, 1931, is enclosed herewith.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No.3460 Date: February 4, 1931

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

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from, HAVANA POST February 3,1931.

MACHADO MAKES UNITY APPEAL IN STATEMENT

President Points to Communist Influence; Asks Nation's Support

In a proclamation to the people of Cuba, President Machado last night appealed to all Cubans and foreigners alike, t assist his administration in banning from the island the threats of communism, and asserted that he is working only for the best interests of the country today.

The appeal, which denied he is a dictator, and asserted that he is a Cuban patriot, working for the best interests of the republic, is one of the most important presidential statements issued in many months.

The full statement follows:

"In thirty years of participating in Cuban crises I have passed through many and varied impressions of worry and triumph; of great glories and of great responsibilities. No crisis is worse than that faced by Cuba today. A crisis which will rapidly drive the nation toward misleading paths should we err or which may lead the country to a brilliant and happy future if it could be possible for us to conceive a clear perspective of the present dangers against social organizations and legal powers of this republic.

"I face today the judgment of my fellow citizens, fully aware that I am facing a well prepared democracy; that I am facing countries which will gather my words and comment upon them. I also face as judge of my opinions, the impartial and supreme verdict of destiny, the place in which present day rulers will eventually find rest from the attacks they now face in these moments of unrest.

"I speak in this frame of mind. Cuba oday is in the midst of the greatest political agitation ever recorded in its republican life. This crisis is not due to revolutionary propaganda. It is not caused by difficulties of an economic nature, nor is it the result of the continuous exaggeration of our internal or national struggles.

"The various symptoms of the present crisis could be summarized as strictly Cuban problems and, therefore, its solution would be easy with patriotic and feasible mediums. But the phenomenon is more ample; the circumstances that cause and surround it are more grave. Unfortunately our troubles originate in other countries. This crisis constitutes the invasion of Cuba's pacific and tranquil activities by powerful foreign revolutionary currents bent on the destruction of the people's foundations, upon which rest the existence of the nation.

"Apparently we are in the center of a process of internal political opposition. On the surface of the problem such seems to be the case. Deep at the bottom of our troubles the scourge that lives, thrives and hides, is an implacable communist aggression directed by powerful, hidden, foreign powers and developed in Cuba so that this republic may prove a visible, outstanding example of this work, due to Cuba's privileged position with reference to this hemisphere and its proximity, as well as historic relations with the United States.

"The government has extensive and documentary proof of all these statements. A simple glance over the reports and secret information of the Third Internationale of Moscow here will prove how deeply our sovereignty is endangered today.

"An impartial observer will soon discover and admit that we are suffering toda the consequences of strict and rigorous soviet tactics, in accordance with the instructions received by its delegates at the fifth congress of that organization held in Moscow. This congress, we have proof of it, has ordered its delegates to work on student organizations; to instigate revolutionary propaganda in universities; to secure the support of feminine organizations; to create small and persistent strikes; popular manifestations of protests and disorders, interrupting the normalcy of government.

"No better proof of the origin of the trouble which Cuba suffers at this time could be offered than these assertions. An analysis of events easily shows to the government what a small percentage of the troubles are of national origin and how much of it is foreign, and continuously leading the nation towards a moral revolution. This has been especially so during the last few years of our republican life.

"The lack of acquaintance on the part of the government with such forms of agitation probably is to be blamed, in part, for the strong hold that communists have taken in Cuba. It is not violence but weakness, the error which the government has made, based on the cordiality and home-like spirit with which we have always solved national difficulties.

"The government in the past has not had the ability to detect under this dark shadow, the great destructive force which today menaces all nations of the world nor the methods used by other nations to check this wave of destruction.

"The observer worried with these problems, can appreciate the handsome picture presented by all the nations, in accordance with their natures, their position and history, adopting the most varied defensive programs from the white terror in Hungary, the combative nationalism in Germany, the sacred concentrations in France, the socialist cabinets in England, military revolutions in South America, and, above all, the rapid executive and inexhorable action against communism taken in the glorious democracy of Abraham Lincoln. Not to be forgotten also is the action taken by the United States of Mexico, our sister republic, of unlimited horizons in the future of this hemisphere.

"Destiny has endowed Cuba with marvelous conditions to become the real home of happiness and grandeur. Desting also causes use to face dangerous eventualities.

"An author has written that isolation has made Russia invincible. This same statement, only reversed, makes Cuba unusually fragile, due to her international obligations. Born to be the hospitable home of all dreams; established by romanticism and conquered with the life of her sons, its relation with other powers can never make Cuba a suitable field to raise over the ruin of its legitimate powers the triumphant example of a communist outbreak in America. Here, more than in any other country, we need always exhibit peace, order and obedience to the law.

"Communist activities began in Cuba in 1920, the first symptom taking place in the National university under the direction of young university leaders who, perhaps dominated by other hidden foreign influences, began to spread the germs of these new, destructive ideas to all the activities of the country.

"This work immediately coincided with a positive decrease in all the activities of the island, based in immoralities, lack of discipline, suppression of rights and demolition of the fundamental basis and principles of the country. The campaign was carried to such an extent that it marks the most humiliating and darkest period in the history of all Cuban institutions.

"This state of affairs was so unbearable that as the time drew closer for presidential elections the political parties placed in their platforms the necessity of reestablishing respect and predominance of the law as well as the moral credit of Cuba abroad.

"In a word, all Cuban society, demands a strong ruler and even has gone as far as anticipating the possibility of a foreign military intervention to preserve peace and order.

"A dictatorship would be that which my adversaries pretend to exercise. A dictatorship would be to permit a few of its directors to act as follows: When we aspire, political parties are good. When we are defeated, they are bad. When we are members of congress, congress is a legitimate power. When we are not, congress is an usurpation of powers.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

When we aspire to the reform of the constitution, it is patriotic to put it in effect. When others do it, it is an attempt at liberyt. When we crush the press, we exercise a right in face of insults. When others suppress it, libel should be tolerated. When suffrage elects us, it represents the will of the people; when it defeats us, it is only an insignificant minority. When we announce to the country a presidential re-election, we are statesmen. When the three political parties announce it, it is inconstitutional. A dictatorship would be the right for a group of Cubans to be the only ones authorized to say that it is a crime to follow the doctrines of a president, and that it is a virtue to profess and spread the intellectual plans of Russia.

"A dictatorship would be to tolerate this group to deprive Cubans from exercising their constitutional right, admitting that only this group knows what is right, what is patriotic and what is constitutional.

"That would be a real dictatorship; an irresponsible, incapable, dictatorship, incapable of guaranteeing the existence of the republic and the fulfillment of its obligations.

"Reconsidering certain charges, I have sometimes felt the desire to arrive at a practicable constitutional formula that would allow me to transfer to them all the honors and difficulties of my government. I would like to know their characters and their ideas; I would be pleased to receive the objective lessons that I would derive from seeing how they would practice cordiality, how they would approach their enemies and how they would execute the transformation of our public customs with such easy procedures as they demand of me.

"I recognize that in the fulfillment of my duties I have been followed by congress, the parties and the representatives of all classes in Cuba.

"It was under these conditions that I assumed the destinies of the country, considering myself under an imperative obligation. I received the command of the country and I have obeyed it. This is the way I tried to govern. Perhaps, not sharing in certain parts of the political program to which I had pledged support, I have tried during the past five years of my presidential term, to combat these troubles, reestablishing the rights of families, of individuals, suppressing insults, practicing a scrupulous investment of the country's funds as well as a strict vigilance of all funds and I have raised the moral conception that other countries held of Cuba up to that time, in accordance with the doctrines of modern civilization.

"As a generous reward for this work I was proclaimed for a second presidential term; an act which was preceded by innumerable demonstrations of affection. This appeal based on my duties as a soldier and a statesman, began by the voice of one of my most persistent opponents today, and was followed by all the political parties, institutions, centers of education, the press, veterans, business representatives, industrialists, agriculturists, and workers, culminating on May 20th, 1929, when I again took charge of the destinies of the country.

"One hundred thousand Cubans, in a delirious human wave carried me into the National capitol before delegates and representatives of foreign countries and imposed on me the task of remaining in power —a power from which I hoped to retire without disillusions and to the justice of my brothers and the religion of work and patriotism.

"That day I sacrificed for the sake of obedience and not for ambitions, the happiness of a retired life. I acted with the same lack of interest in my future as demonstrated by Bolivar who threw the crown of his empire to the multitudes to destroy.

"I know that for Cuba I would give all I have again. If anything has surprised me it is that at the expiration of five years of work, some elements pretend to throw over me as well as those who follow me with patriotic devotion, the stigma of a ruinous and humiliating dictatorship. This stigma would unjustly cloud the moral grandeur of all political parties, of congress, of the army and the people who have helped me with their energies and faith to uphold the destinies of Cuba.

"A liberator cannot allow the worship of liberty to die in his conscience. A government which has so amply demonstrated profound respect for legitimate powers, which always grants justice, which obeys the verdicts of the courts and which acts within its constitutional powers cannot be branded as being a dictatorship. A citizen who at the time when he can exert his greatest powers mixes with the crowds, passes throught the ranks of the army, hears his heart beating with the vibrant force of the people, and humbly accepts the commands of the constitution and the laws pledging full obedience to them, cannot be branded as a dictator.

"He who one day was a defender of liberty, has arrived at the end of his glory. Nothing, therefore, today holds for his greater glories. Material ranks can never change men of my character. For such reasons, I have no other ambitions than to make a great and glorious republic of this nation which I helped to establish.

"In situations like this, I will always be the soldier of 1895, with the same ideals and with the same sentiments. I would not deny that justice to my enemies. It would likewise demonstrate passion and error, the relative isolation on the part of my government from the economic classes which ask for order, from the social activities which ask for morality, of producers who demand guarantees, of universities which requested the intervention of an authority capable of stopping—descredit and humiliation of revolutionary elements which were mocking their principles.

"Cuba shall not witness the downfall of a power which I received a few months ago and which was signaled out in foreign countries as the burial of the legend of a century—presidential reelections.

"As long as I have an atom of energy I will combat defamation, begging before foreign countries, the intervention of foreign powers in Cuba's internal affairs and the profanation of the country's history.

"I will do everything within my power to raise the republic and its name from the cross on which foreigners filled with sectarian principles and erring Cubans wish to sacrifice it.

"I will not allow those who oppose me and my government to reply to the most logical question that governments and statesmen could ask them. Why is it that the president of your country is today so unpopular, so persecuted — the same man who only a short time ago received so extraordinary honors?

"Because the answer to that question would necessarily infer that Cuba is an inconsistent country, without a deep knowledge or consciousness of its ideals and this will be the answer which I will not allow history to record.

"In most instances the occurrences of great collective activities do not concide wth the small personality of those who produce them and support them. I thought that by administering well the affairs of the country, that by constant working, bowing before the laws of the nation, putting my soul in the interest of the republic and even investing what little money I have in national institutions and activities, that I was helping to consolidate and form a country. I thought I was helping to establish spiritual unity, the only sacred union that constitutes the greatest stronghold of small nations. These views I mentioned in many of my documents.

"Helping to establish a country is not sufficient. It is necessary to make the country happy and prosperous. I have fought for this ideal. My people know it. My adversaries always find a warm reception at the palace.

"I do not pretend to appeal or reach to the heart of all the people. For Cuba, when I have found it necessary, I have even trespassed the headquarters of my opponents. I have always carried my love to every corner of the country.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"I hereby address everybody. I wish my voice to reach every individual. If they do not hear it, if they doubt it, they may as well be ready to assume their share of responsibilities which are certain to come and which will be for the worse. If they listen to me, if they believe me, if they recognize the unselfishness of my call, I wish them to help me, to follow me and with their minds praying over the graves of those who fell, assist me in making this definite affirmative statement: Positions are lost, world honors pass, power is destroyed; countries die only when their generations are weak. Cuba has buried in its soil much heroism and even if lives should be lost, men should die and powers should be destroyed—the only things which shall continue to live and to triumph and the only things which deserve sacrifice and glory are the republic, independence, sovereign government; Cuba, the home of all.

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

4-1 2657-g-335

FEB 16
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Attitude toward the League of Nations.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 16 1931

1. Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary of the League of Nations, and his official party arrived in Havana as guests of the Cuban Government on January 27, 1931, and left for Genoa, via New York, on January 31, 1931.

2. During his stay in Havana he was received by President Machado on January 29th, and was the guest of honor at a state banquet given at the Hotel National on the same night, which was attended by prominent Government officials and by the heads of all the diplomatic missions except those of Argentina and Costa Rica, who, although invited, did not attend because of the adverse attitude of these countries toward the League. This banquet was given personally for Sir Eric Drummond and did not have the character of a League function; hence, the inclusion among the guests of diplomats representing countries not members of the League. On this occasion, Sir Eric delivered an address in which he commented favorably on the faithful fulfilment by Cuba of her duties as a member of the League and paid a tribute to the men who have represented Cuba on different occasions at the League, namely, Senator Cortina, Dr. Torriente, Sr.Ortiz, Sr. Aguero and Dr. Bustamante. In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Torriente absented himself, as a protest against the present Cuban government, and that, for some reason, Bustamante was not present.

3. The address contained a reference to the relationship between the League of Nations and the Pan-American Conferences, which is quoted as follows:

> "Mr. Secretary, there are those who think that it is desirable to place in opposition the League of Nations and the Pan-American Conference. I cannot understand what object they have in view, unless it be the creation of difficulties. The League of Nations is essentially a world-wide organization, and its aim is universality. The Pan-American Conferences is a regional organization. What ground can there be for opposition between the two?"

4. Following this statement, Sir Eric asserted the falsity of the idea that the League is desirous of settling all disputes between all nations by its own instrumentality, stating that the sole object of the League is that peace should be preserved, whatever may be the means the countries concerned may choose to employ.

5. The Havana Press printed certain statements attributed to Sir Eric Drummond concerning the proposed Pan-European Union and also the possibility of a Latin-American League of Nations. With reference to the first question, he is quoted as having said that, if a Pan-European Union was formed, it would undoubtedly be developed under the auspices of the League, and, therefore, could not injure the interests of non-European countries. With respect to the possibility of a Latin-American League of Nations, growing out of the variations in interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine and their frequent discrepancy with the interpretation given in Washington, he is quoted as having said that the subject of a Latin-American Union or League

From M. A., Havana No. 3463 Dated: February 7, 1931.

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had never, to his knowledge been brought up even semi-offocially in any meeting of the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations.

6. A luncheon was given for Sir Eric Drummond at the Jaimanitas Club on January 30, 1931, by Senator Jose Manuel Cortina, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and President of the Cuban Association for the League of Nations. The guests were the British Minister, the Secretary of State, the Undersecretary of State, Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, and a number of prominent Cuban attorneys versed in international law. In an address made on this occasion Sir Eric stated that the League of Nations has two chief aims, the conservation of peace and the development of international cooperation, and that these two ideals cannot be separated because the development of international cooperation contributes toward achieving the conservation of peace. The remainder of the address consisted of an elaboration of this statement and a discussion of the League's study of world economic difficulties with a view of finding a solution.

7. The impression made by Sir Eric and his party on his visit to Cuba was extremely slight, the general feeling being one of satisfaction that Cuba was not overlooked by a person of international importance.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3463 Date: February 7, 1931

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

G-2 Report

3850

DEPT. OF STATE
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
FEB 20
1931

CUBA (Political) 4-1 2657-g-336 1

Subject: Foreign Relationships.

WAR DEPARTMENT
7

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 24 1931

1. Great Britain:

The announcement that the Prince of Wales, who arrived here on February 1st enroute to South America, had altered his previous intention of spending a few hours on shore while the ship was in Havana, occasioned considerable disappointment. The reasons given for this change in plans were the mourning of the British Royal Family and the necessity of curtaining the vessel's stay in Havana in order to expedite its arrival at Jamaica. These explanations did not, however, deceive either Cubans or foreign residents as to the real reason prompting the British Government's decision: their fear that the Prince's landing might be attended by embarrassing incidents due to the disturbed political situation now existing in Cuba.

2. Italy:

Mr. Raffaelo Boscaralli has presented his letters of credence as Minister of Italy, January 27, 1931.

3. Canada:

A direct parcel post service between Cuba and Canada was recently inaugurated with the departure from Halifax of the S. S. "AUDALUSIA".

4. Costa Rica:

Panama:

On January 21, 1931, the Cuban Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of Parcel Post Conventions with these two countries.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy.

From M. A., Havana No. 3469 Date: February 16, 1931.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2657-g-337 1

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Relations to Central Government.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 26 1931

1. It will be recalled that Article 91 of the Cuban Constitution as amended in 1928 provides for the establishment of a Central District and that the 14th transitory disposition thereof stipulates that the law creating this District must go into effect on February 24, 1931.

2. Until a few weeks ago no serious or well considered attempt to prepare this necessary legislation had been made. Various proposals were discussed in the press from time to time, but it appeared that other problems engaged the attention of the Cuban legislators to the exclusion of this one. Finally, about the middle of January, a bill was drafted by Sr. Camacho, one of the legal advisors of the Palace, which proved to be such a long and complicated document and provoked so much contradictory comment, that it became evident that there would not be sufficient time to permit of its consideration in the few weeks remaining prior to the date on which the law creating the Central District must be in force.

3. The Executive thereupon determined to have recourse to an expedient which it has previously found useful in obtaining the quick enacement of necessary laws, namely the adoption of so-called emergency measures. Last week it proposed and sent to the Senate an emergency bill, according to the provisions of which the municipality of Havana is declared to constitute the Central District. The Chief of the District is to be appointed for five years by the President of the Republic, who will also select the members of the District Council from lists submitted by various economic, social and political organizations. The bill further provides that all existing municipal ordinances and regulations will remain in effect until modified by legislation of a permanent nature.

4. This bill passed both branches of the Congress with little debate and according to press reports, was signed by the President on February 20th. When the law is officially published, an analysis of its provisions will be made.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3475 Date: February 21, 1931.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIV.
MAR 16 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

1 secret
3400-a

2657-g-37

41 2657-g-33

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Relations to Central Government.

27

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 16 1931

1. There is attached hereto an English translation of an Emergency Bill for the creation of the Central District of Havana,(reference to which was made in my report No. 3475, index No. 3400-a, dated Feb. 21,1931).

2. While under the old Municipal Law the Mayor and the Municipal Council were elected by popular vote, the present law provides that the Mayor or Chief of the Central District of Havana, the Mayor of the City of Havana, the President and members of the Deliberative Council of the Central District shall be appointed by the President. The powers and functions of the Chief of the Central District of Havana are the same as those of the old Mayor of Havana, while the duties and attributes of the"Mayor" of the City of Havana are limited to the performance of commissions given him by the Central Government of Havana, presiding over the National Tourist Commission, representation of the Central District in acts of an official or social character that do not involve authority,and substitution for the Chief of the District in case of temporary absence and for thirty days in case of a definite vacancy.

3. The members of the Deliberative Council are appointed by the President of the Republic from ternaries presented by the Organizations named in paragraph five of this report, with the exception of the woman member who is appointed freely by the President. Their term of office is three years and they may be removed from office by the President "for serious causes" by means of proceedings in conformity with the law.

4. A transitory provision inserted in the law as an inducement to tax-payers to meet their obligations under the Emergency Tax Law is contained in Article XVII, which nullifies the fines for delay in payment of municipal taxes which should have been paid prior to July 1, 1930.

5. The following individuals were appointed by the President on February 23rd. to the offices named:

Mayor or Chief of the
Central District .....Jose Izquierdo Julia
President of the Deliberative
Council .....Ruy de Lugo Vina.
Secretary of the Deliberative
Council .....Jose Luciano Franco.
Mayor of the City of Habana .....Tirso Mesa y Pola

The members of the Deliberative Council, with the organization represented by each, are given by EL MUNDO as follows:

The Senate .....Antonio Berenguer y Sed
The House of Representatives.....Rafael Moragas Penes.
Reporters Association of Habana..David Aizcorbe y Borges.
Provincial Council of Habana ...,Octavio Cespedes y Ortiz
Liberal Party of Habana .....Celedonio Garcia
Conservative Party of Habana ....Dr. Wilfredo H. Brito.
Cuban Popular Party .....Julio Cuellar del Rio.
Reformist Party (a municipal
Party) .....Dr. Roberto F. Tiant
National Council of Veterans ....Francisco de P. Valiente
Association of Urban Property
Owners .....Dr. Jose Genaro Sanchez

From M. A., Havana No. 3484 Date: March 7, 1931.

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

Workmen's Association .....Guillermo Urrutia
Manufacturers' Association ..Ramon F. Crusellas
Women's Associations .....Eulalia Miranda y Maza

6. The members of the old municipal government resigned and the members of the Central Government of Habana took office on February 24, 1931.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache

Source: Embassy

From M. A., Havana No. 3484 Date: March 7,1931.

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

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RECEIVED
MAR 16 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

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27

TRANSLATION

I, GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES, President of the Republic of Cuba,

Hereby make known that Congress has voted and I have sanctioned the following law:

Article I. All the powers and attributes which make up the Municipal Government of Habana shall remain in the same form and with the same authority granted to each of them by the Organic Municipal Law, the Municipal Accounting Law, the Law of Municipal Taxes and Method of Collection, all in force, and whatever regulations and orders may have been issued in relation to the municipal regime, all of which shall remain in force upon the promulgation of this law with the sole exception of the changes introduced herein.

Article II. In fulfillment of what is provided in the Constitution of the Republic, the Central District of Habana is hereby created in substitution of the present Municipal Council and Municipality of the same name, which Central District shall continue to be the capital of the Republic, the District to be placed in the same jurisdical situation as the Municipality of Habana.

Article III. The office of Mayor or Chief of the Central District of Habana is hereby created, with the same attributes and powers as are granted to the office of the first mentioned name by the Organic Municipal Law, the Municipal Accounting Law, the Law of Municipal Taxes and Method of Collections, all in force, as well as with all those vested therein in the Regulations and orders in force.

The office of President of the Deliberative Council of the Central District is hereby created, which official shall be appointed by the President of the Republic and who shall have the same powers and attributes and compensation as are provided in the laws which govern the present Council of the Municipal District of Havana.

Article IV. The Municipal Council or Deliberative Council of the Central District of Habana shall have the same attributes and powers as the Organic Municipal Law, the Municipal Accounting Law, the Law of Municipal Taxes and Method of Collection and other legal and reglamentary orders establish and vest in the present Municipal Council of Habana, in defining its powers and attributes.

The Central District thus created shall have the character of a local political entity, shall keep the name of Habana, shall use the coat of arms of the extinguished Municipality bearing its name and shall constitute an electoral administrative unit of a municipal character within the Province bearing its name for the purpose of filling national and provincial posts.

Article V. The Mayor or Chief of the Central District shall be appointed by the President of the Republic for a term of five years.

Article VI. The Council or Deliberative Body of the Central District of Habana is hereby created, composed of members likewise appointed by the Chief Executive of the Nation.

The members who compose the Municipal Council or Deliberative Body of the Central District of Habana shall be appointed by the Chief Executive of the Republic for a term of three years, and shall be chosen from ternaries which shall be presented to him by the following named organizations:

The Senate of the Republic .....One.
The House of Representatives .....One
The Habana Provincial Council .....One

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

The Reporters' Association of Habana, in a ternary agreed upon by a general meeting of members .....One.
The Municipal Assembly, or its Executive Committee, of the Liberal Party of Havana.. One.
The Municipal Assembly, or its Executive Committee, of the Conservative Party of Havana..... One
The Municipal Assembly, or its Executive Committee, of the Popular Party of Havana .. One
The Municipal Parties existing at present which have elected councilmen in the past elections, there being appointed a sole ternary with one candidate for each of them ..... One
The National Assembly of Veterans of the Independence, electing a ternary from among the members of the National Council ..... One
The Urban Property Owners' Association of Habana ..... One
The Directive Bodies of all the Labor Associations of Habana, legally constituted and specially convoked for that purpose ..... One
The Manufacturers' Association ..... One.

Women shall be represented on the Deliberative Council by a member to be freely appointed by the President of the Republic.

The National Political Parties which are founded in the future shall also have the right to propose, through their Municipal Assembly or the Executive Committee thereof in Havana, the appointment of a member of the Deliberative Council, to which effect they shall present the proper ternary; and the Chief Executive of the Nation shall make the proper selection and appointment.

The members named by the Political Parties, the Associations, entities and institutions referred to in this Law shall cease in their offices as members of the Deliberative Council if they cease being members of their respective parties or organizations or should make campaign against them. In such cases the matter shall be brought to the attention of the President of the Republic in order that he may make the new appointment, after the proper ternary has been presented to him.

The members of the Deliberative Council may be removed from office by the President of the Republic for serious causes, by means of proceedings, and in case the substitution of a member should be in conformity with the law, the proper organization shall present a new ternary to the Executive in order that he may make the new appointment.

Article VII. The National Executive, in order to fulfill the provisions of this Law, shall request the organizations charged with presenting ternaries to make the necessary ternaries for organizing the Deliberative Council of the Central District of Habana, and these organizations shall be obliged to submit the same within seventy-two hours following the presidential request.

Article VIII. In order to hold the office of Mayor or Chief of the Central District of Habana, the same conditions of eligibility as are established by the provisions in force of the Electoral Code and the Organic Municipal Law for occupying the post of Mayor, shall be required.

Article IX. In order to hold the office of member of the Deliberative Council of the Central District of Havana, the same conditions of eligibility and of capacity as are required by the Electoral Code and the Organic Municipal Law for the office of Councilman, shall be required excepting the case of the representation of the women.

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

ARTICLE X. The President of the Republic is empowered to appoint freely and with a provisional character, the members of the Deliberative Council of the Central District of Habana, in the event that by February twenty-fourth, 1931, the date of cessation in office of the present Mayor and the present members of the Municipal Council of the Municipal District, it shall have been impossible, on account of the time, tp jave prgamozed. om tje manner provided in this Law, the Central District referred to. In this case, the President of the Republic shall substitute for those provisionally appointed those who shall be selected from the respective ternaries which will be submitted by the proper organizations. Each appointment of this kind must be made within ten days following the receipt of the respective ternary.

Article XI. The compensation and expenses of representation of the Mayor or Chief of the Central District of Habana, as well as the compensation and expenses of representation of the members of the Deliberative Council of said District may not be altered except by an act of Congress.

Article XII. The office of Mayor of the City is hereby created for the Central District of Habana and his appointment shall be made by the Chief Executive of the Nation. Said term of office shall be of five years and the persons who occupies or fills the same must have the conditions of eligibility and capacity required by the laws in force for holding the office of Mayor.

Article XIII. The Mayor of the City of the Central District of Habana shall have the duties and attributes provided in this law, to wit:

(1) As delegate of the Central Government he shall perform whatever commissions may be given him permanently or contingently.
(2) He shall preside, by his own right, over the National Tourist Commission.
(3) He shall have the official representation of the Central District in all acts of an official or social character that do not represent authority or involve the exercise thereof, or create obligations for the Central District of Habana.
(4) He shall substitute for the Mayor or Chief of the Central District in cases of leave of absence or of temporary absence. He shall also substitute for the Mayor or Chief of the Central District in case of a definitive vacancy, although in this latter case the substitution shall not be for a period greater than thirty days, within which time the Chief Executive is obliged to appoint a new Mayor or Chief of the Central District of Habana.

Article XIV. The Mayor or Chief of the Central District, the Mayor of the City, and the members of the Municipal Council or Deliberative Council of the Central District shall have the same compensation as the present Mayor and Councilmen of the Municipality of Habana in their respective offices.

In spite of what is provided above the members of the Municipal Council or Deliberative Council of the Central District of Habana shall receive, in addition to the compensation at present assigned to the Councilmen of Habana, an annual bonus, payable in twelve parts, of one thousand two hundred dollars in national currency, for expenses of representation.

Article XV. For the establishment of the new local regime, the Mayor or Chief of the Central District of Habana and the members of the Deliberative Council are authorized to carry into effect, within a period of forty-five days counted from February 24, 1931, the general reorganization of the Departments of the city government or Deliberative Council of the Central District and of the present Municipal Administration of Habana, and they may, in order to do this administratively, remove the personnel deemed necessary, there being reserved to the officials and employees left without posts the right of requesting and obtaining a declaration of excedence to which Article 56 of the Civil Service Law refers, provided that, legally, they are protected by its provisions.

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

Article XVI. Subdivision one of Article 216 of the Organic Municipal Law is amended to read as follows:

"First: The tax on the net proceeds from city property which shall not exceed twelve per cent, except within the Central District of Habana wherein such tax shall not exceed ten and one-tenth per cent."

Article XVII. Surcharges for delay in payment of taxes and imposts, and fines or trespasses of a municipal character which should have been paid prior to the first day of July, 1930, shall be disregarded.

Obligations contracted prior to that same date, pending payment, must be assigned to the regular budget of the Central District of Habana and always within the economical possibilities of its Treasury, to be paid in the order of dates, and in case of the same date, pro rata.

These assignments and payments shall be made independently of those set forth in the third of the Transitory Provisions of the Organic Municipal Law.

Article XVIII. In all those matters which this Law does not in an express manner amend or contradict, the provisions of the Organic Municipal Law, the Municipal Accounting Law, the Law of Municipal Taxes and Method of Collection, and all orders and provisions which relate to the administration and government of municipalities shall remain in force.

Article XIX. The following offices are created in the Central District of Habana:

A Secretary to the Mayor or Chief of the Central District.
A Secretary to the Municipal Council or Deliberative Council of the Central District.
A Secretary to the Mayor of the City.
A Stenographer for the Mayor of the City.

The Municipal Council or Deliberative Council of the Central District of Habana shall fix the proper salaries for the above named offices.

It shall be an indispensable condition for holding the office of Secretary of the Municipal Council or Deliberative Council of the Central District, to have been President of the Municipal Council, member of the House of Representatives, or Chief of a Department of the extinct Municipality of Habana, or to have held the office of Secretary of the Municipal Council at the time of the enactment of the present law.

Article XX. Once the Departments of the present Municipal Administration of Habana have been reorganized and the new administrative structure has been fixed in a definitive manner, in so far as regards the officials and employees of the Central District, the Civil Service Law and the Retirement Law of Officials and Employees of the State, the Province and the Municipality, and whatever other laws at present bind the municipality of Habana, and should be applied to the central District as political, administrative and jurisdical successors of the extinguished municipal organization, shall remain in force and effect.

Article XXI. Article 158 of the Organic Municipal Law shall be applied to the Central District as follows:

"Article 158. Executive resolutions may be suspended by the Mayor or by the President of the Republic in so far as regards the Central District when, in his opinion, they are contrary to the Constitution, to Treaties, or to the laws and resolutions adopted by the Provincial Council under its proper authority, specifying in each case the provisions that he considers infringed and the nature of the infringement."

"Once ninety days have elapsed, in the case of the President of the Republic, and ten, in that of the Mayor, from the time a resolution becomes executory, the right to suspend the same may not be exercised."

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

"The Mayor or Chief of the Central District of Habana may not be suspended in the exercise of his functions by the Provincial Governor."

ARTICLE XXII. All laws, orders, decrees and other provisions which are opposed to the fulfillment of this Law are hereby repealed, and the same shalltake effect from 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, on this 19th day of February, 1931.

GERARDO MACHADO

Jose Clemente Vivanco
Secretary of the Interior.

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

2 Report

2900-c.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 13 2657-G-338 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

f 1

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Propaganda of Foreign Origin.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 11 1931

1. The Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America arrived in Havana on February 27th and left for New York on the following night. This committee has been conducting a seminar in the Caribbean which called for one or two day visits in San Juan, Santo Domingo, Port-au-Prince, Colon, Kingston, and Havana, the last stop. The seminar consisted of a group of about sixty American men and women, mostly professors, lawyers, or writers of a Liberal character, under the direction of Hubert C. Herring.

2. Due to the ability of this group to influence public opinion through its various publications, and because on a whole the group represents a class of people inclined to be highly critical of the American foreign policy, particularly in Latin America, the Ambassador made a special effort to make them feel that he was anxious to help them in obtaining an accruate conception of Cuba and its relations with the United States. An appointment for them was made with President Machado who received the entire group at the Palace, and afterward the Ambassador entertained a selected group for luncheon at his residence. Among those present in this group were Dr. E. C. Lindeman, Editor of the New Republic (which recently had an article highly criticizing America's policy and Ambassador Guggenheim's actions in Havana), and Leland H. Jenks, who wrote the book entitled "Our Cuban Policy".

3. As far as could be judged, the informal discussion with these men seemed to result in a more sympathetic and certainly a more understanding attitude toward America's policy in Cuba. Of course, it is impossible to change the mind of any person who has preconceived ideas toward a situation, and it is quite possible that some of the members of this Committee will publish extravagant and greatly distorted statements on Cuba when they return to the United States. However, it is generally felt that any statements that they may make will at least have been somewhat modified by a better comprehension due to the Ambassador's efforts.

D. F. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy

From M. A., Havana No. 3482 Date: March 6, 1931.

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

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 14 1931
2657-g-339 / 1
WAR DEPARTMENT 27
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 13 1931

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Propaganda of Foreign Origin.

1. It has been learned that Mr. Emile Vandervelde, prominent Belgian socialist leader, is planning to visit Cuba in the course of a tour of those Latin-American countries which he omitted from his itinerary last year.

2. This information found its way into the Havana press and has been the subject of considerable speculation regardint the purpose of his proposed visit, especially at this time. It appears to be generally accepted here that Mr. Vandervelde is in close sympathy with the international communist movement, and, although understood to be what is known as a "yellow" communist, fears are expressed that it may be his intention while in Cuba to take advantage of the prevailing unrest and discontent to disseminate communist propaganda.

3. While it is felt that the apprehension of the Cuban officials is somewhat exaggerated, the Cuban Government seems to feel that his visit is especially noteworthy at this particular time, and it is feared that his arrival will probably be a signal for communist activity on the Island. As has been repeatedly reported, the Cuban Government is inclined to exaggerate the importance of Communism in Cuba and is very prone to blame all of its political ills to this source.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3508 Date: April 7, 1931.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
RECEIVED
JUL 13 1931
WAR DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

OHS/d 2657-G-340

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

July 8, 1931.

Memorandum for Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention: Major William H. Simpson, G.S.C.)

Subject: Report of Activities in Porto Rico.

1. Herewith is a letter dated June 13, 1931, together with marked copies of the "Porto Rico Progress", recently received at this office. This letter, together with the marked copies of the above mentioned paper, are forwarded for the information of your office.

2. Attention is particularly invited to the comments of Captain Cope in paragraph 3 of his letter as to the importance to attach to the subject matter therein.

O. H. Saunders
O. H. SAUNDERS,
Major, G.S. C.,
A.C. of S., G-2.

RECEIVED
1931 JUL 13 AM 9
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.

4 enc. (Copy of letter June 13/31 from Capt.Cope to G-2,Hq.2d CA and three copies of "Porto Rico Progress)

Encl. & carbon copy of letter retained in Lat. Amer Sect.

8/4/31

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

G-2 Report

3210-a.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUL 29 1931

CUBA (Political)

2657-g-34/1

Subject: Present Legislature - Leading Personalities.

WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 28 1931

2657-g-34/

1. Contrary to the opinion expressed by me in paragraph five of my report No. 3583, index number as above, dated July 17, 1931, that the request from the Cuban Courts to try Senator Modesto Maidique for killing Senator Rogerio Zayas Bazan would not be granted, the Senate on July 20th voted unanimously to waive Maidique's immunity. Since then it has not been possible to find Maidique and it has been reported that he has fled, presumably to some place outside of Cuba.

2. While the action of the Senate in granting the request of the Court is commendable, in view of the traditional unwillingness of both Houses of Congress to grant authorization of this type in the past, the value of this action is somewhat mitigated by the fact that Maidique's influence with the present Administration and with the Liberal Party was considerably less than that of Zayas Bazan.

3. This crime continues to elicit the unanimous condemnation of the Cuban press, which deplores the humiliating reflections which such circumstances necessarily cast upon Cuba's reputation as a civilized country. It now appears that there may be some attempt at retaliation on the part of friends and relatives of the deceased, especially in the Province of Camaguey, where both Senators had large political followings.

4. A second incident of less importance occurred recently which may be regarded as indicative of the disturbed political situation prevailing in Cuba. This is concerned with an alleged attempt on the life of Clemente Vasquez Bello, President of the Senate and of the Liberal Party. According to his own statement, a bomb was thrown at his automobile by an unknown person on the evening of July 15th. The bomb failed to explode but when he descended from his car, after it had been brought to a stop, someone fired several shots at him, none of which took effect. The Opposition papers and the public in general seem to be a bit skeptical about believing this story, characterizing it as a fabrication published for the purpose of justifying repressive measures adopted by the authorities. I, frankly, do not share this opinion, as I do not believe that he would invent such a story merely to lend color to the theory that some of the Opposition are not above resorting to such methods. They have already demonstrated this beyond question. The police have been active in endeavoring to track down Sr. Bello's assailants, and have already reported the arrest of five members of the University Student Directorate. At the same time it was announced that evidence had been discovered which incriminates thirty or forty others.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy, Press,
and Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No.3587 Date : July

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

G-2 Report

WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
3210-a.

CUBA (Political)

2657-g-34/1931
WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 28 1931

Subject: Present Legislature - Leading Personalities

2657-g-34/

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J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy, Press,
and Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No.3587 Date : July 23, 1931

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

OPTI. CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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G-2 Report

4-1 JUL 22 2657-g-341 1931

CUBA (Political)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: Present Legislature-Leading Personalities.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 22 1931

1. On July 15, 1931 Senator Rogerio Zayas Bazan, prominent Liberal Senator from Camaguey, and ex-Secretary of the Interior, died in the Municipal Hospital of Havana, as a result of mortal wounds received in a so-called "irregular" duel with Senator Modesto Maidique.

2. The cause for this duel was the rivalry on the part of the two participants for the control of the Liberal Party in the Province of Camaguey. They had been political rivals for years and their antagonism toward each other became acute due to their failure to agree on the man to be chosen as the next Governor of Camaguey.

3. Everything concerning the duel was extremely dramatic and was unquestionably the most sensational event in Cuba for many years. On July 14th Zayas Bazan wrote Maidique stating that he desired to see him on that day in a secluded part of Miramar, a suburb of Havana, at a designated hour, in order that they might straighten out their difficulties for all times by means of an "irregular" duel. He further stated that if Maidique did not appear at that time he would attack him wherever and whenever he might see him. When Zayas Bazan arrived, Maidique was already there waiting for him, and as soon as Bazan stepped out of his automobile Maidique opened fire from a secluded spot before the former was able to draw his pistol. Four shots entered the body of Bazan, and although an attempt was made by operation to save his life, it was futile.

4. Strange as it may seem, there is no great popular resentment against Maidique for his act, for it is felt that had he not been the murderer, he, himself, would have been murdered in like manner. The most popular opinion expressed is that they did not kill each other.

5. Article 53 of the Constitution clothes Maidique with immunity from Court action on this matter, and, although the Courts have asked the Senate to deliver him to them for trial, it is doubted if this request will be granted.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Press and Personal
Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 3583 Date: July 17, 1931.

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

G-2 Report

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 SEP 14 2657-J-342 1931
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WAR DEPARTMENT

3

CUBA (Domestic)

Subject: Principal Newspapers and Important Periodicals.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 11 1931

1. There are being forwarded herewith translations of editorials commenting favorably upon the present policy of the United States in Cuba.

2. As these three papers represent the leaders of what may be termed the "Opposition Press", and have been the most active in criticism of the United States' policy in Cuba, particular significance may be attached thereto, in view of the claim so often and unjustly made by the Opposition that the Embassy has been interfering on behalf of the Machado Administration.

Elwood R Quesada

ELWOOD R. QUESADA,
Lieut. Air Corps,
Acting Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From A.M.A., Havana No. 3606 Date: September 5, 1931.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF-
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SEP 14 1931
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WAR DEPARTMENT
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(TRANSLATION)

EDITORIAL COMMENT FROM EL PAIS, AUGUST 12, 1931:

Much to the serenity of Cuban patriotism, all the evidence is the same, that the United States will adopt toward the present disturbance an attitude quite distinct from that observed on other occasions. They will observe the policy of "crossed arms", permitting the Cubans to solve their problem themselves.

On the third day of the revolution, the American Ambassador has confined himself to visiting the President, smiling at the newspapermen and remitting information to his government.

In 1917, the attitude of Mr. Gonzalez was very different. On the 14th of February, he published the following note:

"The Government of the United States has received with the greatest apprehension the reports which have come to it to the effect that there exists organized revolt against the Government of Cuba in several provinces, and that several towns have been seized by insurrectionists.

"Reports such as these of insurrection against the constituted government cannot be considered except as of the most serious nature since the Government of the United States has given its confidence and support only to Governments established through legal and constitutional methods.

"During the past four years the Government of the United States has clearly and definitely set forth its position in regard to the recognition of Governments which have come into power through revolution and other illegal methods and at this time desires to emphasize its position in regard to the present situation in Cuba. Its friendship for the Cuban people which has been shown on repeated occasions and the duties which are encumbent upon it on account of the agreement between the two countries force the Government of the United States to make clear its future policy at this time."

Thus, thought Lansing and, thus, acted Minister Gonzalez. Stimson and Guggenheim think and act, as can be seen, in another manner.

We should be happy in the respect that might now exist for our sovereignty.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 14 1931

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WAR DEPARTMENT

7

(TRANSLATION)

From El Mundo, August 25, 1931.

THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

During the last few days of the month of December of last year, there was published in the NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE an article which contained the two following paragraphs:- "The attitude of the State Department toward Cuba has consisted in leaving her alone. The basic doctrine is that only a real state of anarchy would justify American intervention."

That article was commented upon by us in an editorial which, under the title "Intervention," we published on January first of this year.

The independence of criterion, the serenity, the high nationalistic spirit which inspired our editorial found a most cordial recognition in public opinion, shown by the favorable comments we received from different sectors.

EL MUNDO, which was founded precisely to give warmth to the purest nationalistic principles, maintaining a steady campaign for our full sovereignty when the discussion of the so-called Platt Amendment was the topic of the day, has not changed its ideals.

-oOo-

(There follows several paragraphs discussing an article by André Siegfried on American foreign policy.)

The post of Ambassador of the United States to Cuba is a very difficult one, due to the delicate status thereof.

That theory of non-interference to which Siegfried alludes is more compromised in the relations of an Ambassador with Cuba, because he unites two posts in his person, that of Ambassador, which requires all the discretion and care inherent to the representative of one nation before another, and that of the representative of the affairs of one nation that can intervene in the other.

Social relations have permitted us to hear from the lips of the present Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, the opinion that we have already expressed in our editorial of January first of this year, his decision of not following a conduct which might be qualified as partial in the Cuban political problem and his heartfelt desire that our differences be settled by Cubans, with a Cuban criterion and with complete attention to the exigencies of human dignity, to the principles of true democracy, and in a manner sufficiently delicate to avoid anything on either side which might affect legitimate susceptibilities. During the first few days of this regrettable month of August, we have noted in the Ambassador the most pure desires for the immediate solution of the Cuban problem, acting with plausible discretion in order not to wound our national pride, and without practicing an interventionist conduct. We have heard the judicious opinions which he has expressed within the discreet limits of his position as Ambassador, developing what we might call a policy of prevention and protesting the untruth of certain affirmations which were attributed to him, or standards of conduct which were imputed to him which he, due to the very delicacy of his office, could not carry into a public controversy.

Let us all meditate during the anxiety of the times through which we are living.

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

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 14 1931

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WAR DEPARTMENT

(TRANSLATION)

From Diario De La Marina, August 29, 1931.

"IMPARTIALITY"

The simple reading of Article III of the Appendix to the Constitution of 1901 which determined the Permanent Treaty between Cuba and the United States leads to the immediate and unavoidable conviction that the Washington Government acquired rights, but did not contract any obligations with respect to its intervention to uphold the independence of Cuba and the other particulars that are specified and set forth in said provision.

Such a right, for causes or reasons that it is not proper to elucidate upon now, has remained throughout a quarter of a century without being defined or regulated, and the fixing of the extent thereof, the establishment of its form and the election of the opportunity to put it into effect has corresponded exclusively to the party that is to exercise it. The Platt Amendment, in the last analysis, is interpreted solely and simply by the American Foreign Office.

At the present time the policy of Washington is clearly defined, a hands off policy. The United States places itself completely on the margin of our internal problems. They want the Cubans to decide their matters for themselves. The people and government with sufficient experience by this time in the enjoyment of their sovereignty should act alone. This is most encouraging for the nationalistic sentiment since it implies the ostensible recognition of the capacity of the Cubans. We see this in that light and said so several months ago contrary to the wishes of certain elements of the Opposition who looked forward to obtaining from Washington certain haughty communications addressed to President Machado, while at the same time we displeased certain partisans of the government who boasted of the unconditional support of the American cabinet.

Recent events have shown that we were right. In the armed conflict that started on the 8th of this month the State Department of our neighbor republic has maintained itself in the same attitude as the other foreign chanceries. Neither the government nor the revolution has found allies or supporters. The United States represents, in evident terms, full neutrality.

Perhaps because this has brought about the breakdown of unfounded hopes, both sides have indulged in criticism and censure of the activities of Harry F. Guggenheim. We, who have followed these very closely, believe that those attacks lack any justification.

On the other hand, the attitude of Mr. Guggenheim, no matter what his personal sympathies or inclinations may be, has developed itself, as far as we have been able to perceive, under a clear desire that the happy ending of the present difficulties will make possible our national prosperity. If, in his desire to reach solutions, he might have acted decisively on behalf of the government, it is obvious that the revolution would never have broken out. A simple admonition to the effect that the United States would support President Machado would have been sufficient to have broken down the intent of appealing to violence in order to defeat him. A discreet statement to the effect that in the opinion of Washington the demand of the Opposition should be met would have rapidly constructed the road to victory.

Guggenheim has done neither one thing nor the other. Undoubtedly because he has not been instructed to do so. But he has acted in the role of a sincere friend of the Cubans seeking solutions of cordiality. We should recognize this by holding back our passions, suspicions and desires. And every one of us, from the position which each of us occupies, should take advantage of that inclination of his spirit in order to co-operate toward the success of the conciliatory gesture which the circumstances so urgently and imperatively demand.

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

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M.I. INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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2657-G-343/1

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Exercise of Suffrage.

1. On December 4, 1930, President Machado signed a law providing for a national census to be taken in compliance with the law of July 11, 1919, as modified by the law of December 4, 1930. (See my report No. 3435, index No. 3600-a, dated December 29, 1930).

2064-534/3

2. On December 16, 1930, the three members of the National Census Board designated under the law referred to above held their first meeting. The Chairman of the Board was Raul Trelles, a Magistrate of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court, chosen by that Chamber in secret voting. The Secretary was Jorge Roa, holder of the chair of Statistics in the School of Political, Social and Economic Sciences of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of Habana University. The third member of the Board was Carlos M. Maruri, an engineer chosen in secret voting by the General Assembly of the Cuban Society of Engineers.

3. By decree of December 17, 1930, the President appointed Dr. Pedro Pando to be the Director General of the Census, and Engineer Octavio Masses Valera to be sub-director. These officers were sworn in at a meeting of the Board on December 31, 1930. At the same meeting Dr.Pando informed the Board that he had been in correspondence with the Census Bureau of the United States on the subject of tabulating machines.

4. Meetings of the Board were held on January 10, 15, 24 and 31, 1931, for the discussion of the various details of organization. The Director General continued his investigation of tabulating machines, and by May 7th he was able to report the signature of contracts, which the Board approved, for the purchase of several "Powers" machines and the lease of several others of the same make from the Remington Typewriter Company.

5. On June 15, 1931, the Director General appointed an Inspector for each of the Provinces of the Republic. These appointments were approved by the Board on June 20th. Minor appointments made by the Director General were approved by the Board on June 27th. During the next two weeks serious questions arose as to the qualifications of persons who had been nominated by the Provincial Inspectors for subordinate positions. The Provincial Inspectors of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio were removed by the Board on July 13th by reason of their having nominated persons known to have been active in politics. The Director General's appointments of new Provincial Inspectors for Matanzas and Habana were disapproved on the same day, the former on the specific ground that the appointee had been active in politics. It was resolved by the Board that all the Provincial Inspectors should be required to report on the qualifications of their nominees, having in mind the necessity of selecting persons of recognized competence who had not been active in politics. The resignation of the Director General, submitted to the President on July 13th, was not accepted, but he was given a leave of absence and his place was taken by his legal substitute, Engineer Octavio Masses Valera. The Secretary of the Board was replaced three weeks later on account of grave illness, by his legal substitute, Professor Juan C. Zamora.

From M. A., Havana No. 3617 Dated: November 10,1931.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

6. On August 8, 1931, the President signed a decree fixing August 15th as the date for the beginning of the census. By the terms of this decree, the enumeration was to end on September 29th, and all the work of the census was to be completed before December 1st, on which date the formation of electoral registers was to be begun. These registers were, moreover, to be completed and delivered to the Central Electoral Board before January 15, 1932.

7. On August 13, 1931, the President singed at Santa Clara, whither he had gone on account of the revolt, a decree postponing the commencement of the enumeration to September 1st, but leaving unchanged the other dates fixed in his decree of August 8th. The commencement of the enumeration was indefinitely postponed by a decree of September 1st, but was set for September 21st by a decree of September 15th, which provided that the enumeration should end on November 5th; that the electoral registers should be delivered to the Central Electoral Board before February 15, 1932.

8. The enumeration was duly begun on September 21st, and, according to best reports available, proceeded with such rapidity that it was completed before the specified date, November 5th. The rapidity of the enumeration appears to be largely due to a decision of the Census Board that the enumeration of sixty-five persons in urban districts, or forty in rural districts, should give the right to a day's pay. Numerous frauds and irregularities have been discovered, and the annulment of the enumeration in three districts of Habana was announced by the Board on October 6th. In general, however, the enumeration appears to have been done in such a manner as to inspire confidence in the results, and the actions of the Board in general has been the cause of much favorable press comment.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy

From M. A., Havana No. 3617 Date: November 10, 1931

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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CUBA (Population and Social)

Subject: Propaganda of Domestic Origin.

1. Press agency reports of events in the Far East and developments associated therewith are being given the widest publicity in the Cuban press. Sentiment here appears to be on the side of the Chinese, due, probably, not only to a natural inclination to side with a weaker nation, but also to the size of the Chinese colony in Cuba which is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand.

2. Chinese residents throughout the Island are reported to be working very actively in collecting funds for the support of their Government, and in boycotting Japanese products. As an example of their patriotic gestures may be mentioned their action in discarding straw hats, the straw for which is supposed to come from Japan.

3. The efforts of the League of Nations to avert a war are followed with interest, but very little confidence is felt in their probable outcome. One of the Havana newspapers, El Mundo, recently published a cartoon depicting a scarecrow dressed in a top hat and morning coat and labelled "League of Nations", standing in a field (Manchuria) in which a crow (Japan) was busily engaged in digging up seeds. This cartoon bore the caption "Things that pass into History".

4. Although Cubans generally are sincere in their hope that peace counsels will prevail, some of them make little effort to conceal their convictions that a major armed conflict would benefit Cuba economically as a consequence of the resulting demand for sugar.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source:
Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3664 Dated: January 6, 1932.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAY 2 1932
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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

4-1

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Interests.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 2 1932

1. By presidential decree, dated April 19, 1932, the registration of all foreigners resident in Cuba is exacted.

2. The pertinent provisions of this decree follow:

(a) All foreigners must register in the "Foreigners' Registration Bureau" within sixty days after this bureau is established.

(b) Exempt from registration are:

(1) Representatives of foreign nations.

(2) Passengers in transit and tourists who remain in Cuba not more than sixty days.

(3) Children under sixteen years of age who are in the care of parents and guardians.

(c) The usual information embodied in a foreign passport, together with finger prints, form photographs and signature (or proof of inability to write) will be exacted at the registrar's office from each individual registering.

(d) No fee is to be charged for registration.

(e) Fines, from $5.00 to $30.00, will be imposed for infractions of any clauses of the decree. Funds accruing from these fines are to be placed in a Special Fund for expenses occasioned by the decree.

3. While the purpose of the decree is that of keeping an accurate check on the foreigners in Cuba, it will be practically valueless, due to the large number of foreigners of Latin extraction resident here, unless Cubans are also either required to register or carry some form of official identification on their person.

J. P. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3757 Date: April 23, 1932.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

G-2 Report

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WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-345-7

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Interests.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 16 1932

1. Presidential Decree No. 479, dated April 19, 1932, to which reference was made in report No. 3757, index as above, dated April 23, 1932, referring to the compulsory registration of all alien residents in Cuba, was put into effect on July 18, 1932. Registration began on July 25th, 1932, and will continue until the expiration of the period of sixty days from that date.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Official Documents.

From M. A., Havana No. 3866 Date: August 10,1932

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G- 2 Report 2050-a)

CUBA (Social)
Subject: Immigration and Emigration
(a) Immigration

GOVERNMENT DECREES ALL FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF CUBA MUST REGISTER BEFORE JANUARY 12, 1934.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 28 1933

1. Decree No. 3091, dated December 1, 1933, and published in the Official Gazette of December 12, orders that all foreign residents of Cuba must register before January 12, 1934, and those entering hereafter within ten days after arrival.

2. The registration fee is $5.00 for all persons earning over $600.00 per year and $1.45 for laborers earning less than $2.00 per day. These fees shall be paid every year.

3. Registration will be evidenced by carnets to be issued by the Department of the Interior, valid for one year.

4. These carnets will be the only means of identification required from foreigners.

5. Children under 16 who are in care of their parents or guardians, are exempted from this requirement; also the representatives of foreign nations and their staffs.

Source: Official Gazette

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

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M. A. Cuba Report No. 4383 December 21, 1933

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Interests.

Registration of Foreigners
to be Renewed with Revised System

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 19 1934

1. The acting Secretary of Interior announced on June 14th that plans are under way for the continuance of registration of foreign residents in Cuba through a system which will be greatly revised from that used during the regimes of Machado and Grau San Martin.

2. The acting Secretary stated that Israel Castellanos, Cuban identification expert, has been named by the Government to take charge of the inscriptions under the auspices of the Department of Interior. He also disclosed that an American firm has been contracted to furnish the apparatus necessary for the registrations and expressed confidence that the method to be used in inscribing the resident aliens would meet with success. (See report No. 3757, I.G. as above, dated April 23,1932).

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

Source: Press.
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From M.A., Havana No. 4653 June 15,1934.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Local Government's Relationship to Central Government.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 14 1932

1. During the past month the press has given much attention to various frauds alleged to have been discovered in the fiscal administration of the Central District.

2. The administration of the Central District has been the target for very severe criticism ever since its inception in February, 1931. There seems to be little doubt that graft and political favoritism have been permitted upon a much greater scale than had prevailed under the former elective municipal regime. Nevertheless, a considerable sensation was caused by the disclosure a few weeks ago that certain officials of the Bureau of Taxes had defrauded the Bureau out of large sums by the simple process of issuing to tax payers, in return for a consideration, receipts for payments in amounts greater than those actually collected. The total shortage is estimated at approximately one million dollars. The newspapers report that a thorough investigation of the matter is being made by competent authorities, but it is very much doubted, due to the strict censorship of the press, if the true story will ever be revealed.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3809 Date: June 9, 1932.

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JUN 16 1932
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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

5100-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Executive Departments.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 14 1932

1. Since the appointment of the new Secretary of Public Health and Charity, Lieut. Colonel Miguel Cespedes y Alvarez, it has been revealed that a deplorable situation existed in that department during the incumbency of his predecessor, Dr. Victoriano Rodriguez Barahona. The new Secretary is reported to have ascertained that in many bureaus pay rolls were padded and that in addition to misappropriation of funds, there was inexcusable neglect in the operation of hospitals, orphan asylums and other dependencies of the department.

2. A complete reorganization of personnel of the department has already been ordered and many of the more important officials are rapidly being replaced by Army officers, borrowed for this purpose, as has been the custom in Cuba during the present Administration.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3810 Date: June 10, 1932.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Executives.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 14 1932

1. Another attempt on the part of terrorists to take President Machado's life was frustrated this morning by the police. About 8:30 this morning, shortly before the President's automobile was to pass on the main thoroughfare of the suburb Almendares on his way to his suburban home in General Machado (formerly Rancho Boyeros), a private policeman noticed a galvanized iron can on the side of the road. Upon investigating, he found that the can contained about 50 pounds of dynamite, and that leading from it was an electric wire which was connected with a magneto about 300 meters from the can. The policeman immediately notified police headquarters at Marianao, and when the police arrived at the scene, two of them hid in the bushes in close proximity to the magneto, and shortly thereafter three young men appeared. As they were in the act of making the final connection of the wire to the magneto, they were arrested. Shortly thereafter the President's automobile passed and he was appraised of his escape.

2. The three men arrested were Ignacio Mendoza, Luis Perez Mendoza and Guillermo Jimenez. The first two named are said to be cousins of Nestor and Mario Mendoza, Liberal Congressmen and ardent supporters of President Machado. It was found that the automobile in which these men arrived contained three rifles, six pistols, and about 75 rounds of ammunition.

3. These men, who were caught "red-handed", will undoubtedly be tried in the immediate future by a Military Court for violation of the Law of Explosives.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 3812 Date: June 10, 1932.

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

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Executives.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 14 1932

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J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 3812 Date: June 10, 1932.

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

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JUN 20 1932
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WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Executive.
Attempted Assassination of
President Machado.

1. As details were lacking at the time of its writing, a more comprehensive report on the attempted assassination of President Machado than was given in report No. 3812, index as above, dated June 10, 1932, is set forth in the following paragraphs:

2657-2-348

2. On the morning of June 10th, a private policeman reported to the police in Marianao the discovery of a suspicious looking receptacle to which was attached a wire of some three hundred meters in length. The police and members of the Army immediately proceeded to the place, on the main road between Havana and Marianao Beach, where a brief examination of the apparatus convinced them that it was a high-powered bomb. The officer in charge determined to set a trap for the author of the plot, which appeared to be directed against the life of President Machado, since the latter was due to pass the spot on his way to his farm, and ordered several of his men to hide in the bushes near the unconnected end of the wire. Shortly thereafter, three young men arrived in an automobile and one of them apparently in great haste made a dash for the end of the wire. The police thereupon came out from their hiding places and proceeded to arrest the three men. On one of them was found an electric magneto, and a search of the automobile revealed several revolvers and a quantity of ammunition. Less than ten minutes after the arrests had been made, the President's automobile arrived on the scene. But for the accidental discovery of the bomb by the watchman and the subsequent efficiency displayed by the police and the Army, there seems to be little doubt but that the President's life would have been in serious danger. The bomb was found to contain over thirty pounds of dynamite and forty pounds of nuts, bolts and screws. Its effective radius would probably have been about three hundred rods.

3. The three men arrested were confined to Cabanas Military prison and have been placed at the disposal of the military judge having charge of the prosecution of offenders against the Law of Explosives. The names of the men are: Dr. Ignacio Mendoza, Luis Perez Mendoza, and Guillermo Armenteros. Little is known of the last two named other than that they are former railroad employees of radical tendencies. Ignacio Mendoza, however, is a member of one of the most prominent families in Cuba. He is a nephew of Antonio Mendoza, a prominent sugar man and one who was active a year ago in attempting to bring about a reconciliation between the Government and the Opposition. He is a cousin of both Mario and Nestor Mendoza, members of the Cuban Legislature and very close personal friends of President Machado. Incidentally, it is alleged by Ignacio Mendoza's friends that he has some claim to American citizenship, but, thus far, no effort to substantiate this pretension has been made.

4. This incident has aroused great indignation in the minds of all persons, excepting, of course, the President's bitterest political enemies. The event caused the most severe condemnation

From M. A., Havana No. 3815 Date: June 14, 1932

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by AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

because of the fact that had the bomb exploded it would have jeopardized the life of many people, including women and children who were passing the spot at the time of the intended explosion on their way to the bathing beaches at Marianao.

5. The discovery of this plot naturally incited the police to greater activity. A considerable number of persons suspicioned of complicity in the matter have been taken into custody, including Mendoza's mother and one of his brothers. Two other brothers are in hiding.

6. Dr. Pedro Herrera Sotolongo, who recently acquired considerable prominence in Opposition circles as the author of successful recourses of unconstitutionality against the President's decree closing the University, and against the Law of Military Jurisdiction of February 17, 1932, was also arrested.

7. The day following the attempt on his life, the President, apparently to show his personal courage and disdain for his enemies, walked the entire length of Obispo Street in the downtown section of the City. While he has been criticized for this action, it was not, in my opinion, ill advised, despite its very apparent appeal to the dramatic sensibilities of the public, because it undoubtedly served to rebut// the oft repeated assertion of the Opposition that the President is, personally, a coward.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Personal
Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 3815 Date: June 14, 1932.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report 3610-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Election

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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 18 1932

1. The political parties continued during the month of May to organize their respective provincial assemblies. The Conservatives and Populars completed their organization in two provinces and nominated candidates for Governor, provincial councilors and representatives, but the Liberals will not take similar action until the latter part of the present month.

2. One interesting feature of the activities of the parties has been the nomination by the Conservatives of Mr. Jose Emilio Obregon, President Machado's son-in-law, as their candidate for Governor of Havana Province. It is said that the President is extremely displeased with his acceptance of the nomination. Obregon's chances of election in this Liberal stronghold are, of course, very remote.

3. The campaign that is attracting the greatest interest is that for the Liberal senatorial nomination in Camaguey caused by the death of Senator Zayas Bazan. The aspirants for this post are Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Secretary of Public Instruction, and Mr. Domingo Galdos, Vice-President of the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba. The present Governor of Camaguey, Mr. Vallena, who is a strong supporter of Galdos in the present campaign, has been re-nominated to that post, over Cespedes' candidate, Enrique Recio, and although the senatorial nominee was to have been named at the same meeting, action was postponed until later in the present month.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No.3814 Date: June 14, 1932

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

Elections of November 1,1932.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 24 1932

1. The Cuban Senate, in session on October 17, 1932, sanctioned the law which had been passed by the House of Representatives on October 3, 1932, extending a credit of $700,000 to cover the anticipated expenses of the elections of November 1, 1932.

2. The attitude of the general public at Habana toward the approaching elections is distinctly apathetic; but, according to a high official of the Administration, real interest is being manifested in the provinces. Sanguinary clashes between local Conservative and Liberal political groups at Melena del Sur, Habana Province; Sabanilla del Encomendador, Matanzas Province; and San Diego del Valle, Santa Clara Province, which immediately resulted in the policing of these centers by the military, may perhaps be taken as manifestations of such interest. Responsibility is attributed by the press to Conservative enthusiasts.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

By: V. Moore
Clerk.

Source: Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3908 Date: October 18, 1932.

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

Partial Elections of November 1,1932.

1. The Government's activities continue to be concentrated upon the partial elections of November 1, 1932, to the exclusion of other matters. The President has not failed to cause the customary declaration of his impartiality to be published, and, addressing an assembly of Military Supervisors, he recently instructed that every effort be made to conduct the elections in all fairness, to prevent the sale of votes, and to afford full guarantees to all candidates and their supporters. Similar orders have been given by the Secretary of Government to the military and to the police for the maintenance of order.

2. The Official Gazette of October 26th published a Resolution of the Secretary of Government nullifying until after the elections all permits to carry arms, except by officials while on duty.

3. Municipal police have been temporarily demilitarized by decree in order to permit their voting. The National Police force, however, remains on military status and, accordingly, is denied the right of participation in the elections.

4. Further acts of violence of purely local political significance have been reported from San Diego del Valle, Santa Clara Province, where three persons were killed and many injured in a clash between campaigning Conservatives and Liberal groups; from Cifuentes in the same province, where Populars and Liberals resorted to firearms; and from Puerto Padre, Oriente, where the plant of the Liberal newspaper "El Noticiero" was destroyed by fire.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Press and Official Documents.

By: V. Moore
Clerk

From M. A., Havana No. 3915 Date: October 28, 1932

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Analysis of Recent Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 8 1932

Preliminary Estimate of Returns of Partial Elections of November 1, 1932.

1. Although the official announcement of the results of the partial elections of November 1, 1932, may not be expected for some time and will probably be subject to the customary delays occasioned by court action on contested returns with the probability that new elections will be ordered in certain districts where charges of fraud are sustained by the courts, it is nevertheless possible accurately to analyze the political tendencies as revealed by apparently reliable press summaries of the electoral returns and in conversation with responsible official sources.

2. The elections have not appreciably affected the political complexion of the Republic, the Liberal or Liberal-Popular coalition having maintained decided supremacy except in the Conservatives stronghold of Pinar del Rio, which, as expected, elected a Conservative Senator, Ramon Fernandez Vega, a Conservative Governor, Oscar del Pino, and Conservative mayors except in three municipalities dominated by Liberalism through proximity to Habana. In Habana Province the victory of the Liberals was most decisive, Governor Antonio Ruiz having been reelected over Jose Emilio Obregon, the President's Conservative son-in-law, and the Liberal Party maintaining control over the municipal governments. Matanzas Province reported the election of Israel Perez, a Liberal, as Governor, but the principal city and capital of the province, Matanzas, gave a majority to the Popular candidate for its mayoralty. In Santa Clara Province, a Liberal stronghold, the dominant party succeeded in reelecting Juan Antonio Vazquez Bello to the office of Governor, but it lost ten mayoralties, including Cienfuegos and Sancti Spiritus, to the Conservatives. Camaguey Province elected Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, the Liberal Candidate, to the Senate, Enrique Recio to the office of Governor, and decisively returned the Liberal Party to control of municipal and provincial affairs, although the Conservatives were successful in five municipal contests, including Nuevitas, Moron, and Florida. The Liberal candidate for the office of Governor of Oriente Province, Jose R. Barcelo, was fortunate in defending his office, inasmuch as his party lost the mayoralty of the capital, Santiago de Cuba, to the Conservative candidate and inasmuch as Conservative strength unexpectedly developed in the rural districts in spite of the weakness of the candidate heading the provincial ticket.

3. It is impossible at this date to give the probable political distribution of the various parties in the House of Representatives as affected by the recent elections. It is certain, however, that the Administration will retain its decisive working majority, and it appears that any possible change in the political complexion of the House will be insignificant.

4. The only political significance to be drawn from the elections is found in the development of Conservative strength in

From M. A., Havana No. 3923 Date: Nov. 4, 1932.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the municipalities of the eastern provinces. A prominent Liberal official of the Government in conversation professed to be perturbed by the increase in the number of mayoralties placed in control of the Conservatives by the elections of 1932 as compared with those in such control after the municipal elections of 1926.

5. Voting is reported to have been light, especially at Habana.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

By: V. Moore,
Clerk

Source: Press and Personal Contact.

From M. A., Havana No. 3923 Date: Nov. 4, 1932.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

Conduct of Partial Elections of November 1, 1932.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 8 1932

1. The task of insuring orderly conduct of the partial elections of November 1, 1932, was delegated to the armed forces of the Republic, two soldiers or sailors being assigned to police duty at each polling place, thus permitting the regular police forces to follow their customary duties. The extraordinary duties thus imposed upon the armed forces required the temporary transfer of troops from Habana to the eastern provinces. No criticism has been published of the conduct of these forces on electoral duty.

2. The elections were held without serious disturbances, and, although a total of six deaths in factional disputes were reported, Santa Clara Province especially offending, this number is said to constitute a low record for elections including municipal offices, wherein personal animosities and local prejudices enter more strongly than in elections exclusively of national interest, except for the presidency. The threat that the occasion of the elections would be availed of by the Opposition to incite general disorders proved to be entirely idle. Habana and environs enjoyed exceptional tranquility, possibly owing to the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages for twenty-four hours from midnight of October 31st.

3. There have been the customary isolated protests to the Electoral Tribunals of intimidation, fraud, and coercion which require resolution, and in those cases in which the protests are sustained by the courts, new elections will be necessary, as in cases in which it was impossible to hold elections because of the failure of the electoral boards to report for duty (reported from certain districts of Camaguey) or where elections were suspended because of disturbances.

4. Voting is reported to have been light, especially in Habana.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Press

By: U. Moore
Capt.

From M. A., Havana No. 3924 Date: Nov. 4, 1932.

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Analysis of Recent Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 21 1932

1. Although more than a month has passed since the parliamentary and gubernatorial elections of November 1, results in many districts are still in doubt. This is due not only to the dilatoriness of the provincial and municipal boards in counting the returns, but more especially to the large number of frauds that have been discovered. In some cases the returns indicate that the voters of a precinct cast their ballots in the same order in which their names appeared on the registers; in others that ballots were cast at the impossible rate of two per minute, and in others that the number of ballots exceeded the number of registered voters. In addition, numerous charges of coercion and improper conduct on the part of Government officials and election officers have been filed with the competent courts. As a consequence of these contested returns, it appears probable that new elections will be ordered held in many parts of the country. This may affect the results in Oriente and to a less extent in Santa Clara and Camaguey.

2. At present, the situation in the various provinces is estimated as follows:

(a) Pinar del Rio: Substantial Conservative majority. Only municipalities won by Liberals were Guanajay, Mariel, and Consolacion del Norte.

(b) Habana: Overwhelming Liberal majority. President Machado's son-in-law, Jose Emilio Obregon, Conservative candidate for governor, was badly beaten by the present Liberal incumbent, Antonio Ruiz.

(c) Matanzas: Although the Populars elected their candidate for mayor of the City of Matanzas, the remainder of the province voted overwhelmingly Liberal. The Liberals won in fourteen municipalities, the Conservatives in two and the Populars in one.

(d) Santa Clara: The Liberals maintained their majority, but lost ten municipalities to the Conservatives.

(e) Camaguey: The Liberals elected their candidate for governor and the largest number of representatives, but lost to the Conservatives in the important municipalities of Moron, Nuevitas, Esmeralda Florida, and Ciego de Avila.

(f) Oriente: Governor Barcelo, who was running for reelection on the Liberal ticket, appears to have won by a narrow margin over his Conservative opponent, but new elections which must be held in several precincts where the returns have been annulled may change the result, in the doubtful event that there is no official interference.

The Conservatives were victorious in Santiago de Cuba and several other important municipalities formerly held by the Liberals.

The Governors elected are as follows:

Pinar del Rio	-	Oscar de Pino (C)
Habana	-	*Antonio Ruiz (L)

From M. A., Havana No.3954 Date: December 12, 1932

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Matanzas	-	*	Israel Perez (L)
Santa Clara	-	*	Juan A. Vasquez Bello (L)
Camaguey	-		Enrique Recio (L)
Oriente	-	*	Jose R. Barcelo (L)

(*) Reelected.

Senators

Vacancies to be filled in the Senate from Pinar del Rio and Camaguey were won, respectively, by Ramon Fernandez Vega, Conservative, former Governor of the province; and by Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, who was Secretary of Public Works during the first years of the Machado Administration and who is now Secretary of Public Instruction.

Representatives

It is not yet possible to predict the composition of the next House of Representatives. The indications, however, are that the Liberals will have a plurality, and that with their Popular allies and the cooperating Conservatives, the Government will continue to have a substantial working majority.

3. Animosity which broke out between the Populars and the Liberals immediately after the elections on the score that the latter had not kept certain promises to the former, especially as to the distribution of offices in Habana Province, bid fair to put an end to the alliance between the two parties. Carmelo Urquiaga, Popular, who has for several years past acted as majority leader in the House, even went so far as to resign as a protest against the alleged betrayal of his party's interests. His resignation has not, however, been accepted and it now appears that the differences will be composed.

4. The Government, through its spokesman, has indulged in much praise of the manner in which the elections were carried out, citing as proof of its impartiality the Conservative gains in the three eastern provinces. The facts as revealed by press reports and statements of well informed persons do not bear out the Government's contentions. There is reason to believe that in many cases where the Conservatives were victorious, it was only a result of combinations entered into with a view to returning candidates friendly to the Administration and, at the same time, givint the appearance of impartiality in the elections.

5. As an indication of the Government's attitude concerning the right of appeal to the courts against the manner in which the elections were held in any particular place, the following circular telegram was sent by the Secretary of the Interior to the military supervisors throughout the island:

> "It has come to my knowledge that persons who are enemies of the Government are trying to impugn by means of unjustified appeals the result of the recent elections, in order to create difficulties which will delay the consummation of the electoral

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

procedure. I request you to investigate the matter and to report to me the names of persons acting in this manner. This Department intends to take energetic measures against those who, to serve their personal interests, wish to sacrifice the welfare of the Republic. The recent elections have been a model of civic respect with guarantees for all, and the popular will emanating from ballot boxes should be respected. For the sake of the majesty of the law itself, it is necessary to prevent that the Law be maliciously employed against the sacred principles of justice."

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3954 Date: December 12,1932

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Analysis of Recent Election Results.

RECEIVED 6/2 W. D. JAN 13 1933

1. There have been no new developments in the election results of November 1, 1932, since the last report on this subject.

2. Because of the large number of precinct returns annulled by the electoral boards and the courts, it is said to be doubtful whether a sufficient number of representatives can be proclaimed elected in time to permit the constitution of a quorum for the opening of Congress early in April. The results in many districts still remain in doubt and can only be determined by the holding of new elections. In Oriente alone the returns of forty-eight precincts with a total of 14,525 votes had been annulled up to December 23rd by the Provincial Electoral Board.

J. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3980 Date: January 10, 1933.

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G-2 Report 3610-a

MAR 21 1933

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CUBA (Political) 4-1

Subject: Analysis of Recent Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 20 1933

1. Due to the large number of contested returns in the elections of November 1, 1932, many elective offices became vacant on February 24th, when the terms of their incumbents expired and their successors could not be proclaimed pending the holding of supplementary elections in four of the six provinces and in forty-two of the one hundred and two municipal districts. It was thus necessary to install provincial governors and mayors. This was done by executive decrees and, in practically all cases, the secretaries of the provincial or the municipal councils were designated.

2. Supplementary elections were held in Pinar del Rio and Matanzas Provinces in the last days of February. It was understood that their results have not changed the existing political complexion of these provinces.

3. New elections were scheduled to take place early in March in the contested precincts of Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente. No date has yet been set for those to be held in Havana Province, where the situation has been further complicated by the action of the Conservative candidate for Governor, Jose Emilio Obregon, in protesting the returns in every district of the province.

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 4032 Date: March 16, 1933

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Analysis of Recent Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 1 1933

Contested Election Settled

1. Dr. Juan Antonio Vasquez Bello, who was re-elected Governor of Santa Clara Province last November (see report No. 3954, index as above, dated December 12, 1932), will take oath of office for another six-year term next Sunday.

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2. Ever since the November elections were held the Province of Santa Clara has been without a governor due to the fact that Vasquez Bello's election had been contested by several other candidates claiming to have defeated Vasquez Bello at the polls.

3. Dr. Arquimedes Rosell, judge of the Court of Appeals at Santa Clara, this morning notified Vasquez Bello that the Court had ruled his election to be valid.

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

Source: Press.

From M. A., Havana No.4063 Date: April 26, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JUL 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2-2 2657-G-350
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 30, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASS'T CHIEF OF STAFF G-2, WAR DEPT:

Subject: Santo Domingan and Cuban revolutionary plots.

I enclose herewith a copy of a confidential report I have submitted to Assistant Secretary of War Davison. It was made in response to a letter from his office.

KENYON A. JOYCE
Lieut. Col., G.S.C.,
A. C. of S. G-2.

1 incl.
(Memo 6/27/32)

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

JUL 2 1932
CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-350
WAR DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

June 27, 1932.

Hon. F. Trubee Davison,
Assistant Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Major Hoffman and Captain Clark called to see me this morning. Their full names and addresses are as follows:

Major Arthur W. Hoffman,
Richmond Hotel,
70 West 46th St.,
New York City.

Captain George L. Clark,
203 West 81st St.,
New York City.

Major Hoffman claims to have served with the 104th Field Artillery in France and, since the war, to have been engaged in various revolutionary movements in Latin America and China. Of late years he says his principle activities have been with Chang Tso Lin, until 1929, and with the Cuban revolutionists in the rebellion against President Machado, in August, 1931.

Captain Clark tells me that he is a company commander in the 165th Infantry, New York National Guard, and I learn from other sources that he is the adjutant of the New York Post of the Association of Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

As you undoubtedly know, these two want jobs and are looking for some government agency to employ them on the basis of the knowledge they have, or claim to have, of revolutionary plots in this country. Hoffman is a smooth spoken, fine appearing adventurer of the filibustering type, and Clark is a more or less typical product of New York City.

Major Hoffman states that Vice President Urena, of Santo Domingo, who is now in this country, is hatching a revolutionary plot to overthrow the existing Dominican government. For this purpose he has $100,000, with which he is negotiating the purchase of 1,200 rifles, 50 machine guns, 12 rifles with silencers, 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, a quantity of rifle grenades, an airplane, and a boat. He says that plans are practically complete for this expedition and that the

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revolution may break within three weeks or a month.

Major Hoffman states that the purchase and inspection of these munitions will be made direct by members of the Santo Domingo junta but that certain financial and business arrangements are made through Braschi & Company, Inc., Exporters, 75 West Street, New York City. He was very certain and definite about the plans being made for the Santo Domingo revolution.

In regard to Cuba, Major Hoffman informs me that the Cuban Revolutionary Party has 400 rifles and 110,000 rounds of ammunition secreted in the United States, probably at some point in Florida. These were purchased for the revolution of 1931 but were not delivered in Cuba. He states that the Cuban junta in this country has money in sight and is now negotiating for 2,500 rifles, 200 machine guns, and 3,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. He claims that a doctor from Havana is the one from whom the junta expects to get money for the new effort.

Although I questioned closely, I found Major Hoffman exceedingly reticent about stating where arms and ammunition for expeditions of this sort could be purchased. He was most positive, however, that rifles, machine guns and small arms ammunition could be bought in very sizable quantities and delivery obtained at any point desired, on very short notice. He tells me that this was done for the Cuban Revolution of 1931, which was corroborated by Major J.J. O'Hare, our Military Attache in Cuba, who happened into my office shortly after my talk with Hoffman. Major O' Hare, incidentally, confirmed my deduction that Hoffman was an adventurer, pure and simple, who would sell out either side depending on where the most money was to be had.

While Hoffman's character and his aims are most evident, yet what he says in regard to stopping revolutionary movements of the sort in their incipiency, has much to recommend it. He states, and I agree with him, that if someone on the inside would give us information which would permit of the seizure of filibustering expeditions much would be saved in the matter of loss of American property, not to mention the elimination of disturbances caused by political upheavals that successful or even unsuccessful revolutions cause.

If Major Hoffman and Captain Clark could make good in blocking a planned uprising in Cuba or Santo Domingo their services would certainly be worth whatever the Government could pay them. However, an adequate forecast of what they might or might not be able to do could only be made after more investigation than I have given the subject.

Major Hoffman made one other point about machine guns that I believe is really important if true. He claims that many Lewis and other machine guns that the Government has sold as trophies can be easily repaired. He states that he knows of various instances where Lewis guns, the barrels of which had been purposely damaged before sale, have been made workable by the purchase from the Government

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of new barrels. This probably is untrue, or at all events the probability is that no such sales have taken place in a number of years. However, if such purchases of machine guns and machine gun parts are still possible, it should be prohibited in view of the plans and activities of subversive groups in this country that are actively planning for the overthrow of our own Government. While we realize that efforts by these groups should not be taken too seriously yet a few machine guns in their hands might create a situation that would be most embarrassing.

In investigating the activities of munitions "boot-leggers," both in this country and abroad, I have always regretted that we did not have a munitions export law in the administration of which the War Department would have complete control of export licenses. This would provide a bottle-neck and adequate control. They do it that way in Great Britain with excellent effect.

I trust this somewhat hasty report on the subject will be helpful to you.

Most sincerely yours,

KENYON A. JOYCE
Lieut. Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

July 11, 1932.

MEORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, WAR DEPT.

Subject: Santo Dominican and Cuban revolutionary plots.

In reference to my memorandum of June 30, 1932, referring to information given by Major Arthur W. Hoffman, the Department of Justice informs me that he was taken into custody, July 8, 1932, on an old indictment for conspiracy in a Cuban revolution. He is now in the hands of federal authorities.

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.

KENYON A. JOYCE.
Lieut. Colonel, G.S.C.
A. C. of S., G-2.

copy retained in h/a section.

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2-1

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

JUL 2 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-350.
WAR DEPARTMENT
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

June 30, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASS'T CHIEF OF STAFF G-2, WAR DEPT:

Subject: Santo Domingan and Cuban revolutionary plots.

I enclose herewith a copy of a confidential report I have submitted to Assistant Secretary of War Davison. It was made in response to a letter from his office.

KENYON A. JOYCE
Lieut. Col., G.S.C.,
A. C. of S. G-2.

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.
1932 JUN 30 PM 2:03

1 incl.
(Memo 6/27/32)

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

6 copies

G-2
ATS
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 13 1932
2657-J-350
3
WAR DEPARTMENT

July 2, 1932.

MEMORANDUM for the Executive Officer, G-2:

I am advised by Colonel Joyce, G-2, Second Corps Area, that he has mailed a report to this Division relative to the procurement of munitions in the United States to aid the revolution in Santo Domingo. Colonel Joyce has just called me on the phone at 12:00 Noon today, Saturday, July 2nd, to the effect that one H. J. Crawford is probably the person interested in these arms procurement. Colonel Joyce reports that Crawford has approached certain personnel at Mitchell Field with a view to buying outright machine guns and other similar armament, bombs, etc., for airplanes and that Crawford was turned away.

The New York police have been interested in this case and report to Colonel Joyce that Crawford has just slipped out of the Imperial Hotel of New York City, leaving the following address: General Delivery, Washington, D. C.

Please let me see the letter referred to by Colonel Joyce, with a view to our adding to it the additional information received over the phone today; and let us consider the matter of taking this up with the local Department of Justice and the city Post Office officials. *

Alfred T. Smith.
Colonel, General Staff,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

hcm

* Action left to Dept. of State

3 copies State
1 " O.N.I.
1 " G-2

Copies transmitted informally to D. J. (Mr. Appel)
RHS/amr

July 5/32

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

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

G-2/2657-Q-350

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

G-2
RHS
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 13 1932
2657-g-350
4
WAR DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

July 7, 1932.

J
O.
WAR DEPT.
JUL 12 1932
2657-G-350

Subject: Machine Guns Issued as Trophies.

To: Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

1. The following extract from a recent report by Colonel Kenyon A. Joyce, G-2, 2d Corps Area is furnished for your information:

> "Major Hoffman made another point about machine guns that I believe is really important if true. He claims that many Lewis and other machine guns that the Government has sold as trophies can be easily repaired. He states that he knows of various instances where Lewis guns, the barrels of which had been purposely damaged before sale, have been made workable by the purchase from the Government of new barrels. This probably is untrue, or at all events the probability is that no such sales have taken place in a number of years. However if such purchases of machine guns and machine gun parts are still possible, it should be prohibited in view of the plans and activities of subversive groups in this country that are actively planning for the overthrow of our own Government. While we realize that efforts by these groups should not be taken too seriously, yet a few machine guns in their hands might create a situation that would be most embarrassing."

2. The "Major Hoffman" referred to above is an American adventurer who was mixed up in the abortive Cuban revolutionary movement of August 1931. He served in the World War as a captain of the 104th Field Artillery, but is not on the Reserve Officers' List.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

WM. H. WILSON,
Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

ml

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 13 1932
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-350
-4-

O.O. 472.5/2670 1st Ind.

War Department, Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C. July 13, 1932.
To: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Dept., Washington, D. C.

1. There is no existing authority of law which permits the sale of obsolete machine guns or parts. Under the Act of Congress approved May 26, 1928, (Pub. 549) copy enclosed, the following types of obsolete machine guns are being donated:

Colt, Cal. .30, with tripod, (all models)
Hotchkiss, Cal. 8 m/m, M1914 with tripod
Chauchat, Cal. 8 m/m, M1915 with tripod
Rifle, Auto., Chauchat, Cal. .30, M1909 with tripod

2. Until recently, the Lewis Machine Gun, Cal. .303, M1916, was also included in this list, but due to the fact that there was a possibility that spare parts may be secured for this type outside the government, the gun has been withdrawn from the list and supply on hand will be destroyed.

3. All requests for these obsolete machine guns submitted to this office from those authorized to secure same under the Act referred to herein, must have the approval of the Chief Executive of the Municipality in which they are to be located.

4. All issuing depots are instructed to render these obsolete machine guns absolutely unfit for firing, in order that they cannot be used for any other purpose than for which they are being donated.

For the Chief of Ordnance:

O. J. GATCHELL,
Major, Ord. Dept.,
Executive Officer.

1 Encl.
Copy

CONFIDENTIAL.

Copy of letter + 1st Ind. to G-2, 2nd C.A. 7/15/32.
O.N.I., State + D.J. (Mem. appeal) 7/19/32 AKT

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

COPY

AUG 13 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-g-350
-4-
WAR DEPARTMENT

7

That an Act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make certain disposition of condemned ordnance, guns, and cannon balls in their respective departments, approved May 22, 1896, be, and is hereby, ammended so that the Act when ammended shall read:

"That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are each hereby authorized, in their discretion, to loan or give to soldiers' monument associations, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, posts of the American Legion, and other recognized war veterans associations, State museums, and municipal corporations condemned or obsolete ordnance, guns, projectiles, and other condemned or obsolete material which may not be needed in the service of either of said departments.

Such loan or gift shall be made subject to rules and regulations covering the same in each department, and the Government shall be at no expense in connection with any such loan or gift."

CONFIDENTIAL.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 7, 1932.

AUG 13 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-350
5
WAR DEPARTMENT

Major Charles A. Ross, G-2,
Walker-Johnson Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Major Ross:

I inclose herewith copy of Secretary White's letter in connection with the Clark-Hoffman case and also copy of my letter to Colonel Joyce, which explain how the action was instituted.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. ADAMSON,
Assistant to Mr. Davison.

Incls.

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

AUG 13 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-g-350
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7

July 6, 1932.

Colonel Kenyon A. Joyce, G.S.C.,
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2,
Hq. Second Corps Area,
Governors Island, N.Y.

Dear Colonel Joyce:

On behalf of Mr. Davison, may I thank you for your letter of June 27th regarding Hoffman and Clark.

For your information and in order that your files on the subject may be complete, I am inclosing herewith copy of letter received by Mr. Davison from Mr. White of the State Department on this case.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. ADAMSON,
Assistant to Mr. Davison.

Incl.

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

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

AUG 13 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-350
5

June 30, 1932.

Dear Trubee:

Thank you very much for letting me see the letter from Colonel Joyce, which I return to you herewith as requested. I had already heard about these two men. As a matter of fact, Clark called on me some two weeks or more ago on behalf of Hoffman. I drew him out in the conversation as much as possible, and I am inclined to think he had gotten on to some stale information and was looking for a job. I asked our agent in New York to follow the thing up, and he is working on the matter now. This additional information is of interest and helpful. Many thanks.

Yours, sincerely,

Sgd: FRANCIS WHITE.

Honorable F. Trubee Davison,
Assistant Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

C O P Y

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

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
Washington

AUG 19 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-350
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 24, 1932.

Lieutenant Colonel Kenyon A. Joyce,
Hq. Second Corps Area,
Governors Island, New York.

My dear Colonel Joyce:

I have been forced to a position where I was compelled to refer two men to your attention who claim they have some important information concerning revolutionary movements in Cuba and Santo Domingo. One is a Major Hoffman and the other a Captain Clark. They will probably get in touch with you Monday or some other day next week. There may be something to the information they claim to possess and that is the only reason I am bothering you with them.

Sincerely yours,

HANS ADAMSON,
Assistant to Mr. Davison.

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

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

G-2/2657-Q-350

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

AUG 13 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-350
WAR DEPARTMENT

July 8, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

Subject: Telephonic Conversation with Mr. Hans J. Adamson (Civilian Ex., Office ASW/A), July 7, 1932.

1. A personal friend, O'Niell (?) (of 69th Infantry fame) from New York, had been in Washington and reported certain activities of a Major Hoffman and Captain Geo. L. Clark re revolutionary activities.

2. As a result of this conversation Colonel Joyce's report was submitted. ASW/A office forwarded this report to Assistant Secretary of State White who replied that he had known of this affair two weeks previously and that while he was having it investigated he believed that the two men had obtained some information <u>now</u> stale.

CAR

CHARLES A. ROSS,
Major, General Staff.

(Correspondence on case from Office ASW/A is being sent to G-2)

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

AUG 18 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-g-350
7
WAR DEPARTMENT
7
X

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1932.

Colonel Alfred T. Smith,
Assistant Chief of Staff,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

I beg to thank you for your informal transmittal of the correspondence concerning the visit of Arthur Walter Hoffman with Colonel Kenyon A. Joyce at Governors Island, New York, concerning the purchase of ammunition in this country for use in Cuba and Santo Domingo.

Confirming telephonic conversation with Mr. Appel of this Bureau, this Hoffman is apparently one of the main defendants in the present conspiracy case in which a number of individuals are under charges of instituting in the United States an armed revolution in Cuba. There is also being conducted an investigation of allegations that Urena is involved in the conspiracy in the United States to institute a revolution in Santo Domingo. Any information which you may receive as to these matters will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

Copy made for L/A Sect. files.
ARJ

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

RECORDED C & R DIV., W.D.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

R.ST.L. CMH

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 1 1932
WAR DEPARTMENT

Cuba #44
2657-g-350
8

CMH RMT

7

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 19, 1932.

a48

The Honorable,
The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Att: Military Intelligence.

S i r :

There is enclosed for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent J. E. P. Dunn dated at New York City, July 12, 1932, in the case entitled "Emilio N. Robaina, Alleged Conspiracy in the United States to Institute a Revolution in Cuba", which is self-explanatory.

Your attention is particularly invited to the statement of defendant Hofmann that there is a movement afoot in Porto Rica to bomb the capitol building.

Respectfully,
For the Attorney General

ROY ST. LEWIS
Assistant Attorney General

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JUL 21 1932
WAR DEPT.

Encl.
174508

13 Received JUL 21 1932

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1932
Military Intelligence Division
A. G. O.

RECEIVED G/2 W. C. JUL 22 1932

Copy to: Bureau of Insular Affairs; G-2, 2nd C A; O.N.I.

7/25/32.

Cuba 2657-g-350 (7-19-32) 8

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

P. O. Box No. 251,
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y.

JTMcL:PS
62-2806

July 12, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: EMILIO N. ROBAINO, et al
Neutrality Matter (Possible Shipment of Arms to Cuba

Dear Sir:

In reference to the above entitled matter, I have been informed by Special Agent J. T. McLaughlin that Subject Hofmann was released on $1,000 bond today. Before Subject Hofmann's release, he furnished Agent McLaughlin the following information: that at the present time, there is a movement afoot in Porto Rico to bomb the new Capitol building; that the conspirators are mostly dissatisfied natives who have been joined with certain alleged Communists and that the reason for their contemplated action is that they are dissatisfied with the present economic conditions existing on that Island. Subject Hofmann states that he knows this movement is afoot but has no definite information at this time as to the names of the conspirators or when the attempt to bomb the new Capitol building is contemplated. Subject Hofmann further stated that he is furnishing this information due to the fact that he is an American citizen and feels that the Government should be warned; that, if possible, in the near future he will communicate additional information concerning this alleged conspiracy to the New York Bureau office.

At this interview Subject Hofmann further stated that at the present time there is in existence a movement to overthrow the present Government in Santo Domingo; that practically all plans are being laid in the United States for the overthrow of this Government and are under the direction of Rafael Estrella Urena, who is at present Vice President of that Republic and who objects to the methods of Government being administrated by the present President of this Republic. Subject Hofmann further stated that attempts have been made to purchase large amounts of military equipment in this country for the purpose of equipping men to proceed to Santo Domingo with the object of removing the now President of said Republic.

In connection with the Cuban situation, Subject Hofmann states that there is at present a large group of individuals, among which are some Americans, interested in the overthrow of the Cuban Government; that from all information at hand, he is certain that it will be much larger than the past revolutions and undoubtedly successful; that it is his understanding that all ammunition and military supplies are being purchased on consignment in this country, to be paid for after the revolution is over and the revolutionists are in power.

In conclusion, it might be stated that Subject Hoffman stated that he would not give any information concerning the past Cuban revolution, but that when he has more complete and definite information as to the movements of the conspirators who are endeavoring to over throw the Cuban and Santo Domingo Governments, and the bomb-

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

62-2806

July 12, 1932.

ing of the Porto Rican capitol building, he will communicate with the New York Bureau Office or the United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of New York, and furnish said information.

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. DUNN
Special Agent in Charge

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

G-2 2657-Q-350

JUL 1932

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-350
9
7

CONFIDENTIAL

July 25, 1932.

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Joyce:

Subject: Attempted purchase of arms for Cuba and Santo Domingo.

1. Upon receipt of your message re Arthur Walter Hoffman, et al, contact was established with the State and Justice Departments as well as with the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief of Air Corps. These contacts are still maintained.

2. Mr. H. J. Crawford and Captain Clark have been included with Hoffman.

3. The Department of Justice has this case under investigation, but no status report has been received for some time.

4. Should anything develop which might be of interest to your office, you will be promptly advised.

MAILED G/2 W. D. JUL 26 1932

Alfred T. Smith.
Colonel, General Staff,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

hcm

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

AUG 15 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-350
10
WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
B. I. A. No.

July 26, 1932.

MEMORANDUM for the Chief, Military Intelligence Division,
War Department,

SUBJECT: Alleged plan to bomb the Capitol of Puerto Rico.

Reference is to your office routing slip of July 25, 1932, referring to this Bureau a copy - (13) AG 000. 24 July 19, 1932 - of a letter from the Office of the Attorney General, to the Secretary of War, in which mention is made of an alleged plan to bomb the Capitol of Puerto Rico.

It is requested that any further information that may be available in the above connection be communicated to this Bureau in order that an appropriate advice may be sent to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

F. LeJ. PARKER,
Chief of Bureau.

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.
1932 JUL -26- PM 4:07

7/26/32
Ex Officer stated by telephone that they desired any further information received.
C aR.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SECRET
Aug. 8/34.
2657-S-350
By: W.A. Somdr. AUS
11 A. C. S.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

August 8, 1934.

SECRET

Memorandum for: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Arrest of Three Americans in Cuba.

1. With reference to the inclosed clipping from the New York Times, August 6, 1934, the Frederick H. Willcox named therein is a Second Lieutenant, Military Intelligence Reserve.

2. A few days ago I was called on by Mr. Winston Ehrgott, who introduced to me a Mr. Frank Scarr. From conversation with them it was understood that they had recently returned from Cuba with concessions to make certain contracts and purchases for the Cuban Government. Knowing their former relations with the Grau Government, I inquired about this and was given to understand that the concessions were obtained through the influence of Grau's supporters. They also indicated that they were interested in promoting good-will feeling in the United States for former President Grau. Mr. Howes, who went to Cuba with this group, returned some time ago.

3. With reference to Colonel Arthur W. Hoffman, mentioned in the attached clipping, attention is invited to memorandum from this office dated June 30, 1932, and subsequent memoranda, subject: "Santo Domingan and Cuban Revolutionary Plots." It is understood that the Major Arthur W. Hoffman mentioned therein is identical with the person named in the clipping.

Copy of 10039-3595 3405 to Mr. Willcox

A. C. SANDEFORD,
Major, F. A.,
Acting A. C. of S., G-2.

2 Incls.-
Clipping, as noted above.
" N.Y.Times, Aug. 8/34.

Copy to M.I.A. Cuba, 8/17/34 acs. Copies attached also to Memo for Col. Bradson, 8/11/34

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

AUG 8 - 1934
NEW YORK TIMES, W

CUBA CHARGES PLOT BY AMERICAN TRIO

'Incriminating Papers' Said to Have Been Found in Prisoners' Possession.

MIL. INTEL. DIV.

CAFFERY IS INVESTIGATING

265-5-350

Envoy Checks on Credentials—One of Three an Officer in Army Intelligence Service.

WAR DEPARTMENT

By J. D. PHILLIPS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Three Americans, Frederick H. Willcox, Basil Arthur Needham and Colonel Arthur W. Hoffman, who have been held in Principe Fortress since Saturday night without hearing, are charged with conspiracy against the Cuban Government, according to Secretary of the Interior Pelayo Cuervo.

Dr. Cuervo said the police found incriminating documents in the possession of the Americans at the time of their arrest. He would make no prediction as to when the prisoners would have a hearing.

United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery said tonight that he had received no instructions from Washington concerning the three. He declared no formal demand had been made on the Cuban Government for their release.

"I have informally taken up their case with the Cuban authorities," he said, "and have asked for a report on why they are being held."

Ambassador Investigating.

Mr. Caffery indicated that he was investigating the credentials of Messrs. Willcox and Needham before making any formal representations. He said he was convinced Colonel Hoffman at least had been detained through error or misunderstanding.

While the authorities refused to divulge the nature of the incriminating documents said to have been found on the prisoners, it has been learned that suspicion was aroused by a letter found in the possession of Mr. Needham in which the writer urged Mr. Needham to terminate a certain transaction because he was "on the spot," an expression of which Cuban secret service agents made much.

Mr. Willcox had a warrant on his person showing him to be a reserve officer in the Intelligence Division of the United States Army, which also greatly interested the police. Maps of Cuba, with blue-pencil lines drawn around certain mineral zones, were said to have been found in the luggage of Mr. Willcox.

A minute check-up with sugar brokers here revealed that Mr. Needham, since his arrival in Cuba about a week ago, had been carrying on negotiations for refined sugar to be shipped to the United States.

Mr. Willcox's statement that he had been in Cuba for the past six months in connection with asphalt-mining matters was confirmed in two unimpeachable sources today.

The Havana press tonight asserted that the prisoners would be immediately deported, but this could not be officially confirmed.

Orders for the arrest of the Americans, it was learned today, originated in the Cuban Legation in Washington. Their arrest was attributed to acquaintanceship with another American citizen who figured prominently in Cuban affairs during the Grau San Martin administration. The latter was also listed for arrest, it was said, but he left Cuba recently for the United States.

Needham Known Here.

Basil Arthur Needham, one of the three Americans held prisoner in Principe Fortress in Havana, was formerly connected with the insurance brokerage firm of B. A. Needham, Inc., of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue. This firm was dissolved some time ago, John M. MacGregor, the attorney who filed the incorporation papers, said yesterday. At the Vanderbilt Avenue address it was said that Mr. Needham's company had moved and had left no forwarding address.

At the offices of Lamborn Hutchings & Co., stock brokers, at 37 Wall Street, it was said that Mr. Needham had come to them recommended by a client. They had been told he had been associated at one time with James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, in the insurance business in Boston.

Frederick H. Willcox, another of the Americans under arrest, was said in Cuban cables to have represented the National Mineral Products Company of 122 East Forty-second Street. There is a Natural Mineral Products Corporation at that address, but officials of the company, a mining concern, said yesterday that Mr. Willcox did not in any way represent the company, had no letters or other papers from them and was unknown to them except indirectly. Mr. Willcox, it was explained, was a friend of a former president of the company, F. J. Scarr.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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At the offices of Lamborn Hutchings & Co., stock brokers, at 37 Wall Street, it was said that Mr. Needham had come to them recommended by a client. They had been

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

PAPER
DATE
FILE UNDER
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-S-350
WAR DEPARTMENT

rudely asked
a Brown Shirt officer during a memorial ecelbration in Munich Thursday. He saluted the anthem but did not continue saluting flags. Mr. Woodside was told there was no room for him in the hotel and his baggage was thrown out of his room.

3 AMERICANS HELD IN CUBAN FORTRESS

Army Says Washington Asked for Arrests, but Embassy Denies Knowledge.

OFFICIAL ZEAL IS BLAMED

Seizure of New Yorkers Laid to Investigators of Rebel Arms Smuggling.

By J. D. PHILLIPS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Three Americans arrested Saturday night and since held incomunicado in Principe Fortress identified themselves today as Frederick H. Willcox of the Hotel Astor, New York, a son of William R. Willcox, former chairman of the Republican National Committee; Basil Arthur Needham of 32-18 213th Street, Bayside, L. I., and Colonel Arthur W. Hoffman, a business man of New York.

They denied any knowledge of the charges against them, although they said the arresting officers had stated the detention of Messrs. Willcox and Needham and two other persons, now in the United States, had been requested by the State Department at Washington. Mr. Hoffman apparently was taken into custody because he was with the others at the Plaza Hotel here.

Arms Smuggling Charge Hinted.

The authorities were reluctant to discuss the charges against the Americans, but it was intimated that they were being held in connection with the smuggling of arms, ammunition and other war materials into Cuba. Contraband goods, the authorities asserted, had been filtering in, destined for a new revolution.

Questioned concerning their activities here, the three prisoners denied that they had any interest in Cuban politics or knew anything of any revolutionary movement. However, it is asserted that Mr. Hoffman has a claim against the

Continued on Page Four.

tention had been given to his request for protection.

Large Arms Shipment Handled.

By The Associated Press.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—It is learned that a large supply of arms was landed safely near Havana last night. The smugglers escaped from officers who had received advance information that a landing would be attempted near the city.

Roberto Netto, special investigator for the Cuban Treasury Department, estimated recently that the United States Government had lost $10,000,000 in liquor duties and the Cuban Government about $2,000,000 as a result of the activities of smugglers over a brief period of time.

The Cuban Government also is trying to prevent illegal movements of arms and munitions into the island.

Cuban officials said that more than 200 persons, including prominent and influential business men, had been connected with rings smuggling liquor into the United States.

Kin of Prisoners Puzzled.

William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee during the 1916 campaign, said last night at the Hotel Astor, where he is staying, that he had received a cablegram from Havana advising him of the arrest of his son. The message, however, gave no other details of the case, Mr. Willcox said.

Frederick Willcox went to Cuba two months ago, after a position had been offered to him with a group of business men who planned to establish themselves in Cuba, his father said. Pending further advices from Cuba, the father added, he preferred not to discuss his son's case, but he was sure that the young man was not guilty of any offense.

The father said he would attempt to get further information through friends today before taking any action with respect to his son's case. He said he had not as yet appealed to Washington for aid.

Mr. Willcox was unable to give information as to whether friends or relatives of the two other men reported under arrest resided in New York City.

Mrs. Basil Arthur Needham, reached last night at the home of friends in Bayside, L. I., was entirely at sea as to any possible reason for her husband's arrest. She said she had been away when he left and that he had written her that he was going to Cuba, partly for a vacation and partly to look into a sugar deal there.

Mrs. Needham was not informed of her husband's arrest until reporters reached her last night. She immediately cabled the United States Consul in Havana, asking for details and assistance.

She said her husband was an insurance man and had been in Cuba last Winter.

Mrs. Needham recognized the name of Mr. Willcox but could tell nothing about him. She said she had never heard of Mr. Hoffman.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3 AMERICANS HELD IN CUBAN FORTRESS

By J. D. PHILLIPS.

Continued From Page One.

political group now in power for services rendered during the ill-fated Gibara expedition and the unsuccessful rebellion of August, 1931, against the then President Gerardo Machado.

Mr. Needham appeared the most concerned over their detention. He said he was here on sugar business, representing American concerns, and had various letters of introduction from important American interests, among them Lamborn Hutchings & Co. of New York. He declared he was greatly puzzled over his detention.

Mr. Willcox said he had been in Cuba for the past six months in connection with a newly organized asphalt company now preparing to begin operations here. He did not mention the name of the new company, explaining that he did not wish to embarrass his father or to prejudice the affairs of the firm.

Mr. Hoffman has been in Cuba for the past four months endeavoring to consummate private sugar transactions.

All three said they were being well treated but were not permitted to communicate with any one outside the prison. They are permitted to augment their prison fare by outside purchases.

Inquiry at the United States Embassy and Consulate brought the reply that no information had been received from Washington regarding a request for the detention of the Americans. The Cuban State Department also denied having received any request from Washington.

No effort has been made by the embassy, it was stated, to investigate their detention. This afternoon it was learned, however, that a member of the consulate staff visited the prisoners and questioned them. It is understood a report will be rendered to the consul general.

Several Cuban friends of Mr. Hoffman are attempting to effect his release.

It is suggested that the Americans were arrested by overzealous military officers endeavoring by every means to determine the source of arms ammunition which they claim are being smuggled in. During the past few days Cuban gunboats and airplane patrols have been watching the north and south coasts, presumably for rum runners, but in reality, it is reported, on the lookout for arms smugglers. The government is known to be apprehensive of an outbreak, due to increasing dissatisfaction among political factions here.

Salvador Diaz Verson, former Assistant Chief of the National Police, was arrested today on charges of fomenting a rebellion scheduled for Aug. 12, the anniversary of the fall of the Machado régime.

The home of R. Marsden Leeder, an American, in the Vedado section of this city was wrecked last night by a bomb. Mr. and Mrs. Leeder, who were sleeping on the second floor, were badly shaken but not injured.

Circulars bearing the name of a terrorist organization were found after the explosion. A typewritten message warned M. Leeder to resign as administrator of the Rancho Boyeros properties, generally believed to belong to former President Machado, and to leave Cuba.

Mr. Leeder, a native of Chicago, has been practicing law in Cuba for the past twenty years. He said tonight he had received many threats against his life. He said he had appealed to the United States Embassy, but that little attention had been given to his request for protection.

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By The Associated Press.

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Mrs. Needham recognized the name of Mr. Willcox but could tell nothing about him. She said she had never heard of Mr. Hoffman.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIC 14 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

4800-e 7

CUBA (Economic)

Subject: Smuggling.

Alleged Smuggling of Arms
and Ammunition by Americans.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 15 1934

1. The press was reliably informed on August 8th that the three Americans, Arthur W. Hoffman (who, for some reason, carries the title of Colonel), Frederick Willcox and Arthur B. Needham, who have been held prisoners for the past two days by the Cuban Government on charges of revolutionary activities, will not be deported from Cuba until they are given a hearing. It is stated that this hearing is imperative in accordance with the Island's alien immigration laws.

2. The three Americans were arrested in connection with the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Cuba from the United States, though I was informed by an American who professed to know the circumstances that there were no arms or ammunition of any sort found in the possession of the three men. What was found on the boat was a cargo of alcohol, destined for bootlegging activities in the United States. The Government, however, persists in its declaration that the men are mixed up in the gun running activities which have been going on recently.

3. Arthur Hoffman apparently is an American adventurer who aligns himself with any group which is opposed to the actual government in authority. He has been imprisoned in Havana before for his part in the Gibara revolution against Machado in 1931, at which time he was captured and held in Cabanas prison for several months, later being released at the request of the American Ambassador.

4. Frederick Willcox and Arthur B. Needham are not known by this office. It is stated also that Winston Ehrgott, who had access to Government circles during the regime of former President Grau San Martin, is also mixed up in this affair, though this cannot be confirmed. Ehrgott at present is reported to be in the United States, though he was in Cuba during the latter part of June and early July.

5. Reports have been circulated in Havana that the three first named individuals are being held for deportation at the request of the State Department in Washington, though this has been denied officially by the Cuban Secretary of State.

L. V. H. Durfee.

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

Source: Press and Personal
Contacts.

LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4711 August 9, 1934.

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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-J-350
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WAR DEPARTMENT
3

G-2 Report 4800-e

CUBA (Economic)

Subject: Smuggling.

2657-J-350/12

Alleged Smuggling of
Arms and Ammunition.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 1 1934

1. Supplementing report No. 4711, I. G. as above, dated August 9, 1934, it has been learned that Arthur W. Hoffman will be released from prison today. This action has been taken by the Government in view of numerous intercessions which have been made in his behalf. Several groups of individuals have presented themselves both at the prison and before the Secretary of the Interior, protesting against the detention of the three Americans, but especially of that of Hoffman. These groups, for the most part, are composed of individuals of the radical and reactionary type. Among others to ask for Hoffman's release was Sergio Carbo, one of Cuba's prominent revolutionary leaders, who requested Hoffman's release on the grounds that he had taken an active part in the Gibara revolution of 1931.

2. The other two men arrested with Hoffman, Frederick Willcox and Arthur B. Needham, will probably be deported on August 11th, returning to the United States on the P. & O. Steamship "CUBA."

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

Source: Press

LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No . 4713 August 10, 1934.

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

AUG 8 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-7-350
64
WAR DEPARTMENT

Latin American Section, G-2.

August 8, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH:

1. Press dispatches dated August 7, Havana, state that three Americans - Frederick H. Willcox, Basil Arthur Needham and Colonel Arthur W.Hoffman - are held in Principe Fortress since Saturday night charged with conspiracy against the Cuban Government.

2. A quotation from the same dispatch follows:

> "Mr. Willcox had a warrant on his person showing him to be a reserve officer in the Intelligence Division of the United States Army, which also greatly interested the police. Maps of Cuba, with blue-pencil lines drawn around certain mineral zones, were said to have been found in the luggage of Mr. Willcox."

3. With reference to Mr. Willcox, our Operations Branch reports the following:

a. Frederick Havemeyer Willcox: Residence, New York; commission, 2nd Lieutenant, Military Intelligence Division Reserve since 1932.

b. Record:
(1) Commercial: Industrial Engineer.
(2) Military: 1930-31, Private, 107th Infantry.
(a) Summer training: 2 periods, 2 weeks each, 1932 and 1933; rating satisfactory.
(b) At present Mr. Willcox is eligible for promotion to 1st Lieutenant, Res.

4. While nothing has been proved detrimental to Mr. Willcox, the above information is furnished for such use as you may deem proper.

E. M. AIMOND,
Major, General Staff,

cp

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

AUG 22 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-S-350
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WAR DEPARTMENT

Latin American Section, G-2.

August 11, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR ALMOND:

Subject: Frederick H. Willcox, Basil Arthur Needham, and Col. Arthur W. Hoffman, Americans recently arrested in Havana and held in Principe Fortress charged with conspiracy against the Cuban Government.

1. The only official reference in G-2 files to the presence of any of these men in Cuba since the downfall of the Grau regime is contained in a confidential report from Admiral Freeman, dated Havana, Cuba, 6 March, 1934, pertinent excerpt from which follows:

"The following items of information were received from sources hitherto found reliable:

* * *

(b) Messrs. Wilcox and Howe of Scott, Howe, Bowen, Chrysler Building, New York, are staying at the house of one Clara White, in the Vedado section of Havana, where Winston Ehrgott once stayed. A secret agent was able to ascertain that they admit they are working for the Chase National Bank in conjunction with Ehrgott, who is shortly expected in Havana. They are in frequent conference at night with Sergio Carbo."

Presumably the Willcox mentioned in this report is Frederick H. Willcox. It seems probable, also, that Howe is the same person as Howe Scott Bowen, previously referred to in correspondence from G-2, 2nd Corps Area, as a close associate of Winston W. Ehrgott in matters relating to Cuba. It will be recalled that Ehrgott, formerly a cadet at West Point, was extremely active from September, 1933, to January, 1934, in seeking to obtain the recognition of the Grau regime by the United States Government through unusual channels, and also the financial support of important New York firms with large interests in Cuba. Sergio Carbo, a brilliant radical journalist of Cuba, was a close adviser of President Grau.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2. Although Willcox has held a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the M.I. Reserve since 1932, there is nothing in the G-2 files to show that he notified the A.G.O. of his intention to leave the United States.

3. The following information concerning the presence of Willcox, Needham and Hoffman in Cuba is taken from the press of recent date:

a. Frederick H. Willcox -

Willcox said he had been in Cuba for the past six months in connection with a newly organized asphalt company now preparing to begin operations there. He did not mention the name of the new company, explaining that he did not wish to embarrass his father (William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee during the 1916 campaign) or to prejudice the affairs of the firm. According to the father, his son went to Cuba two months ago, after a position had been offered him with a group of business men who planned to establish themselves in Cuba. (N.Y. Times, 8/7/34.)

Willcox was said in Cuban cables to have represented the National Mineral Products Co. of 122 E. 42d St. There is a Natural Mineral Products Corporation at that address, but officials of the company, a mining concern, said that Willcox did not in any way represent the company, had no letters or other papers from them, and was unknown to them except indirectly. Willcox, it was explained, was a friend of a former president of the company, F. J. Scarr. (N.Y. Times, 8/8/34.)

The father, William R. Willcox, denied that his son was in any way implicated in arms smuggling in Cuba. He stated that the son had been in Havana about four months, engaged in developing an asphalt business; that he frequently came home, and at no time had indicated that he was interested in anything other than as stated. Willcox, the son, stated that he was in Cuba solely as a representative of the National Mineral Products Co. of New York, which is interested in asphalt mining. He bitterly assailed American authorities in Havana for their "stupidity" in causing his arrest and detention (then) 72 hours in jail, most of the time in communicado. Willcox's statement that he had been in Cuba for the past six months in connection with asphalt-mining matters was confirmed in two "unimpeachable sources." (N. Y. Tribune, 8/8/34.)

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Maps of Cuba, with blue-pencil lines drawn around certain mineral zones, were said to have been found in the luggage of Willcox, while on his person was found a paper showing him to be a reserve officer in M.I.D., U.S. Army. (N.Y. Times, 8/8/34.)

b. Basil Arthur Needham -

Of the three men arrested, Needham appeared the most concerned over their detention. He said he was in Cuba on sugar business, representing American concerns, and had various letters of introduction from important American interests, among them Lamborn Hutchings & Co. of New York. He declared he was greatly puzzled over his detention. Mrs. Needham, in Bayside, L.I., said she was entirely at sea as to any possible reason for her husband's arrest. She said she had been away when he left and that he had written her that he was going to Cuba, partly for a vacation and partly to look into a sugar deal there. When informed of her husband's arrest, she immediately cabled the U.S. Consul in Havana asking for details and assistance. (N.Y. Times, 8/7/34.)

On August 8 Mrs. Needham said she had been informed by a cablegram from Charles R. Cameron, American Consul at Havana, that the Embassy was convinced a mistake had been made by Cuban authorities in the arrest of her husband. The cable read:

> "Needham arrested Saturday charged with conspiracy. Embassy convinced mistake has occurred. Doing everything possible secure relief."

Mrs. Needham said her husband had gone to Cuba about a month ago to make contracts for the purchase of raw sugar. (N.Y. Tribune, 8/9/34.)

Suspicion of the Cuban authorities is said to have been aroused by a letter found in the possession of Needham in which the writer urged Needham to terminate a certain transaction because he was "on the spot," an expression of which Cuban secret service agents made much. A minute check-up with sugar brokers in Havana revealed that Needham, since his arrival in Cuba about a week ago, had been carrying on negotiations for refined sugar to be shipped to the United States.

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Needham was formerly connected with the insurance brokerage firm of B. A. Needham, Inc., of 52 Vanderbilt Ave. (N.Y.C.). This firm was dissolved some time ago, according to an attorney who filed the incorporation papers. At the office of Lamborn Hutchings & Co., stock brokers at 37 Wall Street, it was said that Needham had come to them recommended by a client. They had been told he had been associated at one time with James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, in the insurance business in Boston. (N.Y. Times, 8/8/34.)

Needham, who assailed American authorities for the arrests, said he was in Cuba as a sugar buyer and carried letters of recommendation from the brokerage firm of Lamborn Hutchings & Co., 37 Wall Street, N.Y.C., and the Chase National Bank. (N. Y. Tribune, 8/8/34.)

c. Col. Arthur W. Hoffman -

Hoffman apparently was taken into custody because he was with Willcox and Needham at the Plaza Hotel in Havana. It was asserted that Hoffman has a claim against the political group now in power for services rendered during the ill-fated Gibara expedition and the unsuccessful rebellion of August, 1931, against the then President Gerardo Machado. He has been in Cuba for the past four months endeavoring to consummate private sugar transactions. Several Cuban friends of Hoffman are attempting to effect his release. (N.Y. Times, 8/7/34.)

American Ambassador Caffery said he was convinced that Hoffman, at least, had been detained through error or misunderstanding. (He indicated that he was investigating credentials of Willcox and Needham.) (N.Y. Times, 8/8/34.)

Hoffman charged that Washington officials had asked the Cuban Government to arrest not only him and Needham, but also two other men, Winston Ehrgott and J. F. Scarr, on charges of running contraband arms. Ehrgott and Scarr, he said, left Cuba before the arrests were made. He emphatically denied that either he or Needham was guilty. The State Department (Washington) stated that it had nothing to do with the arrest of the three Americans in Havana. (N. Y. Tribune, 8/8/34.)

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Secretary of Interior, Pelayo Cuervo, said that documents and other information gathered by secret police "gravely implicated Needham and Willcox," adding that the charges against Hoffman were not so serious. (Washington News, 8/8/34.)

A committee of 10 Cuban revolutionaries visited the Interior Department, August 8, 1934, to appeal for the release of the three Americans, especially Hoffman, who they said had aided them in the Gibara revolt against Machado in August, 1931. (N.Y. Tribune, 8/9/34.)

4. Willcox, Needham and Hoffman were arrested on the night of August 4, and held incommunicado in Principe Fortress. Considerable mystery surrounded the arrests, and it was not until August 6 that press dispatches from Havana reported the matter. The first dispatches stated that the three men had given their names as Frederick Willcox, Arthur Walter (previously used by Hoffman as an alias) and Basil Arthur, but later dispatches of the same date stated that the prisoners had as of that day correctly identified themselves. The Cuban authorities, it was said, were reluctant to discuss the charges against them, but intimated that they were being held in connection with the smuggling of arms, ammunition and other war materials into Cuba. They asserted that contraband goods had been filtering in, destined for a new revolution. Questioned by reporters concerning their activities, the three men denied they had any interest in Cuban politics or knew anything of any proposed revolutionary movement. They denied any knowledge of the charges against them, although they said the arresting officers had stated that the detention of Willcox and Needham and two other persons, then in the United States, had been requested by the State Department at Washington. Apparently the other two men were Winston Ehrgott and J. F. (or F. J.) Scarr, later mentioned by name by Hoffman. (See mention of Ehrgott and Scarr above in connection with Willcox.)

5. It is interesting to note that on August 5, the day after the mysterious arrest of Willcox, Needham and Hoffman, the Cuban Government, under the immediate direction of Colonel Batista, head of the army, was reported to have instituted an intensive search by land, air, and sea along the northern and southern coasts of the island for a fleet of gun-runners or rum smugglers, said to be lying outside the 12-mile limit awaiting a chance to come ashore unobserved. Although maintaining strict reserve regarding details of their search, both army and navy officials were said to have admitted that "something big" was expected to be caught in the dragnet, and to have given indication that they had been tipped off to the presence of an international contraband fleet in Cuban waters. Batista was quoted as saying that he believed the smugglers taking rum to the United States were returning with arms and dynamite for Cuban revolutionaries. He is said to have expressed confidence a "large" ring would be broken up within a few days. "A usually reliable source" was quoted as saying that enemies of the Mendieta Government had been expecting a large arms shipment. Dispatches of August 6 stated that a large supply of arms was landed safely near

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

Havana on the night of August 5, but that the smugglers escaped from soldiers who had received advance information that a landing would be attempted near the city. It has been suggested that the three Americans were arrested by over-zealous military officers endeavoring by every means to determine the source of arms and ammunition which they claim are being smuggled in.

6. According to another press story, the arrest of the Americans originated in the Cuban Embassy in Washington. Their arrest was attributed to acquaintance with another American (Ehrgott?) who figured prominently in Cuban affairs during the Grau administration. The latter was also listed for arrest, it was said, but had left Cuba for the United States.

7. With respect to Hoffman, against whom the least suspicion seems to be cast in the present instance, past activities and associations might logically connect him with any revolutionary activities now being carried on in Cuba. He has had military training and experience, having served in the U.S. Army during the World War as captain of the 104th Field Artillery, and, according to his own statements to the G-2, 2nd Corps Area, since the war has been engaged in various revolutionary movements in Latin America and China. Of late years, he said, his principal activities had been with Chang Tso Lin until 1929, and with the Cuban revolutionists in 1931. At the time of this interview (June 27, 1932), he was seeking a job and was looking for some government agency to employ him on the basis of the knowledge he had, or claimed to have, of revolutionary plots in the United States. He was described as a smooth spoken, fine appearing adventurer of the filibustering type. It is known that he tried to interest the State Department, as well as the War Department, in using his services.

8. Shortly after this interview (July 8, 1932), Hoffman was taken into custody by agents of the U.S. Government on an indictment for conspiracy in the 1931 Cuban revolution, but was subsequently released on bond. Hoffman's part in that adventure, as told by one of the revolutionary leaders, is as follows:

> He took charge of raising (in the U.S.) 100 American soldiers and training them, particularly in the use of machine guns, as an expeditionary force against Machado. Through some slip-up in orders, the (Gibara) expeditionary force got under way from off the coast of Atlantic City with only part of the men on board, Hoffman being left behind with some of the other revolutionaries. A few days afterward, upon receipt of news of a general uprising in Cuba, the revolutionary committee in New York decided to send Hoffman to Cuba with three men of recognized courage for the purpose of finding out where the expedition had landed. They sailed from Florida to Havana after obtaining an introduction to the Bacardi people in

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Santiago as an excuse for their mission. They managed to get as far as Camaguey, where they were suspected by the proprietor of the hotel and denounced to the police. They were put in jail for 21 days and held incommunicado in Principe Fortress while detectives attempted to get from them a confession or at least the names of those involved in plotting the revolution; but they refused to answer unless an American Consul was present. When the latter appeared, they were set at liberty for lack of evidence and Hoffman returned to New York. In an ensuing discussion with members of the revolutionary committee, Hoffman denounced one of the leaders as a traitor, on the grounds that he had paid nothing to the men recruited to go to Cuba and, when besought for financial aid because the families of these men were starving, had not only refused to pay them, but had reported them to the police. Hoffman, feeling that he and his American companions had been badly treated, presented to the revolutionary committee a document detailing very serious charges against some of the New York leaders - "a document which would be dangerous if it reached the hands of the Department of Justice" (of the United States).

It is apparently in the above connection that Hoffman is said to have a claim against the political group now in power for services rendered during the ill-fated Gibara expedition.

9. Needham, an insurance man, is known to have been associated with Ehrgott in his activities during the period September 1933-January 1934 in behalf of the Grau Government, and also in the interest of certain American firms in New York desiring to obtain concessions from the Grau Government in case of recognition. He was in Cuba for a time with Ehrgott during that period. With two companions, he was reported in January, 1934, to have opened an office at 52 Vanderbilt Ave., N.Y.C., "for some purpose." The report from Admiral Freeman, quoted in paragraph 1, also connects Willcox with Ehrgott. While there is no information on file in G-2 to connect Ehrgott and his associates with gun-running, there is information to show that Ehrgott is familiar with the under-cover, second hand arms trade in and around New York, and that he knew some of the members of the Cuban revolutionary junta who resided there prior to the downfall of Machado. Not all of these revolutionaries are supporters of the Mendieta Government.

10. With reference to the State Department's interest in the arrest of these men, the U.P. of August 8 quotes officials of the State Department as saying that their only interest in the matter is to see that the three Americans involved receive a square deal; that they are watching the case closely.

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11. Press dispatches from Havana dated August 10 state that, although the Cuban Government is convinced that Hoffman engaged in revolutionary activities (presumably against the Mendieta Government), he has been given his freedom because of past services in connection with the cause of the anti-Machadistas; while Willcox and Needham have been transferred to the immigration camp at Triscornia (Havana) to await deportation to the United States.

akb
A. K. B.

cp

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

AUG 22 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-S-350
16
WAR DEPARTMENT

Latin American Section, G-2.

August 11, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL BRABSON:

Subject: Frederick H. Willcox, Basil Arthur Needham, and Col. Arthur W. Hoffman, Americans recently arrested in Havana and held in Principe Fortress charged with conspiracy against the Cuban Government.

1. The only official reference in G-2 files to the presence of any of these men in Cuba since the downfall of the Grau regime relates to Willcox, and is contained in a confidential report received from O.N.I., excerpt from which is quoted in paragraph 1 of attached memorandum of this Section. Apparently as far back as March of this year, there was some question as to Willcox's interests in Cuba. The group with whom he was said to be associated was well known during the Grau regime for its activities in seeking to gain recognition from the United States Government for Grau through indirect channels, and in trying to secure the financial support of certain business interests in New York who were interested in gaining concessions under the new Cuban Government if recognized. Willcox, although an M.I. Reserve officer, appears not to have notified the A.G.O. of his intention to leave the United States. (See par. 2.)

2. According to recent statements appearing in the press (see par. 3), Willcox was in Cuba in the interest of a newly organized asphalt company, in which connection the name of the National Mineral Products Co., 122 E. 42nd Street, N.Y.C., was used; Needham was engaged in the sugar business, claiming to carry letters of introduction from important American interests including the brokerage firm of Lamborn Hutchings & Co., 37 Wall Street, N.Y.C., and the Chase National Bank; while Hoffman was also interested in the sugar business, though he was said, too, to have a claim against the Mendieta Government for services rendered in connection with the Gibara expedition against the Machado Government in 1931. However, in the case of Willcox, the Natural Mineral Products Corp., of the address given above, said that Willcox did not in any way represent that company, had no letters or other papers from it, and was unknown to the company except indirectly, through a former president of the company (F. J. Scarr) who is elsewhere said to have been in Cuba and sought for arrest at the same time as Willcox. Maps of Cuba, with blue-pencil lines drawn around

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

certain mineral zones, were said to have been found in Willcox's baggage, while on his person was found a paper showing him to be a reserve officer of M.I.D.

3. The past history of Hoffman and of Ehrgott (the leader of the group which includes Willcox and Needham) is such as to cast some doubt on the legitimacy of the so-called business interests in Cuba of the three men arrested, and to point to their natural interest in revolutionary activities in Cuba and to gun-running in connection therewith. (See pars. 7-9.)

4. Press dispatches from Havana dated August 10 state that, although the Cuban Government is convinced that Hoffman engaged in revolutionary activities (presumably against the Mendieta Government), he has been given his freedom because of past services in connection with the cause of the anti-Machadistas; while Willcox and Needham have been transferred to the immigration camp at Triscornia (Havana) to await deportation to the United States.

5. Attention is also invited to attached communication from the Acting G-2, 2nd Corps Area, August 8, 1934, in which reference is made to the visit of Ehrgott and Scarr to that office a few days previous, at which time their alleged recent activities in Cuba were discussed.

E. M. ALMOND,
Major, General Staff,

AKB
cp

2 Incls.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2-1

2657-B-350
8 17

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

WAR DEPARTMENT

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

August 21, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Col. Arthur W. Hoffman, 2nd Lt. Frederick H. Willcox, MI-Res., and Basil Arthur Needham, Americans arrested in Havana.

1. Mr. W. J. McNulty of the Department of Justice visited this office yesterday. He carried extracts from a number of reports submitted to G-2, War Department, by this office relative to the activities of Messrs. Ehrgott, Needham, Willcox and Howe, with instructions which indicated that the Department of Justice had referred him to this office at your instigation.

2. Our files were made available to him, including report received from Latin American Section, G-2, War Department, (Memorandum from Major E. M. Almond, G.S.C., to Colonel Brabson, dated August 11, 1934, with 2 inclosures), and Mr. McNulty was personally apprised of other details.

3. It was noted in the information possessed by Mr. McNulty, that reference was made to a Mr. Howe of Scott, Howe Bowen. It was previously reported that Mr. Scott Howe Bowen is one person. There was, however, connected with this group a man by the name of Howes, who undoubtedly is the man referred to in the reports that came in from Cuba.

A. C. SANDEFORD,
Major, Field Artillery,
Acting A. C. of S., G-2.

RECEIVED
1934 AUG 22 PM 1:08
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

copy retained in 4/a Section, 9/27/34 alrb

CONFIDENTIAL

2nd C.A. asked for any additional information they have re Howes. 9/27/34 alrb

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

2657-q-350

PCP
P.C.P. FHH

SEP 16 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-G-350
18

August 29, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Colonel Arthur W. Hoffman, 2nd Lt. Frederick H. Willcox, MI-Res., and Basil Arthur Needham, Americans arrested in Havana.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Second Corps Area.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated August 21, 1934, subject: Colonel Arthur W. Hoffman, 2nd Lt. Frederick H. Willcox, MI-Res., and Basil Arthur Needham, Americans arrested in Havana, in which you state, "Mr. W. J. McNulty of the Department of Justice visited this office yesterday. * * * * with instructions which indicated that the Department of Justice had referred him to this office at your instigation." In view of the fact that there appears to be some misunderstanding on your part, you are informed that on May 10, 1934, the Attorney General addressed a letter to the Secretary of War asking authority for the Department of Justice to examine records pertaining to Winston W. Ehrgott. On May 17, 1934, the Secretary of War replied to the Attorney General giving the authority requested. This office is informed by the Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, that Mr. McNulty visited your office to secure information under authority of the letter mentioned above.

2. The purpose of this letter is to inform you that Mr. McNulty's investigation was not instigated by this office.

For the Chief of Division:

Mailed G/2 W.D. AUG 30 1934

C. K. NULSEN,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

CONFIDENTIAL

eb

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

SECRET
Sept. 14/34.

BY: C.A. Comdr OCS
A. Gff.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
September 14, 1934.

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2657-G-350

WAR DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Mr. C. R. Parks.

1. With reference to your note of August 27th, asking for information about Mr. Howes and Mr. C. R. Parks, Mr. Howes is living at the Madison Hotel, 21 East 27th Street, New York City. Mr. Ehrgott, I understand, now lives with him at that address.

2. From conversation with Mr. Willcox and Mr. Ehrgott, I do not believe that they know Mr. C. R. Parks mentioned in the memorandum from Captain W. D. Puleston, U. S. N., Director of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C.

3. Mr. Howes is now employed by the Simplicity Pattern Company, a commercial designing company. Mr. Howes is an artist.

4. Mr. Scott Howe Bowen, who has previously been mentioned in connection with the above men, is having financial difficulties. I understand that his organization is insolvent and is being liquidated at the present time.

A. C. Sandeford

A. C. SANDEFORD,
Major, F. A.,
Acting A. C. of S., G-2.

RECEIVED
1934 SEP - 15 - AM 9:53
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

Copy retained in 4/a Section
(Receipt signed by Maj. Coulter & mailed to G-2, 3rd CA)

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 1934

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of Chief of Naval Operations
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

2657-F-350
20
AUG 22 1934
NAVY DEPARTMENT
7

In reply refer to No.
Op-16-B-3
P13-5/QQ/Parks,C.R.(8-14)

SECRET

Dear Sir:

The following report, received by this office and considered reliable, is believed to be of interest to the State Department:

Mr. C. R. Parks of 1016 N. Dearbon Street, Chicago, Ill., was recently in Havana on the small two masted auxiliary sailing yacht "ALOHA". Inspection of this vessel revealed what might well have been samples of rifles and pistols of United States, Austrian and German make. The suspicious behavior of Mr. Parks while in Havana led the undersigned to believe his actions should be watched.

Mr. Parks associated with Winston Ehrgott and met with Mr. Martinez Saenz in secret. He attempted to bribe an aviation instructor of the Cuban army to join in an attack upon certain forts in Havana. He revealed portions of a plan to attack these forts by sea, air, and land. He offered considerable sums of money for participation in this project which is to take place early in September.

While in Havana he spent $5,000.00 in about two weeks, buying drinks and entertaining in various ways. He himself never drank, but kept his wits about him and learned a great deal about Cuba in a short time.

The only two other persons on the boat "ALOHA" were his sailing master, a German named Otto, and a young man named J. H. Long giving his address as: "St. Petersburg Yacht Club Florida".

The ALOHA cleared Havana for Key West the latter part of July and was checked in at Key West. Two possible ports of call after that are St. Petersburg and Miami.

Mr. Parks states he has financial backing for his expedition from important United States banks. He gives his business as Insurance Adjustment Agent.

Very truly yours,

W. D. Puleston,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Director of Naval Intelligence,
By direction.

P.C.P.

Chief,
Latin-American Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington,
D. C.

G-2, 2nd Ca, asked if he has any info. on C.R. Parks or his association with Ehrgott.

cc: M.I.D. ✓

SECRET

Copy sent M.A. Cuba + 2nd Ca 8/27/34 ahf

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

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4-1 2657-G-35/1

SEP 27 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 3850-a

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Interests.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 26 1932

Cuba's Attitude toward Participants in Chaco Dispute.

1. Public opinion in Cuba as reflected by the press appears to sympathize with Paraguay in the present conflict between that country and Bolivia, while regretting that the efforts of the neutral and neighboring states to prevent resort to bloodshed were not effective in inducing the parties to accept a pacific settlement of their dispute.

T. J. O'HARE,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 3891 Date: Sept. 19, 1932.

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

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4-1

NOV 16 1932
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-7-352
3850-a
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Interests.

U. S. Presidential Election:

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 15 1932

1. Cuban interest in the presidential election in the United States, as reflected in the press and in the opinions of most intelligent Cubans, exceeded that aroused by the Cuban partial elections of November 1, 1932. In spite of scepticism voiced in newspaper editorials and in published interviews with prominent personalities, the opinion prevails that the change of Administrations in the United States will entail a reduction in the tariff, especially in the duty on sugar, with consequent benefit to Cuba's export trade in its principal commodity. There is also the belief that it may be possible to negotiate a new Commercial Treaty with the United States, under terms more favorable to Cuba than the Commercial Convention of December 11, 1902.

2. The elements opposed to the Machado government make no concealment of their delight at the result of the American elections. For reasons which they seem unable to specify, they are persuaded that the new Administration in Washington will lend a more sympathetic ear to their complaints against the existing Cuban regime, interpreting the Platt Amendment to the advantage of the present "outs".

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Embassy and Press. By: J. J. O'Hare, Major, G.S.

From M. A., Havana No. 3931 Date: Nov. 10, 1932.

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

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2657-G-352
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3850-a

NOV 17 1936 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF WAR DEPARTMENT MIL. INTEL. DIV.

G-2 Report

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-25-69

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Status of Relations with Foreign Countries.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 10 1936

Interest of Cuba in U. S. Presidential Election.

1. Cuba has been much interested in the U.S. presidential election, hoping for and expecting the reelection of President Roosevelt, and, assured of that today, the Island is jubilant. The people were afraid that if the President were defeated, the Reciprocity Trade Agreement and the special consideration given by our Government to Cuban sugar would be drastically changed, if not cancelled altogether, which would throw them back to the condition of severe economic depression of 1933 and the several years prior thereto, with hundreds of thousands on the verge of starvation and the Island seething with social and political unrest.

2. Considering these special trade and tariff agreements, by reason of which the Cuban economic and social conditions have so greatly improved, it would seem only reasonable to expect the labor policies of the Cuban Government to be more tolerant towards Americans earning their livelihood in Cuba. The national attitude towards cheap foreign labor such as West Indian and Haitian field laborers, who were until recently imported by the thousands, is understandable. This class of foreign labor formerly was employed during the sugar harvest season in preference to native Cuban labor. However, the attitude of the Government and the Cuban people towards foreign professional men seems quite unreasonable, considering the very small number of our nationals and European nationals who, as professional or technical men, compete with Cubans.

3. Every Cuban knows that the Island's economic well-being depends solely upon the favorable Cuban sugar tariff provisions put into effect during the past two and a half years by the U. S. Government. Perhaps the ignorant classes do not know, but the intelligent Cubans all know that the United States is a haven for their political exiles, and that for their professional and business men it offers equal opportunities to compete with Americans. However, many Cubans believe that their Island is unduly dominated by American business interests, which, to an extent, is probably true, although they forget that following our first intervention and until very recently, Cuba welcomed the flow of American capital and initiative into Cuba, for the purpose of developing their country -- the railroads, utilities and sugar mills. The railroads are now bankrupt, and as to the sugar mills, the Cuban anti-imperialistic agitator when he deplores the fact that over sixty per cent of these are American-owned, avoids informing his audience that a very large percentage of these so-called American mills were formerly Cuban-owned, and that the owners were forced during the years of depression in the industry to borrow money from banks to maintain operations, and that finally, due to unskillful Cuban management, obsolete machinery and a greatly depressed product, many of these Cuban mills went into bankruptcy and were reluctantly taken over by American and Canadian banks which held mortgages on them. The banks, some of which have a dozen or more of the smaller mills, find that even with the best of management and improved machinery, the chances of liquidation are remote, and the mills are not considered as assets but as liabilities.

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

Source: Personal Contacts and Observation.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5281 Date: Nov. 5,1936

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

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from THIGO to Archivist
By JRG 6-25-69
Date

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NOV 17 1939
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-352
WAR DEPARTMENT
3850

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Relations.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 16 1939

Cuban American Relations

1. On Sunday, November 5, 1939, Colonel Batista, theoretically at the invitation of Lieut.Colonel Manuel Benitez, Commander of the 4th Regiment, visited Matanzas - the Capital of the Province of that name. He was extensively entertained by reviews, dinners and other functions, some of which the Military Attache attended.

2. During the course of this visit, Colonel Batista made a speech to the citizens of Matanzas, obviously intended for the whole Island and also for United States consumption, which created a very profound impression in Havana among all circles. (A newspaper copy of an extract of this speech is being forwarded herewith)..Colonel Batista spoke for two hours, and, in consequence, only the more important items of his speech will be reported and discussed.

3. Among others, the Colonel made the following points:

(a) He said that he has backed and is backing the Revalorization of Mortgages Bill to save Cuban property - the only thing that Cuba has left - from passing into the hands of foreigners.

Military Attache's Comment: This is a half truth or less than a half-truth, as foreign banks hold comparatively few of the mortgages, a great many Cubans holding them also.

(b) He stated that Cuba has been a good neighbor to the United States, paying eighty million dollars on the Public Works Debt, although the public had repudiated this (Machado) debt.

Military Attache's Comment: Another Half-truth in which nothing is said about that part of the debt yet to be paid, nor the fact that the Central Highway has been a Godsend to the Island - though built by Machado. Moreover, public sentiment, if there is such a thing in Cuba, has not repudiated the debt, but has been indifferent to it.

(c) The Colonel said that the Oppocition claims that President Roosevelt is interfering with the Cuban Government, and that this is news to him, but that if it were so, he would protest vigorously.

Military Attache's Comment: It is so and Batista has good cause to know it. This is in part "applesauce" for the public and in part a warning to the United States not to come out in the open with its protests.

(d) He said that the 1934 trade treaty is no longer reciprocal, due to the abolition of the sugar quotas.

Military Attache's Comment: This also is a half-truth, as Cuban sugar is still favored over that of any other foreign country.

(e) The Colonel stated that the Opposition has criticized him for failure to agree to the Treaty of Navigation between the United States and Cuba, and said that the treaty has not yet been passed due to very proper objections on both sides; that he is in favor of a proper treaty on this subject, but believes that it should not be passed until after the Constituent Assembly.

Military Attache's Comment: This Navigation Treaty would be a great boon to Cuba, and has been defeated due to the active opposition of Colonel Batista.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5783 November 10, 1939.

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

(f) Colonel Batista said -- "I am naturally a friend of the United States because the United States helped us to obtain this 'half liberty' (with apologies) and because Cuba needs the friendship of Washington, etc., etc."

Military Attache's Comment: The words "half liberty" are obviously a dig at American participation in Cuban affairs.

4. After having read the reports of Colonel Batista's speech in several different newspapers - all of which vary somewhat - it can be safely stated that he did make all the above mentioned remarks, and while it is difficult to indicate any specific statement which is antagonistic to the United States, the whole tone of his speech is antagonistic and is a declaration on the part of Colonel Batista that he will not cooperate and that he has no intention of complying with the requests previously made by the United States Government, to wit:

1. Pay the residue of the Public Works Debt.
2. Pay the Fred Morris Claim.
3. Modify the Moratorium Law.
4. Take steps to balance the budget.

5. In connection with the visit to Matanzas, from the American Consul at that station it was learned that three busloads of people were brought down from Havana especially to applaud every mention of the revalorization bill. It would be well worthwhile for those people interested in the passing of the bill to do this, and would create in Batista's mind the idea that there was some public sentiment in favor of the bill. In other words, it is another manifestation of the fact that Batista -- who may well be sincere in his convictions -- is not only badly advised, but often completely taken in by his unscrupulous and self-seeking advisers.

6. Colonel Batista has clearly defined his stand, and in view of the fact that he can scarcely hope to force the passage of the Revalorization Bill over the President's veto and that he can hardly expect to buck the United States with any great success, it is hard to see how he could have done a worse thing for himself.

7. The Embassy and business men generally are of the opinion that he may have one of two things in his mind, either a coup d'etat or a reversion to the plan of having himself made President by the Constituent Assembly.

8. The Military Attache is not prepared to specify what will happen, but is of the opinion that Batista has distinctly weakened his own position, and that the situation is more confused and uncertain than ever.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Observation
and Press.

HAB:vm

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From M.A., Havana Report No. 5783 Date: November 10,1939.

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

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G-2 Report

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV 3610-b

4-1 2657-g-353

WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Election.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 4 1933

Statement of General Herrera

1. In order to dispel a rumor that he was an aspirant for the presidential office, Major General Alberto Herrera, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, issued the following statement on March 28, 1933:

"I have never intended to run for president in 1935, and for this reason I emphatically deny the reports which have circulated throughout the republic. I know I have served the country, since I have been head of the Army, with loyalty and that the citizens are always in my heart.

"During the time when Cuba was still ruled by the Spaniards, I offered my life, body and soul, in an attempt to win the battle for freedom. We won it, and I have served in various capacities since that time, and since my appointment as chief of staff of the Army, I have served the country with loyalty and enthusiasm.

"I have been connected with the Army for more than thirty years. I established my home near the Army headquarters, and all of my sons were born within this "family" I so much love.

"This signifies that I have no intentions to resign as chief of the Army; that I am in no hurry to abandon this "family" to run for the presidency. If there is anything that worries me it is that in the years that are coming I must someday leave the Army and retire, and I will leave behind thousands of friends who have cooperated with me in an attempt to make the Cuban Army the best trained in the world.

"This is the definite statement I'll make in regard to the many rumors which have been circulating that I will be Cuba's next president. I will again repeat that I have no intention to run for that office, and that I shall keep close to the Army as long as the years don't intercede."

J. J. O'Hare,
Major, General Staff,
Military Attache.

Source: Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 4040 Date: March 30, 1933.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 27 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2657-G-353

3610-b

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 27 1933

2657-G-353

Statement of General Herrera regarding presidency of Cuba.

1. With reference to evaluation of report No. 4040, index as above, relative to statement made by General Herrera in which he denied that he would be a candidate for the presidency of Cuba in 1935, there has been nothing of importance printed in the local press on this subject since General Herrara's above mentioned statement. However, there has been a notable increase in the number of political visitors to the office of General Herrara since the statement was published, and this, it is said, may be taken to mean that the political importance of General Herrara has greatly increased.

2. It is strongly rumored that the General, despite his denial, will be Machado's candidate for the presidency in 1935. If it is true, as is believed to be the case, that the General recently has assumed a more positive attitude and more importance in political affairs than prior to the issuance of his statement, the inference may be gained that there is an understanding between himself and President Machado that he will be the Machado candidate. In this connection, it may be of interest to note that President Machado was, not long ago, placed upon the retired list of the Army as a Colonel.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

From M. A., Havana No. 4060 Date: April 21, 1933

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MAY 31 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

5 copies

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)
(Combat)

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 31 1933

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Election.
Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.
Presidential Candidacy of
General Alberto Herrera.

2657-g-353/2

1. Supplementing report No. 4060, index as above, dated April 21, 1933, the local press of May 24, 1933, carried the following important announcements:

"General Alberto Herrara, Chief of Staff of the Army, resigned this morning from active military service to accept a civil post, that of Secretary of War and Navy, as a necessary and prearranged move to become the presidential nominee of the Liberal Party in 1934.

"The presidential aspirations of General Herrera have been spoken of for the past twelve months, and even his closest friends have not refrained from making it clear that President Machado intends to support General Herrera in his efforts to replace him on May 20, 1935.

"General Herrera cannot become a candidate to the presidency unless he quits the military service for a time exceeding twelve months prior to the elections to be held on November 1,1934, according to the Constitution of 1928. However, General Herrera is of inestimable value to the President and thus room has been made for him in the latter's official family with his appointment as Secretary of War and Navy, replacing General Carlos Rojas, who will take charge of the portfolio of public instruction in lieu of Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, senator-elect from Camaguey Province, who must leave the Cabinet to take up his new duties in the Capitol shortly. Brigadier General Eduardo Lores, Chief of the Operations Department of the Army, has been appointed Chief of Staff, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Herrera from that office. Colonel Federico Rasco, present Military Governor of Habana Province, will be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of General Lores.

"General Herrera, in an exclusive interview published this morning in a local Spanish language daily, does not hesitate to state that back again in the civil ranks of the administration he aspires first, to reorganize, consolidate and become the leader of the Liberal Party and later, in 1934, become a candidate to the presidency.

"The fight for the nomination of the presidential candidate on the Liberal ticket, when the time comes, will be between General Herrera, indirectly supported by the Administration for his loyal services to the Government, and Jose Ramon Barcelo, Governor of Oriente Province and, apparently the present idol and outstanding candidate of the Liberals."

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

Source: Press

From M. A., Havana No. 4096 Date: May 25, 1933.

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

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G-2 Report 3610-b

JUN 6 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-353
4
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political) 4-1

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 5 1933

REORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY)
FOR THE 1934 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION)

1. The Conservative Party is being rapidly reorganized and consolidated preparatory to going to the polls to defeat the Liberals, now in power, on November 1, 1934, according to Senator Wilfredo Fernandez, leader of the organization, who states that the Conservatives, realizing that the chances to oust President Machado by any other means except the polls eighteen months from now are very slight, have reversed their tactics and will now get ready for the coming presidential race.

An important meeting was held at the senate yesterday between the leaders of the party, and after a general discussion of the situation it was decided to appoint Fernandez temporary leader of this political organization until a permanent president is designated.

In the meantime Fernandez will proceed to the consolidation of the party ranks throughout the island. He plans to reestablish delegations in numerous cities and towns where they have not been in existence since the Conservatives began a public campaign against the Government. Just how this consolidation is to be effected without the approval of prominent leaders now self-exiled in Miami and other sections of the United States is not known. It is stated, however, that before the reorganization takes place ex-President Menocal, Colonel Mendieta, Colonel Mendez Penate and others will return to Havana to assist Senator Fernandez in the organization of a mammoth party of opposition with the amalgamation of Conservatives and Nacionalistas.

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

Source: Press.

From M. A., Havana No. 4102 Date: June 1, 1933.

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

JUL 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-g-353
5
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 27, 1933

3-1

3

2657-g-353/3

No. 4135

Subject: Evaluation of Report

To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division

1. Report No. 4096, Presidential Candidacy of General Alberto Herrera, which was taken from an article in a local newspaper and submitted by this office on May 25, 1933, was in error in the statement that "General Herrera cannot become a candidate to the presidency unless he quits the military service for a time exceeding twelve months prior to the elections to be held November 1, 1934."

2. The opinion expressed by your office in this matter is correct. Article 37 of the Emergency Electoral Law of 1928, which contained a provision disqualifying for the Presidency any office holder of executive appointment, unless he had vacated his office at least one year prior to the election, was not included in the Electoral Law of December 2, 1930, and this provision is therefore no longer in force.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist
By
Date 12-5-69

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
3110-a
2657-G-354
WAR DEPARTMENT

JUN 8 1933

4-1

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

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Executive

Statement of Executive Policy:

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 9 1933

1. On the evening of June 1, 1933, President Machado issued an important statement of policy to representatives of the Spanish language Press and later he issued a statement differing slightly in details to the representatives of the American Press, including local English language newspapers. The substance of these statements is as follows:

> "During the past eight years I have demonstrated that my position is strong; that I have the authority needed to rule. A plebiscite held at any time now would show that I have the popular support to hold my position. For me to yield to the first individual who demands my withdrawal would establish a bad precedent and threaten the sovereignty of Cuba. In spite of opinion to the contrary, I am governing with the laws and constitution....As the constitution now reads, the presidential succession is difficult. The Secretary of State would take office and within sixty days must hold new elections to choose the new president. This works hardship on all political parties, since they must organize and forward their candidacies on too short notice.
>
> "Necessary, moreover, to the proper political development of Cuba is radical reform in the present electoral code, and to this end will be called an American expert on electoral questions to bring Cuba's electoral laws up to date in order to make the 1934 presidential elections entirely beyond suspicion." (In this connection the American Ambassador has been assisting the Cuban Government to obtain the services of a man suitable for this task).

Machado stated that a business revival would solve many of Cuba's present problems and would clear away the present floating debt, estimated at $35,000,000.

Machado stated that Cuba is almost the only country that has balanced its budget in the past few years, and, notwithstanding the drop in revenue from $90,000,000 during his first year in office to an estimated $40,000,000 for 1933-1934, he proudly called attention to the fact that Cuba has met every foreign financial obligation and has "no checks in the street." In July the treasury will begin to meet all its internal obligations on the dot and will proceed to consider ways to wipe out the unfunded debt, much of which represents unpaid public employees' salaries. He said he feels that mutual reductionsof tariffs are essential to the welfare of the United States and Cuba.

From M. A., Havana No. 4108 Date: June 5, 1933.

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

Comment on the above statement made personally to the undersigned:

By two representatives of the American Press:

> "Machado impressed us as being sincere in his statement to us; he means just what he says about staying in office. It is a question whether he really knows how the vast majority of Cubans and foreigners in Cuba hate him, and is it not a possibility that the close little clique of politicians which surround him have kept him from knowing the true state of feeling in Cuba?"

By Mr. Frank Steinhart, Sr., in <u>confidence</u> to the undersigned:

> "Machado shows himself in his true colors in this public statement. It was not only unnecessary, but it is most unfortunate, coming now when I have, at considerable effort, been able to patch up a tentative two months' truce with the revolutionary leaders in Miami and the leaders in Cuba. This bull-headed braggart's statement will probably undo all my work and upset the apple cart. I feel this a blow under the belt against our efforts to maintain peace and quiet."

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

Sources: Press and personal contacts

From M. A., Havana No. 4108 Date: June 5, 1933.

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

For Official Use Only

JUN 27 1933
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 2657-9-355

WAR DEPARTMENT
3110-a

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Executive

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 26 1933

Invitation to Political Exiles to Return:

1. President Machado sent the following message from his sick bed to palace reporters on June 21, 1933:

> "All Cubans now in foreign countries, whatever may have been their political activity in the past or present, and whatever may have been their political opinions or ideas, may return to this country with the complete assurance that they will not be persecuted nor molested in the least degree while they respect the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. My Government has expressed itself thusly on previous occasions and it repeats itself in the present."

The President added, however, that those exiles now subject to trial would be at the disposition of the tribunals.

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

Source: Press

From M. A., Havana No. 4128 Date: June 22, 1933.

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

For ~~Official Use Only~~

JUL 1933 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2657-J-356 2

G-2 Report 2700-a

1 1

CUBA (Population and Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 5 1933

Surrender of Revolutionary-Bandit Leader:

1. On June 27, 1933, the revolutionary-bandit leader, "Colonel" Juan Blas Hernandez, with his son and four men surrendered to Major Santiago Rosell, Cuban Army, in Santa Clara Province.

Two of Hernandez's lieutenants, "Captain" Soto Fernandez with five men and "Chino" Abreu with four men, also surrendered to Major Rosell.

2. The negotiations leading up to the surrender were conducted by a representative of the American Ambassador. It is believed that no other organized bands of bandits are operating in Cuba, except one small group of approximately twelve men, who were operating in the mountains west of Guantanamo, but, as nothing has been reported of this group in several weeks, its importance from a political standpoint may be considered as negligible.

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

Source: Embassy and press

From M. A., Havana No. 4140 Date: June 29, 1933.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 27 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2657-J-356
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7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Population and Social)

Subject: Banditry and Riots

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 28 1933

Bandits Skirmish with Soldiers:

1. On June 17, 1933, a skirmish between a detachment of soldiers and a group of bandits in the mountains of Santa Clara Province near Sancti Spiritus resulted in eight soldiers being killed. Two bandits were captured.

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

Source: Telegram from
American Consul,
Cienfuegos

From M. A., Havana No. 4124 Date: June 21, 1933.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
OCT 10 1933
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2-1 2657-J-357
1

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

October 7, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

a48

SUBJECT: Report on Cuban Situation.

1. First Lieut. Burgo D. Gill, 62nd Coast Artillery, now at Putnamville, Vermont, on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, sent in the following notes on Cuba, with this statement: "Enclosed are some notes on the Cuban situation that were sent to me. Just what their value is, I haven't the least idea, but I am forwarding them to you for what they are worth." -

"CUBAN NOTES.

1. For some unknown reason, there are many Japanese agents operating in Cuba. During the last week of September, three of them were staying in the Hotel Plaza. Also, an American soldier of fortune, a military aide to San Martin, saw many of these Jap agents in the Provinces when he made a trip to visit Col. Blas Hernandez. The result of this visit and others was that Col. Blas Hernandez visited President San Martin in Havana when he agreed to stop fighting.

2. At present, the Gomez faction is not fighting President San Martin. They are sitting on the fence waiting to see which way the wind blows.

3. It is strongly believed that an American soldier of fortune is entirely responsible for the contemplated broadcast (radio) of San Martin in a program to be delivered probably Saturday, 6th October, from 8:00 to 8:40 P.M. over WOR, WEAF, and a coast to coast hook up."

2. Lieutenant Gill has certain connections with Cuban factions in New York, and has previously furnished information considered of value by G-2, War Department.

1933 OCT. 10 AM 11:21
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

G. A. LYNCH,
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. C.,
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2.

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy shown State Dept
together with file 301-A

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

OCT 24 1933
G-2
RHS/AKB
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-g-357
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2/3657-Q-357

CONFIDENTIAL

October 16, 1933.

Subject: Report on Cuban Situation.

To: Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. There is enclosed, as of interest, copy of a memorandum of October 7, 1933, from the A.C. of S., G-2, 2nd Corps Area, concerning the Cuban situation.

2. With reference to the American soldier of fortune who is said to be serving as a military aide to President Grau San Martin, our interest had previously been aroused by a newspaper account of the radio broadcast of the Cuban President, which occurred on October 7. Among the speakers listed was one "W. Ehrgott, aide to the President." (See attached copies of excerpts from the N.Y. Times, Washington Star and Washington Herald, all of October 8.) Our files contained some interesting information on a man named Winston W. Ehrgott, whose past connections stamped him as a soldier of fortune and led us to think that he might be the individual in question. The radio broadcast gave the distinct impression of being the work of an American, since it was rather cleverly arranged to appeal to the natural prejudices of a large number of Americans, and also to individuals of high position in the present administration of our Government.

3. We are enclosing from our files a copy of a memorandum on Ehrgott from the Adjutant General's Office, dated October 10, 1931, together with an extract copy of a letter of October 6, 1931, from the Italian Military Attache in Washington, which prompted the memorandum. We shall be interested to learn if this Ehrgott is the man now serving as President Grau's so-called aide.

4. Any further information you may be able to furnish concerning Ehrgott, or other matters mentioned in the 2nd Corps Area memorandum, will be appreciated.

For the Chief of Division:

Recd G/2 W.D. OCT 17 1933

C. K. NULSEN,
Lt. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer.

cp

4 Incls.

From h/a — Copy to: O.M.I
2nd C.A. - asking if Lt. Gill can identify "soldier of fortune" as Ehrgott.

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

CONFIDENTIAL (encl. 1)
(COPY)

(301-AA-466) encl 3
1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

2657-G-357
2

AG 201, Ehrgott, Winston W.
(10-6-31) Off-GIP-cha-445.

October 10, 1931.

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Foy.

The records of this office show that Winston W. Ehrgott was admitted to the U. S. Military Academy on July 6, 1921, and was discharged therefrom in January 1922 for deficiency in Mathematics; was reexamined the following March and failed to qualify for readmission.

In July 1923 he was readmitted to the Academy as a cadet upon recommendation of the Academic Board and again discharged in June 1925 for deficiency in two subjects. He was subsequently renominated for reappointment to the Academy, but his return under any condition was disapproved by the Academic Board because of his previous conduct and attitude while at the Academy, and also because he had twice failed to successfully pursue the course.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in March, 1928, but apparently was allowed to drop, as nothing further was done in the matter.

In October, 1927, Mr. Ehrgott forwarded to this office a letter from Commander R. E. Byrd, dated September 6, 1926, with the request that it be filed with his record. This letter was to the Academic Board at West Point and stated that "Ehrgott accompanied the recent Byrd Artic Expedition on the occasion of the successful Polar Flight and I came in close personal contact with him during the period of this expedition. I am glad to be able to say that he measured up to the highest standards of the service. Many times during the expedition the manhood of the crew was given a test. Ehrgott never failed and his loyalty was of the high type."

Ehrgott gave his date of birth as November 7, 1901, when first appointed to West Point, and he is now too old for a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, under the National Defense Act.

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

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(Extract Copy)

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OCT 14 1938
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-J-357
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7

Regia Ambasciata D'Italia
Officio Dell'Addetto Militare

Royal Italian Embassy
The Military Attache

Washington, D. C.

Washington, October 6th, 1931.

R.C. Foy, Colonel, General Staff, U.S.A.
Foreign Liaison Officer
Room 606 Walker Johnson Bldg., New York Ave.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Foy:

I am requested of information about the respectability of a gentleman, who wants to obtain permission to visit the Italian Military Forces in Tripolitania in order to write articles for the press. The said gentleman is Mr. Winston W. Ehrgott and he claims to have been at the U.S. Military Academy for three years and to expect to return there next August to complete the course and it seems that a bill for reinstatement as a cadet is now before Congress for its action. He further claims to have been a member of the Byrd Artic Expedition of 1926.

* * * * * *

Sincerely yours,

(signed) MARCO PETTINAROLI
Italian Military Attache.

* * * * * *

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-J-357
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

7

Grau Asks Fair Play in Plea to Americans.

Havana, Oct. 7 (U.P.). - President Grau San Martin tonight made an appeal to the people of the United States for "fair play" to permit him to give Cuba "A New Deal for Our Forgotten Man."

In a statement issued to the press, Grau said his regime was "struggling to restore order, peace, democracy and justice." The statement later was broadcast. He said:

"In this new page of Cuban history, we are encountering bitter opposition.

"We are called rebels because we wish to give our countrymen freedom for self-determination, radicals because we are closely following the N.R.A., communists because we are endeavoring to return buying power to the people.

"Certain financial interests in the United States are unfriendly and they are still conspiring to our destruction.

"You know these American interests; they have also brought havoc to theirown fellow citizens, and your depression was their masterpiece."

(Excerpt from Washington Herald, October 8, 1933.)

Grau Charges Plot by Financiers Here.

Cuban President, in Broadcast from Havana, Says Some Interests are Hostile to Regime.

Dr. Ramon Grau, Provisional President of Cuba, told the American people in a radio address last night from Havana that "certain financial interests" in the United States are "unfriendly" to his regime and that they "are conspiring against us."

Dr. Grau's address was part of a special program broadcast by Stations WEAF and WOR.

Dr. Grau said Cuba was "struggling to come back" into her own, to restore order and peace, democracy and justice. "We are fighting for our own forgotten man," he continued. He added that Cuba's problems are "legion," but that the administration was going ahead and that economic reconstruction would begin "as soon as we have set our house in order."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"We are called rebels," he said, "because we wish to make our country safe. We are called radicals because we are closely following in the track of your own National Recovery Act. We place full trust in the new ideals of your present government, which are also ours."

Sr. Grau outlined the plans of his administration for Cuba's welfare.

Other speakers were Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army; Ruben y Garcia, representative of the Cuban Students Directorate, and W. Murgott, aide to the President.

(Excerpt from N.Y. Times, October 8, 1933.)

Grau Charges U.S. Group Plots Fall.

Financial Interests which "Brought on Depression"
Blamed by Cuban.

By the Associated Press.

Havana, October 7. - President Ramon Grau San Martin of Cuba tonight charged that "certain financial interests in the United States" are conspiring the destruction of his government. He made the accusation in an address directed to the American people. The executive spoke in English.

After defending his administration, declaring it "truly representative" since it emerged "from the very vitals of the Cuban people," and outlining its program, President Grau said:

> "Certain financial interests in the United States are unfriendly, they are sworn enemies of our people, and they are still conspiring our destruction, issuing false propaganda and fighting us step by step. They have been at the back of our army problem, just solved under unfortunate circumstances. * * * You know these American interests. They have also brought havoc to their own fellow citizens and your depression has been their masterpiece."

Requesting American co-operation and understanding, Grau said:

> "We must raise the Cuban standard of living, free our people from economic slavery and give them the elementary advantages of civilized human beings.
>
> "This is not a 'noble experiment,' but the real and

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

vigorous will of our countrymen, seeking new vistas of freedom, liberty and justice. * * *

"We can no longer tolerate puppet governments, born of monopolies and concessions and converting Cuba into a sweatshop for the privileged few." * * *

(Excerpt from Washington Star, October 8, 1933.)

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

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OCT 23 1933

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-S-357
SECRET
C. A. Comdr. 3
10/23/33.
WAR DEPARTMENT
G.A.L. .G.A.L.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

1

SECRET

October 23, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Report on Cuban Situation.

1. With reference to our report of October 7th, and note on your transmittal slip of October 16th, the following is quoted from a letter from First Lieut. Burgo D. Gill, C.A.C., to this office:

"1. In reference to your letter of 20th Oct. 1933, I have known Ehrgott for about a year and a half. I believe that I know him intimately and have seen quite a bit of him during our acquaintanceship. During the time that I have known him, we worked together on several schemes which I will briefly outline in order that you may form a clear picture of certain of his characteristics.

a. During the early part of this year, while Hoover was still in office, Ehrgott requested that I work with him on a preparedness scheme to be given over the radio. This was to be under the auspices of the National Security League. Ehrgott and myself (altho why Ehrgott thought I would be of assistance on this trip, I can't say), went to Washington where he interviewed Colonel Payne, the then Assistant Secretary of War, General Henry, and others concerning the advisibility of using troops, etc., to help put on radio preparedness programs. Remembering the Shearer episode, the Navy was quite leery of taking part, but on being promised that this time on the radio would be paid for by the National Security League, they stated they would help. The next step was the raising of funds. Ehrgott and myself then visited various patriotic organizations in New York City as well as firms in an endeavor to get donations for the League. We raised none, but were promised quite a large sum from various interested people provided that the League (Ehrgott) could show them letters from any officials in Washington that they were backing this preparedness program. That is where the whole affair fizzled. Waiting for a change of administration, Ehrgott was unable to secure said letters altho he tried to reach Farley. Frankly, I believed the scheme failed through Ehrgott attempting to reach "too high" among official circles to secure his letters backing the scheme.

SECRET

Carbon copy retained in h/a Sect AKB 10/25/33

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

b. My next business venture, or adventure, with Ehrgott was when I desired to write an article on speculation for Liberty. Realizing that Ehrgott knew quite a bit about the under-cover, second hand arms trade in and around New York, I asked him to help me secure all the data possible. I, using a pen name, and being introduced by Ehrgott as a junta purchasing agent, located about six or seven firms and got their price lists, quantities they could deliver, time of delivery, and makes. I collected quite a bit of data on rifles, machine guns, ammunition, and hand grenades, both high explosive and gas of all types. I could discover nothing about field pieces or trench mortars. Naturally, in spite of my efforts, I could find out very little about how they got them out of the country. All these firms disclaimed all knowledge on the subject. Incidentally, this article was rejected.

c. I dug up quite a bit of data about Ehrgott's past history---again I was looking for a chance to sell an article on him. I failed to do so, but now that Ehrgott is believed to be in Cuba, a magazine is interested in seeing this article.

d. Ehrgott introduced me to Gomez, and his secretary, in New York last summer. The conversation was "too deep" for me, but I guessed that Gomez was trying to get Ehrgott to help him raise funds for some scheme or other. Ehrgott does seem to know a great many Latin-American political adventurers living in New York.

2. To characterize Ehrgott. He lives, sleeps, and eats fighting. He will quit any sort of remunerative civvy job to go off some place and fight. There is nothing he likes better. He is honest, I believe, in all his dealings, and that is the secret, I gather, why he has been able to get the missions he has obtained. He is truthful to any American, but will lie to any "spic" when it comes to wangling something.

3. Through friends, I know that Ehrgott is in Cuba. Since going down there about a month ago, he returned several times to attend to some radio business. Between looking for wars, he is a radio advertising salesman in New York. He persuaded some radio company last month (WOR, I understand) to pay his expenses to Cuba to dig up business, radio interviews, etc. Knowing Ehrgott, he will attend to this radio business in Cuba, but he will also try and get one of the Cuban factions to commission him to fight, train men, or attend to various other political or military missions.

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

4. I think that Ehrgott would act as an under-cover man for G-2 if properly approached.

5. While on the subject, I offered Major Sandeford the services of one or two soldiers of fortune for under-cover work (when my own application was rejected) on revolutionary activities. Only, I believe he did not seem to care for their services. On one point these men would refuse to act or give information--- they would not turn in any Americans of their acquaintanceship. "Spics" are another thing with them."

2. A letter has been forwarded to Lieutenant Gill, asking him to forward us such information as he has on the gun-running trade in New York.

1933 OCT 24 PM 12:40
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.

G. A. LYNCH,
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. C.,
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1933

12.30 PM

2657-9-357

WAR DEPARTMENT 8 6/w

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, G-2

WASHINGTON

WAR DEPARTMENT

memo. of Phone call:

October 24, 1933.

Maj. Sandeford (G-2, 2nd C.A.) called -

Ergott, with a letter signed by Secretary of Grau and designating himself as aide to Grau, in N.Y.C. Returns to Cuba Thursday. Is identified as ex-cadet at West Point.

He is a Gomez man and has arranged (in N.Y.C.) for Gomez and Grau to get together.

States Grau O.K. but will not permit U.S. to dominate Cuba.

Sat in Cabinet when it was arranged for Finley to come to U.S. Finley saw Howe, but did not present Cuba's case as ably as he should have.

Sandeford rates Ergott as bright, honest youngster, loyal to U.S. and fond of West Point - do anything for us.

Will ask him questions but wants some one to interview him from this office.

CAR
C.A.R.

C/I & N. A. Cuban 10/25/33

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-357
SECRET 4
C.A. Comdr.
10/27/33
262 G.A.L.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2-1

OCT 27 1933

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

SECRET

October 23, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Cuban Situation.

1. With reference to our report of October 7th, and your note on transmittal slip of October 16th, Mr. Winston W. Ehrgott has been definitely identified as the military aide to President Grau. Mr. Ehrgott is personally known to Major Sandeford of this office, who talked to him on the telephone on October 21st.

2. Mr. Ehrgott stated that he wanted Major Sandeford to meet Mr. Scott Howe Bowen (radio advertising), by whom Mr. Ehrgott is employed. At the last minute, Mr. Ehrgott stated that he could not fulfil the engagement, but a few minutes later a mutual friend called Major Sandeford and made an appointment for the evening.

3. During the discussion of this appointment, the information previously furnished you re Japanese agents was repeated. Special emphasis was placed on the fact that there were numerous Japanese who are ostensibly Red but who are believed to be Government intelligence agents that are making considerable effort in Cuba to stir up trouble. The information given was that President Grau was extremely friendly toward the American Government, and was in no way in sympathy with Communists. The informant stated that Ambassador Welles was out of step with the Grau Government, and that the appointment of Mr. Caffery was just as unsatisfactory. In a telephone conversation, Mr. Ehrgott gave information somewhat similar to this.

4. It is expected that Mr. Ehrgott and party will probably return to Cuba in the very near future. Mr. Ehrgott returned to the United States prior to the October 7th broadcast, and his part of the broadcast was put on from the New York office.

5. From the information received, it is quite possible that Mr. Scott Howe Bowen is also very close to the Grau Government. It appears that Mr. Ehrgott's movements have been with the consent of his employer. It is understood that Mr. Ehrgott was in Cuba for a period of only two weeks, but that he alone was responsible among other things for peace between the Grau and the Blas Hernandez factions.

1933 OCT 24 PM 12:48
RECEIVED
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
RECORD SECTION
WAR DEPT.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

G. A. Lynch

G. A. LYNCH,
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. C.,
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2.

SECRET

- 1 - carbon copy retained in h/a Sect.

O.M.I. + M.A. Cuba 10/25/33

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 27 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-J-357

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

October 24, 1933

No. 4284 ~~SECRET~~ Confidential

Subject: Report on Cuban Situation.

To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 27 1933

1. Winston Ehrgott was employed in Havana by the Scott, Howe & Bowen Radio Company. He intimated that he was representing a group of United States Senators and Representatives, and posed as a man of mystery to his companions. The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company informed me that he booked second-class passage to Key West on the S. S. "Florida", September 27th.

2. The Cuban Government's radio broadcast which included among its speakers, Grau San Martin, Batista, Ruben de Leon, and various Government officials, occurred on October 7th, or ten days after the departure of Ehrgott. This office has been unable to obtain any information which would indicate that he was in any way connected with the Grau San Martin Government, nor is there any American aide de camp in the Palace. It cannot be definitely determined as to whether or not Ehrgott contacted Juan Blas Hernandez.

3. The Miguel Mariano Gomez faction is opposed to the Grau San Martin Government, but Gomez maintains a rather sympathetic attitude toward the Student Directorate - at least he says so.

4. It is not believed that an Americal soldier of fortune is responsible for the broadcast of Grau San Martin referred to above. *

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

TNG:VM

* See letter from 2nd C.A. which was sent to M.A. Cuba, but apparently crossed this letter on the way.

Carbon copies retained in G/2 Sect. 10/30/33

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

OCT 31 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-357
SECRET
C. A. Commdr.
WAR DEPARTMENT
G. A. L.

2-1

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

SECRET

October 27, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Cuban Situation.

Additional information obtained from conversation with Mr. Winston W. Ehrgott and his friends indicates the following:

1. That the Gomez faction will be very shortly conciliated and will support President Grau. If this conciliation is effected as expected it will be probably the work of Mr. Ehrgott.

2. That numerous Latin-American countries, direct or through the representatives of powerful factions, have offered the present Cuban Government support of munitions and money to resist armed intervention by the United States.

3. Mr. Ehrgott called the President's palace by telephone about 12:00 midnight, Tuesday-Wednesday, October 24 - 25, 1933, and talked with the private secretary of the President relative to returning to Cuba. There was no doubt of the cordial reception of this call.

4. Mr. Ehrgott expects to return to Cuba very shortly, and will possibly be accompanied by Mr. Scott Howe Bowen mentioned in our previous memorandum.

5. It is believed that Mr. Ehrgott has almost a fanatical loyalty to West Point, and if properly informed, would support the best interests of the United States, to whom it is believed he is also extremely loyal.

RECEIVED
1933 OCT -31 AM 11:07
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

G. A. LYNCH,
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. C.,
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2.

SECRET

copy shown State 11/7/33 -1- Form receipt & sent to Ex. Offr. for signature 11/7/33 AMF

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

SECRET

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

NOV 6 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-Q-357

November 2, 1933.

No. 4296 SECRET

Subject: Report on Cuban Situation.

To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 6 1933

1. With further reference your letter dated October 16th, file G-2/2657-Q-357, which was replied to by letter No. 4284 from this office, October 24, 1933, this office is now in receipt of copy of memorandum from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, dated October 23, 1933, signed by G. A. Lynch.

2. Winston W. Ehrgott returned to Havana by Pan-American Airways, October 29th. His residence is Miss White's boarding house, in the Vedado, where Ambassador Welles' private secretary resides. Mr. Ehrgott's activities have been the subject of much interest to this Embassy. He is very close to revolutionary President Grau San Martin and spends much of his time in the Palace, particularly in the evenings and until the early morning hours. In consequence, he sleeps very late into the forenoon. On October 31st. he called up from the Presidential Palace, radio station W.O.R. in New York City, and charged the toll cost to the Palace. I am informed that if he were a local representative of a broadcasting service, the toll costs would be charged to the broadcasting company. Miguel Mariano Gomez says that he had several conversations with Mr. Ehrgott in New York City prior to the downfall of Machado. He reported Ehrgott as a West Point graduate and that he had stated that he could get 50 or 60 U.S. Reserve officers to join him in a revolutionary expedition against Machado. While it is known that Mr. Ehrgott is very close to Grau San Martin, it is not believed that he is one of his military aides.

3. Referring to extract copy of memorandum of telephone call from Major Sandeford, office of G-2, 2nd. Corps Area, October 24th, which was attached to copy of Colonel Lynch's letter dated October 23, 1933, and initialed C.A.R., the last sentence states that Sandeford rates Ehrgott as a "bright, honest youngster, loyal to the United States and fond of West Point -- would do anything for us." I wish to report confidentially that I know positively that Mr. Ehrgott is at present trying to influence friends of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull to have the Grau San Martin government recognized by the United States, and to discredit Ambassador Welles and

copy shown State Dept., 11/7/33, by Maj. Ross. CWP

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

cause him to be recalled. He informed one prominent American in Washington that Mr. Welles was responsible for the Hotel National fight in that the Ambassador had urged the officers to remain in the hotel and to hold out against the Cuban Government. Ehrgott states that he can produce sworn statements to that effect from ex-officers who were in the Hotel National. Such a statement is, of course, absolutely false.

4. You are requested to consider this information highly confidential, and to use it only as additional data pertaining to the records of this young man. I have fully advised the Ambassador, who has, undoubtedly, informed the State Department.

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

TNG:VM

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-S-357
SECRET
Per C.A.Comdr.
WAR DEPARTMENT
Per G. A. L.
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.
NOV 14 1933

2-1

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

SECRET

November 13, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Cuban Situation.

1. Mr. Winston W. Ehrgott, about whose Cuban activities reports were recently forwarded to you, returned to New York City last Tuesday from Cuba. At the same time there arrived here, Mr. Hevia, the Secretary of Agriculture in the Grau San Martin Government. Mr. Hevia is evidently in the United States in an effort to create interest in the present government with a view to its recognition by the United States. Mr. Hevia is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy,1919, and was actively engaged in an attempted revolution against the Machado Government about two years ago.

2. Statements obtained in conversation with these two gentlemen, boiled down, were substantially as follows:

There is practically no disaffection between the students and the army, and information to the contrary is propaganda. The evidence of their concerted action in putting down the recent revolution was used as an illustration.

President Grau's government is strongly entrenched, and it is believed that in President Grau the most honest man available is at the head of the government.

The disaffected elements in Cuba at the present time are the A.B.C. radicals (many of the better class of whom have left the organization and are backers of the present regime), and the communists.

Any revolution in Cuba, such as the recent attempt to overthrow the present government, must necessarily be largely backed, if not controlled, by these two groups.

There is bitter feeling in Cuba against the American Ambassador and the Charge de Affairs due to the fact that it is felt that they personally are responsible for the installation of the weak Cespedes Government, and are now actively engaged in efforts to overthrow the present regime.

copy to State Dept to note & return.

SECRET
- 1 -

Copy to M. A. Cuba, 12/14/33 ahf

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

The present government was set up because the people of Cuba felt that the Cespedes government was not strong enough to guarantee the liberty that had been denied them during the Machado regime.

In view of the tense feeling of the people who backed the present administration, they believe that it will be impossible to overthrow the present government except by a long, bloody civil war, or by intervention by the United States protecting the opposition government. Should this intervention be necessary, there is little doubt that the American forces will be actively opposed, and great resentment will be felt by the mass of the Cuban people. The only Cubans who favor intervention are those whose interests are closely allied with American investments in Cuba.

Of the opposition leaders, Gomez has no hold on the public due to the fact that he was not present to actively oppose the Machado regime; Menocal has the strength but is too old - over seventy; and Mendieta by virtue of his vacillation between groups has no real strength.

3. Mr. Hevia stated that he did not know how long he would be in America. He undoubtedly expects to go to Washington, and if it is desired to have him meet anyone in G-2, it can easily be arranged.

4. If there are any specific questions it is desired to ask Mr. Ehrgott or Mr. Hevia, answers can be obtained without difficulty.

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.
NOV - 14 - AM 11: 13

G. A. Lynch

G. A. LYNCH,
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. C.,
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2.

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

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

(PARAPHRASE OF CABLE)

- 2657-G-3-57
9

Havana

Rec'd 1.50 P.M.

Secretary of State

429 November 6, Noon.

A man named Winston Ehrgott is in Havana acting as contact for United States lobbyists with Grau. He works for the Scott Bowen Radio Co. but represents also other interests who want concessions in case Grau is recognized. He is responsible for visit of Wayne Johnson with Secretary and he maintains contact with Bunker of Carnegie Institute. He is likewise responsible for visit of Carlos Hevia, Secretary of Agriculture, in Washington tomorrow.

WELLES

A representative of American Sugar Companies in Cuba for State Dept. statement to Drew Pearson

G-2 files on Ehrgott shown State Dept. by Maj. Rose.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
DEC 13 1933
WAR DEPARTMENT

2-1

2657-G-357
10

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

December 11, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Cuban Situation.

1. Through contacts this office has been reliably informed that a group of several organizations which have large financial interests in Cuba are planning negotiations with the present Cuban Government. It is understood that there are five selected representatives from these organizations which compose a committee which is handling the Cuban interests of these organizations.

2. It is reported that Mr. T. W. D. Duke of the law firm of Chapman, Snider, Duke & Radibough, is counsel for the committee of five. Mr. Duke has been contacting the Grau government through Mr. Ehrgott, who has been mentioned in previous reports from this office. It is understood that the strikes scheduled last week in the electrical plants in Cuba were averted or postponed through the efforts of the Cuban government after a telephone conversation with the Palace from Mr. Ehrgott.

3. It is believed that Mr. Duke was placed in contact with Mr. Ehrgott through a Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb, a soldier of fortune. It appears that Mr. Ehrgott's influence with the Cuban government has interested the committee of five mentioned above, and negotiations are now under way for a small group, which will probably include Mr. Duke, Mr. Kelly (Captain, MI-Res.), working with Mr. Duke, Mr. Ehrgott and Mr. Scott Howe Bowen to go to Cuba.

4. It has been intimated that if proper assurances can be obtained from the present Cuban government, that the organizations concerned are willing to advance from two to ten million dollars for the necessary needs of the Cuban government.

5. The plans at present are for the group to leave for Cuba not later than Wednesday, December 13th. Most of Mr. Ehrgott's Havana telephone conversations have been with Mr. Hevia, Secretary of Agriculture in the Grau government.

6. This office was informed that in reply to a cable Mr. Ehrgott received a message from President Grau this morning, as follows: "Willing to discuss any time all matters pertaining to decisions of this government, our desire being to maintain fairness and justice to all."

CONFIDENTIAL

copy to State (Maj. Ross), O.N.I. & M.A. Cuba 12/14/33 Copy returned to G-2 Sect.

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

7. On Saturday Night, December 9th, Mr. Ehrgott requested that the reduction in electric rates be postponed for ten days. He was informed that such action was too late as the orders had already been promulgated. However, that the final adjustments of rates was a matter that could be taken up for future discussion.

8. It is believed that Mr. Ehrgott's close connection with the present Cuban administration is based on the fact that the Grau administration has been convinced of his loyalty to President Grau.

9. In the course of discussion, it was mentioned several times that the Cuban Government was very much concerned about the welfare of Ambassador Welles. Though all effort was being made to safeguard him, that it is feared the action of some fanatic or member of the opposing forces which desire intervention might cause harm to the Ambassador.

10. The above is a paraphrase of conversations held with Mr. Ehrgott, Mr. Bowen and Captain Kelly.

G. A. LYNCH,
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. C.
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D. 2
1938 DEC 13 AM 11:38

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

2657-2-357

G-2/2657-G-357

SECRET

O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S.

(Date) (Initials)

1939
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
G-2 2657-2-357
CAR
11
WAR DEPARTMENT

5

December 14, 1933.

Subject: Capt. John Eoghan Kelly, M.I. Res., and Col. Dean Ivan Lamb.

To: Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

1. For your information concerning the personalities of two of the parties mentioned in a letter forwarded this date (G-2/2657-Q-357/10), the following is submitted, based on observation by an officer on duty in this office.

2. The Mr. Kelly mentioned is Capt. John Eoghan Kelly, M.I. Reserve, who has long been connected with Latin American affairs. He is a civil engineer by profession and maintains, according to his stationery, offices in New York City and Guatemala City. However, it is believed that he has not been engaged actively in this business during recent years and has probably tried to secure his income through various Latin American intrigues. He is a suave individual who talks fluently in both Spanish and English. He may try to take advantage of the fact that he is a captain in the M.I. Reserve, but it is advised that you be most cautious in any information you may give him and likewise that you accept with caution any information you may receive from him.

3. The Col. Dean Ivan Lamb mentioned is a typical soldier-of-fortune. He dresses the part, looks it and talks of the many revolutions in which he has participated. He is also believed to be an aviator.

4. You have already been informed concerning Ehrgott and Bowan and this office knows nothing of Mr. Duke.

For the Chief of Division:

Noted G-2 W.D. DEC 15 1933

C. K. NULSEN,
Lt. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer.

cp

SECRET.

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT
DEC 22 1933

In reply refer to No.
Op-16-B-2
A8-5/QQ/Ehrgott,Winston W.(12-13)

2657-Q-357
1 x

Confidential

From: Director of Naval Intelligence.
To: Chief of Military Intelligence, War Department,
Room 602, Walker-Johnson Bldg., Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT: Ehrgott, Winston W., Report on.

References: (a) Speron Intelligence Officer's confidential letter A8-2(2/E19 of 12 December, 1933, with Comsperon 1st.End. of 13 December, 1933.
(b) M.I.D. letter G-2/2657-Q-357 of 16 Oct.1933.

ENCLOSURE: (1)
(herewith)

1. A copy of reference (a) is enclosed herewith for information.

2. This matter has been referred to the State Department and the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, for their information.

HAYNE ELLIS.

By direction

Confidential

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

encl 1

FILE NO.

2657-Q-357

A8-2(2)/EF19 86-Sn 1 x

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

COMMANDER
U. S. SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON
U. S. S. RICHMOND, FLAGSHIP

Havana, Cuba,
12 December, 1933.

WAR DEPARTMENT
DEC 18 1933

From: Squadron Intelligence Officer.
To : Commander Special Service Squadron.

Subject: EHRGOTT, Winston W., Report on.

Reference: (a) M.I.D. letter G-2/2657-Q-357; 16 October, 1933.

1. On the night 10 - 11 December, the following cablegram was received by Provisional President Grau San Martin from New York:

"GRAU SAN MARTIN PRES-PALACE DECEMBER 10 1933
HAVANA

FOR IMPORTANT CONFERENCE HERE WITH FRIENDS TOMORROW PLEASE SEND ME CABLE STATING WILLINGNESS YOUR GOVERNMENT TO ARBITRATE FAIRLY ALL QUESTIONS CONCERNING AMERICAN COMPANIES EVERYBODY WITH YOU ARRIVED FEW DAYS WE SHALL WIN RESPECTFULLY EHRGOTT"

2. In view of the fact that this message arrived when efforts were being made to effect a removal of Grau San Martin and the installation of a coalition government it is considered significant. Shortly after its receipt Grau San Martin issued a statement to the effect that he would not resign. It may be possible to link Ehrgott with American sugar interests who desire the continuation of the status quo in Cuba for reasons of profit. The Cuban crop will be much reduced this year unless a new government takes charge.

P. A. delVALLE

A8-2(2)/EF19(2951) COMMANDER, U.S. SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON(00-Sn)
FIRST ENDORSEMENT. U.S.S. RICHMOND, Flagship. Havana, Cuba,
CONFIDENTIAL. 13 December, 1933.

From: Commander Special Service Squadron.
To : Director of Naval Intelligence.

1. The above information was promptly communicated to the American Ambassador, who raised the question of the possibility of prosecution of Mr. Ehrgott, an American citizen, under the Logan Act. Mr. Ehrgott's dossier can be obtained in some detail from the Office of Military Intelligence of the War Department.

Confidential

C. S. FREEMAN.

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

MILIT INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
IN REPLYING REFER TO.

G-2
CKN

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1933
2657-G-357
13
WAR DEPARTMENT
7

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON D. C.

December 26, 1933.

MEMORANDUM for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

Subject: Attack in Cuba.

1. Major A. C. Sandeford, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Second Corps Area, telephoned the following information from Governors Island contained in a message received from a Mr. Ehrgott, an American in Cuba:

> "Airplanes, men and equipment to attack Cuba from United States. Manocal believed behind movement."

2. The following information was given Major Sandeford by a Captain Kelly, MI-Reserve, located in New York City:

> "A total of 20 planes armed with 20 machine guns will constitute the force.
> The Cuban Lieutenant reported by the New York papers as having been killed in an airplane accident on Long Island is believed to be the agent who purchased the equipment."

C. K. Nulsen.
Lieut-Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer.

hcm

12/26/33 { Copy to
Latin American Divisions, Dept of State
Department of Justice.

Chief of Staff advised - 1:45 P.M. 12/26/33

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

C-2
CKN

December 26, 1933.

MEMORANDUM for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

Subject: Attack in Cuba.

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C. K. Nulsen.
Lieut-Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer.

hcm

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

G-2
CKN

December 26, 1933.

MEMORANDUM for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

Subject: Attack in Cuba.

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C. K. Nulsen.
Lieut-Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer.

hcm

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

CE Norbeck (G-2)
Refer to Col Edwards
and my Package and
file which readily ac-
counts
Doc 26/33

Ad G-2

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 2 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-G-357
14

SECRET

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

December 27, 1933

SECRET

No. 4388

Subject: Capt. John Eoghan Kelly, M.I. Res.,and Col.Dean Ivan Lamb.

To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 2 1934

1. Reference secret letter file G-2/2657-G-357, dated December 14, 1933, so far as I have been able to determine, Capt. John E. Kelly referred to in basic letter, did not come to Cuba, and I have been unable to obtain any information concerning the Col. Dean I. Lamb also referred to in the same letter. Kelly is, however, in touch with W. W. Ehrgott, J. S. Burke and the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture, Carlos Hevia.

2. At 6:30,P.M. December 24th, Erhgott telephoned from the Presidential Palace to John E. Kelly at Jersey City - telephone number Delaware 3-8837. It would appear from the conversation that Ehrgott is trying to have Kelly contact a Bob Jackson*, Secretary of the National Democratic Party, in order to try to obtain recognition for the present Cuban Government. Ehrgott stated that the said Jackson"has so much influence as to make former Ambassador Welles look like an office boy". He also spoke of going behind the State Department in order to obtain recognition for the present Cuban Government. It is very probable that Ehrgott was telephoning in the presence of Grau San Martin and perhaps others of his intimate circle, as has frequently been the case in the past, and it is also possible, if not probable, that Ehrgott intended much of the conversation for "home consumption", i.e. in order to impress Grau and others in the Palace with the importance of his political connections in Washington. From the conversation, it was obvious that Captain Kelly did not know the said Bob Jackson. In this connection, Ehrgott has been cabling Kelly requesting him to see Jackson and obtain recognition for the Grau government behind the back or over the opposition of the State Department, and particularly Mr. Welles.

3. It is believed that Ehrgott is making money through his Cuban political intrigues and as a soldier-of-fortune. It may be of interest to note that when he first arrived he was shabbily dressed and with almost no money; that he arrived at and left from Havana by second-class passage on the P.& O. boat that operates between

Copy to State & ONI by memorandum 1/4/34. aab

* Mr. Robert Jackson, Secy of the Natl. Democratic Party (Committee?) is living in Washington at present, and has close personal and official relations with Pres. Roosevelt. 1/4/34 aab

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

Key West and Havana, which afforded him a saving of several dollars; during both his first and second visits to Havana he lived at an inexpensive American boarding house; his subsequent trips have been made via P.A.A. commercial airplane, and he is now living at the expensive National Hotel in Havana.

4. There is one other American now with him, a John S. Burke, whose address, according to the National Hotel register, is New Rochelle, N. Y. There was also in the group for some days a Mr. B.A. Needham, who gave his address as 40 Wall Street.

5. It is believed that the efforts of this group are directed toward the obtaining of U. S. recognition of the Cuban Government, in order that they may obtain some concession or concessions, although just what their reward is to be is not known to the Mission nor to the Naval intelligence service of the Special Service Squadron.

6. Any definite information on this subject which may be obtained by this office will be forwarded at once.

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

TNG:vm

Copies sent to State Dept & O.N.I.
Jan 4th 1934
C.N.O.

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

G-2
CAR/AKB
CAR

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
6 1934

2657-Q-357
15

G-2/2657-Q-357

January 4, 1934. WAR DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF, LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

Subject: Recognition of the Grau Government in Cuba.

1. Enclosed herewith is a copy of secret letter No. 4388, December 27, 1933, from our Military Attache, Havana, Cuba, concerning plans of Mr. Winston W. Ehrgott and others to obtain recognition of the Grau Government in Cuba from the Government of the United States, through unusual channels. Previous correspondence relative to the activities of certain of these individuals has been furnished you from time to time.

2. Copy of the enclosure is being sent also to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

For the Chief of Division:

C. K. NULSEN,
Lt. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer.

cp
1 Incl.

JAN 4 1934 MAILED EXECUTIVE OFFICE G-2 W.D.
Via messenger

#669

SECRET.

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

G-2
CAR/AKB
CWR

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
JAN 6 1934
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-G-357
16

G-2/2657-G-357

WAR DEPARTMENT

January 4, 1934.

7

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT:

Subject: Recognition of the Grau Government in Cuba.

1. Enclosed herewith is a copy of secret letter No. 4388, December 27, 1933, from our Military Attache, Havana, Cuba, concerning plans of Mr. Winston W. Ehrgott and others to obtain recognition of the Grau Government in Cuba from the Government of the United States, through unusual channels. Previous correspondence relative to the activities of certain of these individuals has been furnished you from time to time.

2. Copy of the enclosure is being sent also to the State Department.

For the Chief of Division:

C. K. NULSEN,
Lt. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer.

cp
1 Encl.

JAN 4 1934 MAILED EXECUTIVE OFFICE G-2 W.D.
Via messenger
Hegt

#670

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

Intelligence Branch, G-2.

1/2134

From: ~~CHIEF, LATIN AMERICAN SECTION~~

To:

~~Major Ross~~
~~2 Miss Bielaski~~ ~~all~~
Miss Cartwright
3 Miss Paravano
Chief, Intelligence Branch
Chief Clerk
4 Record Section
~~Mrs. Lochte~~

For:

Preparation of reply
Recommendation
Necessary action
Note and return
Information and use
Circulation
Correction and return
Signature or initials
Approval and typing
File
Who's Who

REMARKS: ~~3 copies~~

Recommend that this be brought to the attention of O.N.I. and State Dept. by official copies.

Believe the General will be interested in this even at this late

Signature (initials)

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 18 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2-1

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

2657-B-357
17

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

SECRET

January 16, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Report on Cuban Situation.

1. Major Joseph J. O'Hare, 16th Infantry, former Military Attache in Cuba, in conversation with a representative from this office, stated that he had been reliably informed that on Friday, January 12th, a meeting of practically all of the Cuban opposition leaders took place in Tampa, Florida, which was attended by General Herrera, and was presided over by Senor Ferrara.

2. The meeting was to definitely decide what action was to be taken by the opposition forces. Major O'Hare had no information as to the outcome of this meeting.

3. Major O'Hare further stated that his informant stated that Cardenas, who was supposed to actively lead the revolutionary forces, had become involved in New York City with some woman, and had gone back to Cuba.

4. Mr. Willard of the New York office of the State Department, called here yesterday to obtain information relative to the activities of Mr. B. A. Needham, who recently went to Cuba with Mr. Ehrgott. It was understood that this investigation had been started at the instigation of the State Department in Washington. All information relative to the activities of Mr. Needham and Mr. Ehrgott, which has previously been furnished your office, was given to Mr. Willard.

G. A. Lynch

G. A. LYNCH,
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. U.S.A.,
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2.

1934 JAN 18 AM 11:17
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

SECRET

Copy retained in M/a Sect.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 20 1934

2657-G-357
18

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
~~SECRET~~

1819 W. PERSHING ROAD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

January 17, 1934.

FILE NO. AR
HD. 6TH C.A.
(2)
16

Subject: Special G-2 Report on Cuban activities at Miami.

To: Commanding General, Sixth Corps Area.

1. The information in this report was given to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, by a Chicago newspaperman, a reserve officer, favorably known to this office for more than two years. He is regarded as particularly reliable. He left Miami, Florida, on Sunday, after "covering" the air meet there for his newspaper.

2. He made a report to this office concerning the reported mobilization near Miami of "Menocal" Cuban exiles who, according to reports, have been organizing an attempt against Cuba with the purpose of overthrowing the present regime there. He states that his information came from a source very close to the leaders. He reports that an attempt will be made against Cuba sometime during the period January 18 to 22, 1934. The following equipment is reported available:

6 Vessels ready to put to sae.
16 Airplanes.
Machine Guns, no figures, but reported plenty.
Ammunition, 6,000,000 rounds.
Money, $500,000 recently obtained on a loan backed by public utilities interests in Cuba.

3. On returning to Chicago, this informant states, he was told that a regiment of U.S. Infantry from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, had been ordered to Miami, that preparations were complete for the movement of troops from Fort Crockett, Texas, and that navy planes from Seattle had been mobilized at San Diago, California.

4. This office has no means of verifying any of the information reported here. None of it has been confirmed in any way but, due to the fact that this office consideres the informant particularly reliable, a report is made. It is understood that full details of the activities at Miami are in possession of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Tribune.

DAVID B. FALK,
Major, G. S. C.,
A. C. of S., G-2.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 18-9-72

~~SECRET~~

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

SECRET

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 23 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-357
-14-

AA 000.1-3 1st Ind.

Hdqrs. Sixth Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., January 17, 1934
To: The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

H. D. M.

RECORDED

16 Received A. G. O. JAN 19 1934

SECRET

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-S-357
SECRET
For the C.G.
2/1/34.
WAR DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

G. A. L.

SECRET

February 1, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Activities of Japanese Agents in Cuba.

1. With reference to the operation of Japanese in Cuba, Mr. Winston Ehrgott reported that just after the Grau Government came into power there was considerable activity carried on by a number of Japanese in Cuba. This activity, according to Mr. Ehrgott, was in general inciting the working classes and in many cases working with Red agitators. The impression given by Mr. Ehrgott was that these Japanese did not belong to the Communist Party, and that most of them were working in the provincial districts. Taking into consideration discussions with several influential people on this matter, he stated that it was estimated some 250 Japanese were in Cuba at the beginning of the Grau Government, and that they are still active in the interior.

2. The foregoing is a condensation of conversation between Mr. Ehrgott and Major Sandeford of this office. It will be noted that it lacks definite facts to serve as collateral confirmation.

G. A. Lynch

G. A. LYNCH,
Lieut. Colonel, G. S. C.
Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2.

1934 FEB 3 AM 10:38
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

0711, States + M.A. Cuba. (Notes by Far Eastern Sect.)
2/7/34.

SECRET

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

SECRET

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
FEB 16 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-Q-357
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7
akb

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

February 13, 1934.

No. 4467 - SECRET

Subject: Alleged Activities of Japanese Agents in Cuba.

To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 16 1934

1. With reference to secret memorandum, dated February 1, 1934, file 2657-Q-357, which refers to alleged subversive activities of Japanese in Cuba, as reported by Mr. Winston Ehrgott to Major Sandeford of the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Headquarters, Second Corps Area, I am convinced that Mr. Ehrgott's statements are without foundation. It may be recalled that immediately following Ehrgott's first visit to Cuba in September or October, 1933, he stressed the subject of Japanese subversive activities. Investigations of these alleged activities were made and not the slightest indication was obtained from any of the several information sources that Japanese residents were involved in any way in labor agitations or in opposition or subversive activities against the Grau government.

2. There are approximately 700 Japanese residents in Cuba, of whom 250 reside on the Isle of Pines. Most of the Japanese in Cuba are farmers. I have not heard of any Japanese resident participating in any communistic, labor or political meetings or demonstrations. On the other hand, we know definitely that Russians, Poles, Spaniards, Americans and Mexicans have been identified in such activities. I feel sure that had there been Japanese participants, such information would eventually have been received by us. Major Tabernilla, commanding La Cabana, while visiting me this morning informed me that no Japanese have been arrested or even suspected of subversive labor or political activities.

3. Mr. Winston Ehrgott is an opportunist, a so-called soldier of fortune and a trouble-maker. During the last few weeks of the Grau regime, he steadily lost prestige and influence with Grau San Martin and his associates, until, in fact, just prior to his leaving Cuba, he became almost persona non grata with the Grau government. His last effort reported, but

Copy to State, ONI & 2nd C A.; also L/a files 2/17/34
(Shown to Far Eastern Sect.) WPD - to note & return
akb

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

still unconfirmed, was an attempt to induce Colonel Batista to accept himself and several young Americans who had had some R.O.T.C. military training in schools in the United States, to become instructors in the Cuban Army. Colonel Batista was informed that such military training as these young men might have is relatively superficial. Since nothing further has been heard of this matter, it is presumed that it was not favorably considered by the Cuban Army.

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

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

(COPY)

NAVY DEPARTMENT
2657-9-357
21
MAIL INTELL. DIV.
OFFICE OF NAVAL RECORDS
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1934
27

A8-2/EF19(0386)

COMMANDER
U. S. SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON
U.S.S. Richmond, Flagship.

Havana, Cuba,
6 March, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL.

From: Commander Special Service Squadron.
To: Director of Naval Intelligence.

Subject: Cuban Situation - Intelligence Information.

1. The following items of information were received from sources hitherto found reliable:

(a) One hand automatic machine gun and one gas mask have been received as samples by the Cuban Army. The shipper was H. H. Huber, Export Consolidated Co., of 21 West Street, New York. They were consigned to "Ejercito Nacional c/o Mr. Richardson, Plaza Hotel, Habana, Cuba."

P.C.P.

(b) Messrs. Wilcox and Howe of Scott, Howe, Bowen, Chrysler Building, New York are staying at the house of one Clara White, in the Vedado section of Havana, where Winston Ehrgott once stayed. A secret agent was able to ascertain that they admit they are working for the Chase National Bank in conjunction with Ehrgott, who is shortly expected in Havana. They are in frequent conference at night with Sergio Carbo.

C. S. FREEMAN.

1. Operations Branch
2. R/S - for Ehrgott file

DECLASSIFIED
NND 7[illegible]058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JAN 9 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-357
22
WAR DEPARTMENT

COPY

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 10, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable,
The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an investigation being pursued by the Division of Investigation of this Department, involving one Winston W. Ehrgott, it will be appreciated if the information concerning this individual in the files of the Military Intelligence Division, of the War Department, will be made available to the Special Agents of the Division of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Homer S. Cummings

Attorney General.

w/ecc

1st Ind.

War Dept., Office of the Secretary, May 15, 1934. - To the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

FILED 1935 CUSTODIAN OF ARMS MIL. INTEL. DIV. 2657-2-357 23 WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to
G-2/2657-Q-357

G-2
PCP

MAY 17 1934

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable,

The Attorney General.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 10, 1934, requesting that information in the files of the Military Intelligence Division concerning one Winston W. Murgott be made available to the Special Agents of the Division of Investigation. The War Department will be very glad to make this information available with the understanding that the source of the information be held strictly confidential.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Geo. H. Dern

Secretary of War.

File

B.C.P.

Dispatched
from A.G.O.
MAY 18 1934

eb

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

OUT 10. OUT
MAY 18 1934

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
RECEIVED MAY 18 1934

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
AUG 14 1936
2657-2-357
24
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

3586

August 5, 1936.

CONFIDENTIAL

NWC. Colonel, Inf.
8/5/36

Subject: Activities of Colonel D. I. Lamb.

To: The A.C. of S., G-2, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 12 1936

The following statements, contained in a letter from Colonel D. I. Lamb, a professional soldier of fortune, with offices at Room 1401, 2 West 45th St., New York, are quoted as of possible interest to G-2:

> "At present I am doing a small amount of flying test work ----- selling a few arms, conducting a "red" investigation and investigating a bit for one of the major aircraft companies.
>
> "I'm associated with another firm who are negotiating for the sale of at least 150 modern military planes to one of the great countries of the earth. It seems likely to go through from present indications."

N. W. Campanole,
Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

AAC/aac

Copy with Drawn in L.A. Dec @ 8/14/36
" Sent to G-2, 2d C.A. 8-17-36

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

See safe

MAY 14 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL DIV.
2657-Q-357
-25-
WAR DEPARTMENT

2nd Ind. GFT/eh

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 13 1941

New York Office, M.I.D., New York, New York, May 8, 1941. To: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D.C.

Who's Who

Mr. Ehrgott has been interviewed on several occasions both by myself and a member of my staff.

He has unusual first-hand knowledge of Venezuela and to a lesser extent of Colombia, and is acquainted with many important personalities there.

He appears to be somewhat instable temperamentally but his loyalty seems genuine and his interest in the army perfectly sincere.

He has a continuing interest in Colombia and Venezuela through the small exporting business in which he is engaged and said that he had recently married a younger sister of the wife of Dr. Tomas Pacanins, former Consul General in New York and a close friend of General Medina, the new President of Venezuela to whose cabinet he will probably be appointed. It is considered that Mr. Ehrgott, if carefully handled, can provide from time to time, valuable information on current developments in Venezuela and Colombia and arrangements have been made for his continued contact with this office.

Frederick D. Sharp

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Lieut. Col., G.S.C.

No action necessary.
copy retained in L.A. Sect. (Cuba files)

L.M.H.
TH/arpr file
L.M.H.

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

forwarded
APR 2 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-357
25
WAR DEPARTMENT

WOrth 2-2480 and 2488
TELEPHONE: [redacted]
CABLE ADDRESS: INDREXCORP

5930-A
Admin

INDUSTRIAL EXPORT CORPORATION

135 [redacted] BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mar. 30th, 1941.

Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Several years ago I had experience as a soldier of fortune in Latin America and believe that I can give information which might prove of value to the Army, considering the condition of the world at present.

In the event that you wish this information, I shall be glad to give it to any officer in G-2 of the Second Corps Area, if you will advise me whom to see. Inasmuch as I was a cadet at West Point for two and a half years, I should like this officer to be a West Pointer, if possible.

Respectfully yours,

Winston Wilder Ehrgott.

Winston Wilder Ehrgott.

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.
1941 APR - 1 PM 2:47

2657-Q-357 1st Ind. GFA-lo
EHRGOTT, Winston Wilder

G-2, W.D.G.S., April 3, 1941. To: Colonel Frederick D. Sharp, Room 801, 1250 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York. Cl'ss 1918 in Aug. 1917

Forwarded for necessary action.

For the Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

GEORGE F. ASHWORTH,
First Lieutenant, General Staff,
Personnel Officer, G-2.

lo
4-3-41

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

MAY 14 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-357
-25-
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-357
EHRGOTT, Winston Wilder.

Basic Com: Letter of 3-30-41 from Winston Wilder Ehrgott to A.C. of S., G-2, War Dept., Wash. D.C. stating he has information which might prove valuable to the Army which he will give to any officer in G-2 of 2nd CA.

2657-Q-357 1st Ind. GFA-lo
EHRGOTT, Winston Wilder
2657-Q-357

G-2, W.D.G.S., April 3, 1941. To: Colonel Frederick D. Sharp, Room 801, 1250 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York.

Forwarded for necessary action.

For the Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

GEORGE F. ASHWORTH,
First Lieutenant, General Staff,
Personnel Officer, G-2.

lo
4-3-41

MAILED G/2 W.D.G.S. APR 3 - 1941

RECORD SECTION COPY

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

~~For Official Use~~ Only.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 2657-9-358 1

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 3850-a 7

CUBA (Political)
Subject: Foreign Relations
(a) Status of Relations with Foreign Countries

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 16 1933

1. On October 12, the Spanish Embassador Luciano Lopez Ferrer officially notified provisional President Ramon Grau San Martin that the government of Spain had recognized the present Cuban administration.

2. Spain's President Alcala Zamora also sent a cable to Dr. Grau greeting him on the anniversary of Columbus Day and saluted him as "President of the Republic".

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

a6m

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

For ~~Official Use~~ Only.

2657-2-359
4-1
1
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 2700

2657-Q-

CUBA (Social)
Subject: Public Order and Safety

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 30 1933

1. On October 26, a few minutes before 2 a.m., a powerful bomb exploded on the front lawn of Colonel Carlos Mendieta's home, 197 Linea Street, Havana, (Vedado suburb). Colonel Mendieta is the head of the Nationalist Party, opposed to the present administration of Ramon Grau. He had come home only a quarter of an hour before the explosion occurred, but happened to be in the backrooms and therefore escaped injury.

2. The explosion was so strong that it rocked his home to the foundations, destroying the front porch, street door and part of the furniture of the parlor and shattering all windows downstairs and upstairs; but nobody was hurt.

3. The police are trying to find the culprit but have no clues yet. Colonel Mendieta declared he has no idea who made this attempt against his life.

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

aem

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4286 October 26, 1933

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

For Official Use Only.

NOV 13 1933
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 2657-G-360

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

3830-a

CUBA (Political)
Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service
(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 13 1933

CUBAN DELEGATION APPOINTED TO THE 7TH AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MONTEVIDEO

1. Decree No. 2500 dated November 2, 1933, and published in the Gaceta Oficial of November 3, appoints the following delegates to the above stated conference:

Plenipotentiary delegates:
President: Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling, present ambassador to Washington and appointed Secretary of State;
Members of the Advisory Juridical Council:
Dr. José Miguel Irisarri y Gamio, ex-member of the Executive Committee of the Provisional Government;
Dr. Gerardo Portela y Portela, professor of the National University; and
Dr. Pablo F. Lavín, professor of the National University and fiscal attorney of the Supreme Court.

Secretaries to the delegation:
Carlos Prío Socarrás and Juan Antonio Rubio Padilla.

2. The same decree appropriates Pesos 20,000.00 for the expenses of this delegation. (One Cuban peso practically equals one dollar.)

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

aem

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4310 November 8, 1933

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

~~For Official Use~~ Only.

NOV 1933 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

4-1 2657-g-360

G-2 Report 3830-a

CUBA (Political)
Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service
(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials

2657- g-360 RECEIVED G-2 W. D. NOV 21 1933

Supplement to Report #4310 of November 8, 1933 (3830-a):

1. The four plenipotentiary delegates of Cuba to the 7th Pan-American Conference to convene in Montevideo on December 3, 1933, appointed by Decree No. 2500 of November 2 have declined their appointments.

2. By Decree No. 2648 of November 11, published in the Official Gazette of November 14, the following have been appointed to take their place (three instead of four):

President: Dr. Angel Alberto Giraudy, Secretary of Labor;

Members of the Advisory Juridical Council:
Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá, Counselor to the Secretary of State;
Engineer Alfredo E. Nogueira Herrera, Director of Social Legislation of the Secretary of Labor.

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

aem

M. A. Cuba Report No. 4326 November 16, 1933

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

R-133

NEW YORK OFFICE
[redacted]CTOR ST.

F. STEINHART
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS
"HAELRYCO"
TELEPHONE M 9991

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
JAN 27 1934

2657-G-361
1
7

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIMON BOLIVAR (REINA) 27 - P. O. BOX 510

HAVANA, CUBA

F. STEINHART, JR.
ASST. TREASURER AND GEN. PURCHASING AGENT

CONFIDENTIAL

Havana, January 27th, 1934.

General Alfred T. Smith,
Walker Johnson Building,
New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.-

Dear General Smith:

Please excuse me for not having written to you lately, but as things were moving so very fast down here, it has been quite impossible to give you from one day to the next what the real story is, inasmuch as what's news today, is ancient history to us later.

The ex-Secretary of Gobernación, Dr. Guiteras, together with Carbó, are trying to stir up trouble against the present administration of Colonel Mendieta. To do this, Guiteras has stolen all the submachine guns and rifles that he, as Secretary of Gobernación, had command over. Quite a number of them, in fact it is estimated that the submachine guns in his possession are 60.

I have been able to get the following, which is a copy of a cable that was sent from here on the 24th inst, in garbled German, and signed by Emiliano Ford, who is of the Anti-Imperialistic League:

"PROSINTERN SOLIANKA 12 MOSCOW
REPRESENTATIVE FULLY DECIDED STOP CUBAN STUDENT WITH ENORMOUS EXPERIENCE IN MASS STRIKING STOP GUITERAS DETAILED 700 STUDENTS STOP WIRE FULL INSTRUCTIONS."

This message was paid for by E. Mesa, Obrapía 78, Havana.

May be Miss Bielaski would be interested in the information contained in this letter.

You must bear in mind that Guiteras is quite a hero in the eyes of the radical students, as during Machado's time he was the expert bomb maker they employed - he being a pharmacist.

With kind personal regards, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

FSjr/MGR.-

* Profintern - Trade Union International
(Same as V. Ts. S. P. S. See later message

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Confidential: The Military Attache,
Havana, Cuba.

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

3-1 2657-g-361
-2-

1st. Ind.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 23 1934

Office Military Attache, American Embassy, Havana, Cuba, February 20, 1934: To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

1. Reference confidential M.I.D. routing slip, dated February 1, 1934.

2. At present there is no contact with Emiliano Ford and E. Mesa. It is not known whether or not Ford is still in Cuba, but efforts will be made to contact both men, and report made as soon as any information is received.

3. The attached memo has just been received from same source as the basic communication, letter to A.C. of S,G-2, January 27, 1934.

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

Incls as above.

carbon copies retained in h/a Sect.
ary

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

CONFIDENTIAL

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT

February 1, 1934.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
FEB 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-J-261
2
7

Secretary of War
Assistant Secretary of War
Secretary, General Staff
G-1
G-3
G-4
War Plans Division
Statistics Branch
Adjutant General's Dept.
Army Industrial College
Army War College
Air Corps (Liaison Officer)
Cavalry
Chemical Warfare Service
Coast Artillery Corps
Corps of Engineers
Command & General Staff School
Field Artillery
Finance
Infantry
Inspector General's Dept.
Insular Affairs
Judge Advocate General's Dept.
Militia Bureau
Office of Naval Intelligence
Ordnance Dept.
Quartermaster General's Dept.
Signal Corps
Surgeon General's Office

State Dept.:
- Eastern Europe
- Western Europe
- Near East
- Latin America
- Far East
- Mexican Affairs

Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.
Commerce Dept.:
- Foreign & Domestic Commerce
- Aeronautics Trade Division

For your information and file
Note and return
Note and send to

As of interest in connection with communist activities in Cuba, in case

(over)

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

you have not been informed already.

Is it possible to follow up this alleged exchange of messages between Moscow and Havana, and to be reasonably certain of their authenticity? We should like to have some evidence, such as this, to support the belief that radical activities in Cuba are being directed and financed from Moscow; and also to know the details of the program of action, and leaders and agencies used.

Have you any information on Emiliano Ford and E. Mesa, mentioned in the attached papers?

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

CONFIDENTIAL

2657-g-361

EXCERPT FROM LETTER TO A. C. OF S., G-2, JANUARY 27, 1934, FROM AN AMERICAN RESIDENT IN CUBA.

* * * * * * * *

The ex-Secretary of Gobernacion, Dr. Guiteras, together with Sergio Carbo, is trying to stir up trouble against the present administration of Colonel Mendieta. To do this, Guiteras has stolen all the sub-machine guns and rifles that he, as Secretary of Gobernacion, had command over. Quite a number of them, in fact it is estimated that the sub-machine guns in his possession are 60.

* * * the following is a copy of a cable that was sent from here (Havana) on the 24th inst., in garbled German, and signed by Emiliano Ford, who is of the Anti-Imperialistic League:

"PROSINTERN* SOLIANKA 12 MOSCOW
REPRESENTATIVE FULLY DECIDED STOP CUBAN STUDENT WITH
ENORMOUS EXPERIENCE IN MASS STRIKING STOP GUITERAS
DETAILED 700 STUDENTS STOP WIRE FULL INSTRUCTIONS."

This message was paid for by E. Mesa, Obrapia 78, Havana.

* * * * * * * *

* * * Guiteras is quite a hero in the eyes of the radical students, as during Machado's time he was the expert bomb maker they employed - he being a pharmacist.

* * * * * *

* "Prosintern" is presumably the cable address of the "Propaganda Section of the Communist International".

(Letter was written by Frank Steinhart, Jr.)

CONFIDENTIAL

M.A. Cardenas

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

Confidential

(COPY)

A8-2/EF19
(0065)

COMMANDER
U. S. SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON
U.S.S. RICHMOND, FLAGSHIP

2657-S-361
-2-

U.S.S. WYOMING,
Havana, Cuba,
15 January, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Squadron Intelligence Officer.
To: Commander Special Service Squadron.

Subject: Cuban National Confederation of Labor.

1. The undersigned reports that a sixty-two word message was sent by cable this date as a night letter from the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, No. 36 Angeles St., Havana, Cuba, signed by Senor Mesa, the President of the Confederation, and addressed as follows: Prosintern Solianka, 12, Moscow, Russia. This message was a report of the successes of the Communists here in Cuba and especially emphasized their victory in successfully confiscating the property of the power plant which is controlled by the Electric Bond & Share.

(signed) P. A. del VALLE

A8-2/EF19
0069
CONFIDENTIAL
FIRST ENDORSEMENT

COMMANDER, U.S. SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON
U.S.S. WYOMING, Flagship.

Havana, Cuba,
16 January, 1934

From: Commander Special Service Squadron.
To: Director of Naval Intelligence.

1. Referred for information.

(signed) C. S. FREEMAN

M.A. Cuba

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

R-133

NEW YORK OFFICE
[redacted] DOCTOR ST.

F. STEINHART
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS:
"MIL. INTCE. LBW CO"
TELEPHONE M 9991

APR 1 6 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIMON BOLIVAR (REINA) 27 - P. O. BOX 510

HAVANA, CUBA

F. STEINHART, JR.
ASST. TREASURER AND GEN. PURCHASING AGENT

8265?-G-36 #34
3

AMY

Havana, February 22nd, 1934.

File
P. C. P.

General Alfred T. Smith,
Walker Johnson Building,
New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Smith:

Enclosed herewith please find some more of the information I have been sending to you lately. I hope it is interesting.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,

FSjr/MGR.-

As usual, I sent copy of this to Col. Gimperling.-

Copy of encl. sent to: 2nd C A, 1st Division, G-2, State + WPD 2/27/34

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

Delegacion electa empresas escuelas fondos base amplias colectas ida vuelta/ frontera consta tres estudiantes cinco jóvenes obreros medico periodista escritora listos embarcar principios Marzo comuniquen lugar obtencion visas esperando contestación Ala Izquierda Estudiantil Universidad Habana.

Delegación.

ARMY
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
2133-9-36 1934
3

This cable was addressed to VCSPS, SOLYANKA 12, MOSCOU, and the original hand-written note was picked-up from the cable office, and forwarded to Colonel Gimperling, Military Attaché, American Embassy, Havaha, Cuba.

Translation of above is as follows:

"DELEGATION ELECTED. CORPORATIONS SCHOOLS FUNDS BASED AMPLE COLLECTIONS ROUND TRIP FRONTIER CONSISTS OF THREE STUDENTS, FIVE YOUNG MEN LABORERS, PHYSICIAN, NEWSPAPER MAN, LADY WRITER. READY LEAVE BEGINNING MAY. ADVISE PLACE OBTAIN VISA. AWAITING REPLY STUDENTS LEFT (RADICAL) WING, UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA.

DELEGATION."

Copy to: 2nd Ca, 1st. Div., ONI, State & WPD 2/27/34

12-2 notes
Delegation of 11 members going to Russia (2 a physician, Gran, + newspaper (over) man, Sergio Carbo?) Funds collected are ample for round trip to Russian frontier.

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

SECRET

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

APR 10 1934
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2 Encl
2657-2-361
4

April 5, 1934

No. 4552

Subject: Communistic Messages.

To: Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 10 1934

1. The enclosed copies of messages which were sent from Havana apparently by communistic organizations, were furnished this office by Mr. Frank Steinhart, Jr. They are forwarded as being of possible interest.

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

encl. 2.

Encls. retained in G/a Sect. with copies of letter.
4/13/34

SECRET

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

Exc. 1
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-361
4
1-1

(COPY)

SAD OKREGOWY

LUCK POLAND

WE DEMAND LIBERTY 56 POLITICAL PRISONERS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

(ADDRESS OF FORWARDER, DOI VILLEGAS 76, HAVANA)

D.O.I. are the initials of
Defensa Obrera Internacional.

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

TRANSLATION

Braun 204 E. 113 St. N

Written daily departure 29 United Fruit Peten

Money (with) thanks received regret absence

although Terka kisses you longingly

(OYNICK)

Translated in G-2

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

APR 10 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-361
DEPARTMENT

Encl. 2

(COPY)

BRAUN 204 E 113 ST N

GESCHRIEBEN TAEGLICH ABREISE 29 UNITED FRUIT PETEN

GELD DANKEND ERHALTEN LEIDE ABWESENHEIT OBWOHL

TERKA KUESSE DICH SEHENSICHTIG (OYNICK)

(Forwarded from Hotel San Luis, Havana. Type of letter in this message is identical to that used in messages sent to Russia from other places.)

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

CONFIDENTIAL
(COPY)

Enc 1 & 2

Enc. 1
2657-Q-361
2657-Q-361
4

SAD OKREGOWY
LUCK POLAND

WE DEMAND LIBERTY 56 POLITICAL PRISONERS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

(ADDRESS OF FORWARDER, DOI VILLEGAS 76, HAVANA)

D.O.I. are the initials of
Defensa Obrera Internacional.

Enc. 2
2657-Q-361
4

BRAUN 204 E 113 St. N.

GESCHRIEBEN TAEGLICH ABREISE 29 UNITED FRUIT PETEN GELD DANKEND

ERHALTEN LEIDE ABWESENHEIT OBWOHL TERKA KUESSE DICH SEHENSICHTIG

(OYNICK)

(Forwarded from Hotel San Luis, Havana. Type of letter in this message is identical to that used in messages sent to Russia from other places.)

G-2 Translation.

Braun 204 E. 113 St. N

Written daily departure 29 United Fruit Peten Money (with) thanks received regret absence although Terka kisses you longingly

(OYNICK)

Sent to 1st Div, 2nd C.A., ONI, State & WPD 4/14/34
with copy of letter, omitting name of informant.
AMF

CONFIDENTIAL

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

R-133

NEW YORK OFFICE
2 R[illegible]OR ST.

F. STEINHART
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS:
"HAELRYCO"
TELEPHONE M 9991

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIMON BOLIVAR (REINA) 27 - P. O. BOX 510

HAVANA, CUBA

F. STEINHART, JR.
ASST. TREASURER AND GEN. PURCHASING AGENT

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
APR 14 1934
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-361
5
WAR DEPARTMENT
27

Havana, December 13th, 1933.

(PERSONAL)

General Alfred T. Smith,
Walker Johnson Building,
New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.-

P. C. P.

Dear General Smith:

When I was in your Department sometime ago, Miss Bielaski asked me to let her know whenever I came across any red propaganda. I found out since my return that the bolshevike party has been very active here in Cuba, although they are suppressed by Batista's orders. However, it is feared that the Secretary of the Interior, Guiteras, in organizing the new marine corps, is endeavoring to overthrow both Grau and Batista and establish himself as the head of Cuba in a communistic type of government.

Who's Who noted

We all felt very sorry today upon losing Ambassador Welles, who has been a very good friend of Cuba.

Will you please see that the enclosed propaganda gets to Miss Bielaski's hands?

With kind personal regards and the season's greetings, I am,

Respectfully yours,

F. Steinhart, Jr.

FSjr/MGR.-
Encls.-

Encls(2) sent to Oper. Br. for translation.
12/20/33. AWF

2 Encls. retained in G/a Section. Copy of translation (B-7653) sent to State - O.N.I. AWF

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

2 encs

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

FRANK STEINHART, JUNIOR

JUN 26 1934
2657-G-36

HAVANA, April 4th, 1934.

WAR DEPARTMENT

General Alfred T. Smith,
Walker Johnson Building,
New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.-

Dear General Smith:

Enclosed herewith please find carbon copies of messages which may prove of interest to you, and of which, as usual, I have furnished copies to Colonel Gimperling.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,

FSjr/MGR.-
2 encls.-

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

Encl
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
APR 23 2657-G-3634
WAR DEPARTMENT

(COPY)

1-1

BRAUN 204 E 113 ST N

GESCHRIEBEN TAEGLICH ABREISE 29 UNITED FRUIT PETEN

GELD DANKEND ERHALTEN LEIDE ABWESENHEIT OBWOHL

TERKA KUESSE DICH SEHENSICHTIG (OYNICK)

(Forwarded from Hotel San Luis, Havana. Type of letter in this message is identical to that used in messages sent to Russia from other places.)

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

Encl 2

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTEL. DIV.
RECEIVED
2657-G-3624
WAR DEPARTMENT

(COPY)

SAD OKREGOWY

LUCK POLAND

WE DEMAND LIBERTY 56 POLITICAL PRISONERS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

(ADDRESS OF FORWARDER, DOI VILLEGAS 76, HAVANA)

(D.O.I. are the initials of DEFENSA OBRERA INTERNACIONAL)

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

CONFIDENTIAL
(COPY)

JUN 1 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-9-36/
00-Sn
WAR DEPARTMENT
7
1

A8-2/EF19(0583)

COMMANDER
U. S. SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON
U. S. S. Richmond, Flagship

Havana, Cuba,
6 April, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Commander Special Service Squadron.
To: The Director of Naval Intelligence.

Subject: Intercepted dispatch, Cuban Confederation of Labor to address in Moscow.

Enclosure: (A) Subject dispatch.

1. The subject dispatch, enclosure (A), is submitted as indicating the connection maintained between agents in Havana and the headquarters of the Third Internationale in Moscow.

2. Emeliano Mesa, who signed this dispatch, is known to be the head of the Confederacion Obrera de Cuba (Cuban Confederation of Labor).

3. The following translation of the message is believed to convey the intended meaning, it being noted that the reference "May Guest" presumably refers to the Cuban Communist who has been selected to attend the May Day celebrations of the Third Internationale:

"Lowekaja Grusinski Wal 26 Moscou

"HAVE RECEIVED ADVICE TO LEAVE A LONGER
SOJOURN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION UNBEARABLE
BEEN OUT FOUR MONTHS WITHOUT TRAVELLING
EXPENSES MAY GUEST MUST LEAVE AT ONCE
OTHERWISE NO STEAMER AVAILABLE WIRE REPLY

"EMELIANO - (E. Mesa-Obispo 75)
" (E. Mesa-Obrapia 18)"

C. S. FREEMAN

CONFIDENTIAL

Open. Branch (copies sent 1st Div., 2nd Ca. & WPD) 4/14/34

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

Havana, Cuba.

MEMO

2657-8-361

Following cable was sent by a well-known communist leader to their -2-
headquarters in Paris, for delivery to Moscow:

7

CORTELYON 63 RUE JOFFROY P

HARDLY DISSAPOINTED PRIVATY STUDIO RELATIONSHIP GASTON
ADVICED DECIDE DEFINATELY MANUEL PETESCO 13 Y 20 V

This is one of the channels of communication. Another channel is through Mexico City and the other is through the Jewish Committee in New York, at 122 Centre Street, under the name of "Jewish Telegraphic Agency". The one who sends messages from here to them is David Utionsky. The Jewish Committee Agency here in Cuba is the Hires Agency, with offices at Egido #2, which is also called "Centro Israelita". Their offices are directly across the Cuban Electric Co.'s offices.

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

R-133

NEW YORK OFFICE
2 RECTOR ST.

F. STEINHART
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS:
"HAELRYCO"
TELEPHONE M 9991

F. STEINHART, JR.
ASST. TREASURER AND GEN. PURCHASING AGENT

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY
SIMON BOLIVAR (REINA) 27 - P. O. BOX 510
HAVANA, CUBA

JUN 28 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-36
WAR DEPARTMENT

Havana, February 16th, 1934.

General Alfred T. Smith,
Walker Johnson Building,
New York Avenue,
Washington, D.C.-

Dear General Smith:

For your information, I beg to enclose herewith copy of cable sent by a well-known communist leader in this city to their headquarters in Paris, for delivery to Moscow. Perhaps Miss Bielaski will also be interested in this.

With kind personal regards, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

FSjr/MGR.-
1 encl.-

P.S. As per your request, I am sending copy of this Memo t o Col. Gimperling.

Copy of encl. to: Mid Ca, 1 at Dis., OFI, State, M.A.'s Paris & Mex. C.
(MPD - to note & return) 2/21/34
(Noted by Mest Emb. Sect.)

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

MEMO

JUN 26 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-B-361
8
7

Following cable was sent by a well-known communist leader to their headquarters in Paris, for delivery to Moscow:

CORTELYON 63 RUE JOFFROY P

HARDLY DISSAPOINTED PRIVATY STUDIO-RELATIONSHIP GASTON
ADVICED DECIDE DEFINATELY MANUEL PETESCO 13 Y 20 V

This is one of the channels of communication. Another channel is through Mexico City and the other is through the Jewish Committee in New York, at 122 Centre Street, under the name of "Jewish Telegraphic Agency". The one who sends messages from here to them is David Utionsky. The Jewish Committee Agency here in Cuba is the Hires Agency, with offices at Egido #2, which is also called "Centro Israelita". Their offices are directly across the Cuban Electric Co.'s offices.

Copy to: 2 nds. C. A., 1st. Div., G2, State & M.A.'s Paris & Mex. C. 2/21/34
(W. P.D. - to note & return)

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

JUN 24 1964
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-S-361
61w 5

(COPY)

EXCERPT FROM LETTER TO A. C. OF S., G-2, FEBRUARY 16, 1934
FROM AN AMERICAN RESIDENT IN CUBA.

MEMO

Following cable was sent by a well-known communist leader to their headquarters in Paris, for delivery to Moscow:

CORTELYON 63 RUE JOFFROY P

HARDLY DISSAPOINTED PRIVATY STUDIO RELATIONSHIP GASTON ADVICED DECIDE DEFINATELY MANUEL PETESCO 13 Y 20 V

This is one of the channels of communication. Another channel is through Mexico City and the other is through the Jewish Committee in New York, at 122 Centre Street, under the name of "Jewish Telegraphic Agency." The one who sends messages from here to them is David Utionsky. The Jewish Committee Agency here in Cuba is the Hires Agency, with offices at Egido #2, which is also called "Centro Israelita." Their offices are directly across the Cuban Electric Co.'s offices.

(Military Attache, Havana, Cuba, informed.)

Aper Bre.

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

For Official Use Only.

AUG 18 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

6-1 2657-9-361

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 3600

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Political Issues and Problems.

Detention of Dr. Antonio Guiteras, Former Sec'y of War.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. AUG 15 1934

1. Dr. Antonio Guiteras, former Secretary of War and Interior in the Grau San Martin government, and one of Cuba's most reactionary revolutionary leaders whose detention has long been sought by the authorities, was injured and captured on August 8th, when he jumped from a second story window of his home in Havana.

2. Apparently acting upon information that Dr. Guiteras had returned to Havana and was at his home, Colonel Batista ordered the house surrounded by soldiers. Dr. Guiteras, on seeing the approach of the soldiers, attempted to escape by jumping from the second story window. In the fall his right leg was broken and his left ankle sprained. He was taken under guard to the Havana Emergency Hospital later in the evening. Friends of Guiteras' attempted to rescue him from the hospital, but this move apparently had been anticipated by the authorities, for their guard was strong enough to thwart the attempt. The rescue of wounded prisoners from hospitals has been accomplished more than once at the point of firearms, and the fact that the guard around Dr. Guiteras was sufficiently strong to prevent a similar occurrence tends to show that Colonel Batista really wishes to hold Dr. Guiteras in confinement, at least for the next few months. As has been reported, rumors are current that trouble might be expected on August 12th, and the arrest of Dr. Guiteras may simply be a precautionary move on the part of the authorities to make sure that he will not be able to carry out any plans which he may have had in connection with the proposed trouble.

3. In a statement made to the press, Dr. Guiteras said: "It takes a long time to create a successful revolution when your finances are limited to the earnings of the masses." He also revealed that he is no longer closely affiliated with the Grau San Martin Party, stating that "difficulties over political programs" had caused the separation between his followers and those of former President Grau San Martin. It is stated that Dr. Guiteras is too radical and reactionary even for the Grau San Martin Party

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

Source: Press and Personal Contacts.

LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4710 August 9, 1934.

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

For Official Use Only

2657-9-361
6-1 10
WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
3600

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Political Issues and Problems.

Dr. Antonio Guiteras released
for lack of evidence.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 22 1934

1. Dr. Antonio Guiteras who was captured last week and held for investigation of his part in the proposed disturbances of August 12th, was released on August 15th for lack of positive evidence which would prove his guilt. Friends of Guiteras' carried him from Principe prison, where he has been held, to his home.

2. Press reports have stated that Dr. Guiteras sustained a broken leg when he jumped from the second story window of his home in the effort to escape capture, but reports from individuals state that the reason Dr. Guiteras was in the hospital was because he was shot in the leg while attempting to escape from the soldiers who had surrounded his home. Upon being notified that he was to be released as the charges against him could not be proven, Guiteras is said to have shouted and carried on like a school boy.

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

Source: Press and Personal
Contacts.

LVHD:vm

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4720 August 16, 1934.

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

R-133

NEW YORK OFFICE
2 [redacted]TOR ST.

F. STEINHART
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS:
"HAELRYCO"
TELEPHONE M 9991

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 15 1934
2657-9-361
8 11
WAR DEPARTMENT

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIMON BOLIVAR (REINA) 27 - P. O. BOX 510

HAVANA, CUBA

F. STEINHART, JR.
ASST. TREASURER AND GEN. PURCHASING AGENT

Havana, June 18th, 1934.

Who's Who
noted 9/17/34
EP

General Alfred T. Smith,
Walker Johnson Bldg.,
New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.-

Dear General Smith:

I have not written to you for some time, but I am sure that a short note from me at this time is in order.

I have already communicated with Col. Gimperling and Capt. Durfee about what I am going to relate to you.

Enclosed herewith please find clippings from the newspaper "El Mundo", wherein, amongst other things, the C.N.O.C. (Labor Confederation of Cuba) boasts that its members were responsible for the several horrible deeds of yesterday. The first one, being the seizing of a street car on top of a hill, obliging everyone (including motorman and conductor) at the point of revolvers, to get off, and sending the street car down the hill at full speed, without anyone in it, into a very important crowded thoroughfare and street car crossing, causing a ghastly collision between four (4) street cars, with 15 people severely wounded, and, of course, tremendous damage to property. Next, the horrible massacre by firing with machine guns into the midst of the A.B.C. parade, with utter disregard for the lives of women, children and young men which took part in same. So far (up to this moment) 15 have already died on account of this massacre (4 women, one of them 13 years old, and 11 men) and there are over 100 injured, some of which are expected to die.

This is the first time that the communistic party -which controls the C.N.O.C.- has come out in the open, in an act of terrorism. The statements of J. Ordoqui, the General Secretary, is a boast of their power, and I believe something quite drastic should be done at once to curb this menace.

Many of the acts of terrorism yesterday were performed by niggers (negroes), one of which was killed by the enraged mob during the parade.

You know, of course, of the attempt on President Mendieta's life, and I already can hear rumors of other horrible terroristic deeds.

(Perhaps Miss Bielaski) will be interested also in the enclosed communis-

(Extract copy made for L/a files & encls. retained. AWS)

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

tic(data.) leaflet concerning the recent A B C demonstration.

Please let me know if I can do anything, and believe me, as always,

Respectfully yours,

FSjr/MGR.-
Encls.-

P.S. I am sure you will be glad to know that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held May 2nd, 1934, I was elected a Vice-President of the Havana Electric Railway Co.

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

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NOV 18 1934 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL INTEL DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 2700

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

Antonio Guiteras' Revolutionary
Activities.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 10 1934

1. Several days ago, I obtained an application blank for enlistment in Antonio Guiteras' so-called "revolutionary army." Among the questions asked of the prospective recruit is his knowledge of firearms, including Springfield and Krag rifles, revolvers and explosives. My informant stated that about forty ex-officers were working with Guiteras in organizing this revolutionary army.

2. I left the enlistment blank and a pamphlet, setting forth the ideals and aims of Guiteras' political party, for the Ambassador's perusal and for the purpose also of showing them to Colonel Batista, and I am informed that they have been forwarded to the State Department. It was my intention to forward them to the War Department, so I shall endeavor to obtain an additional copy of each. Colonel Batista apparently had seen neither the blank form nor the pamphlet; however, he does not take the activities of Guiteras seriously, unless the latter joins forces with other revolutionary groups, in which case, civil disorders and terrorism might become very serious.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4800 November 6, 1934.

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

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MIL INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2700

G-2 Report

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 10 1934

Activities of Antonio Guiteras.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4800, index as above, dated November 22,1934. With regard to statement contained in that report that "my informant stated that about forty ex-officers worked with Guiteras in organizing this revolutionary army," subsequent information from the same and other sources indicate that the number of ex-officers allied with Guiteras is about thirteen and that approximately forty of the ex-officers are identified with the A.B.C. Party. I may not be able to obtain the names of all of the ex-officers working with Guiteras, but I shall endeavor to do so.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4823 December 3, 1934.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN
WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

Orders Issued for Arrest of Antonio Guiteras and Others Connected with Grau Regime.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 8 1935

1. On the evening of January 2nd. nine Cuban revolutionaries were arrested and orders were issued for the arrest of Antonio Guiteras, former Secretary of the Interior and of National Defense under Grau San Martin, and also for Rafael Giraud, who, as President of the Cuban Electric Company's Employees' Union, became manager of that Company when it was seized by the Grau Government.

2. It is understood that this action was taken because of the alleged wounding by Guiteras' order of Chano Penabab, Governor of Oriente Province during the Grau regime. Penabab is a patient in the military hospital at Camp Columbia.

3. Among those arrested is Jose Irrizarri, who was one of the five members of the Revolutionary "Junta" governing Cuba immediately following the resignation of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

4. Up to the present, the police have not located Guiteras, although it is understood that he is hiding out in Havana.

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

Source: Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4853 January 4, 1934.

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

APR 26 1935
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2657-g-361
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G-2 Report

2700

CUBA (Social(

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 25 1935

Ransom of $300,000 Paid to Kidnapers by Cuban.

1. On the night of April 3rd. Eutimio Falla Bonet, member of one of Cuba's wealthiest families, was kidnaped from his automobile near his home in Vedado, suburb of Havana. It is understood that there were ten men armed with rifles and sub-machine guns who participated in the holdup. Young Bonet was held in captivity several days until a ransom of $300,000, consisting of 3000 bills of $100.00 denomination-U.S. currency, was paid. This is understood to be the largest ransom ever paid in a kidnaping case. Just before the banks of Havana were notified as to the serial numbers of the bills, approximately 100 of them were changed for bills of $5.00 denomination in local banks. The sister of Rafael Giraud, although not as yet apprehended, is charged with having rented the "hide-out" in Vedado where young Falla Bonet was held pending the payment of the ransom. (It will be recalled that Rafael Giraud was the head of the Labor Union of the Cia.Cubana de Electricidad during the Grau San-Martin regime, and when the Union took over the properties, he became administrator in charge of the Company. He is known to be an ultra radical and very anti-American).

2. The most significant phase of this kidnaping case is that it is believed that the perpetrators are members of Antonio Guiteras' communistic "Young Cuba" Party, which is a terrorist organization, responsible for many terroristic crimes committed in Cuba during the past year. It is the opinion of the officials that the major portion of the ransom money was placed in the "Young Cuba" Party's "war chest." Antonio Guiteras, as previously reported by this office, served as Secretary of the Interior and of National Defence in the Cabinet of Grau San Martin, and although his mother is an American, he is one of the most bitter anti-Americans in Cuba, as well as being a communist and a drug addict. According to the local papers of this date, Guiteras, who is considered by the Cuban Government as "Public Enemy No.1," left Havana on April 10th for the United States, with $200,000 of the $300,000 ransom money. In connection with the alleged Guiteras "war chest", it is understood that a large part of the $157,000 stolen from the Havana Municipal Treasury in October, 1934 (see report No.4781, index as above, dated October 22, 1934), as well as the major portion of certain bank hold-ups, have gone into this so-called "war chest", which is intended for the purchase of munitions to bring about another revolution in Cuba. One of the favorite rackets of this gang is the intimidation of prominent Cubans and Spaniards with the demand for specific sums of money, usually several thousand dollars, accompanied with the threat that if payment is not immediately made the victim will be killed, whereas, if the money is paid, the gang will never bother the victim again. No one seems to know just how much money has been obtained by this racket in Cuba within the past year or so, but, according to local bankers, it would amount to a considerable sum.

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3. On April 16th, President Mendieta announced plans to combat crime in Cuba. One high official in the Government is quoted as saying that "Cuba is faced with gangster tactics which make the late Dillinger look like a piker."

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

Source: Press and Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A. Havana No.4954 April 18,1935

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

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MAY 17 1935
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2657-g-361/16

G-2 Report

3020-d

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Radicalism.

File g.74 L.

Death of Cuban Radical
Leader, Antonio Guiteras.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 17 1935

1. On Monday evening, May 7th, the leader of the "Joven Cuba" Party, Antonio Guiteras, with twenty of his followers, were located by the Army Secret Service in the old Spanish Fort, El Morillo, on the coast near the entrance to Matanzas Bay, opposite the City of Matanzas. During the night of May 7-8, a detachment of troops from the Army barracks of Matanzas surrounded the old Fort and, after a combat which lasted about three hours, on the morning of May 8th the Fort was captured. Of the defenders, Guiteras and Carlos Aponte, who was a Venezuelan and believed to have been a former lieutenant of Sandino's in Nicaragua, were killed and three others were wounded. The Army detachment lost one soldier killed and two wounded. Among the 15 prisoners are two women, Xiomara O'Halloran of Irish-Spanish descent, and Conchita V. Giraud, wife of the well-known radical agitator who as president of the labor union of the Cia.Cubana de Electricidad, became administrator of that Company when the labor union took it over during the Grau San Martin regime. Also among the prisoners is Emelio Pinel, believed to be a Cuban citizen and who holds the position of honorary Consul of Honduras in Havana. A list of the members of the "Joven Cuba" revolutionary army was seized by the military authorities from among the effects of Guiteras, and the press state that a number of arrests based upon this list have since been made.

2. It is understood that six sailors of the Cuban Navy have been placed in prison in Las Cabanas, awaiting trial by Court Martial for being involved with Guiteras in his attempt to escape from Cuba to the yacht "Amalia", which was lying just outside Matanzas Harbor. The military authorities are reticent with respect to the exact connection of the six sailors with Guiteras, but our information is to the effect that while they were not actually found in the Fort with Guiteras and his followers, they were in the vicinity, and the Army Secret Service has very positive evidence which connects them with Guiteras' plans to escape.

3. The yacht "Amalia" is owned by a former Cuban Representative, Jose R. Cueto, a wealthy and influential resident of Havana. Sr.Cueto and his son, Dr. Jose A. Cueto, have been placed in prison in Matanzas.

4. Guiteras and his group were armed with Thompson sub-machine guns and other weapons, and it is understood that the two women mentioned above, fought with Guiteras in defense of the Fort. The Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Maximiliano Smith, is quoted in the press, as follows: "All civilians captured at Matanzas will be tried by the military courts; the two women prisoners who had sufficient courage to combat the Army, I suppose will have courage to die."

5. The first reports received stated that $100,000 in American paper currency was seized from Guiteras' baggage, and that thiswas part of the $300,000 ransom money paid to kidnapers for the release of the young Cuban, Falla Bonet. (See report No. 4954, I.G.No. 2700, dated April 18, 1935). Later, however, the above reports were denied.

2657-g-361/15

From M.A., Havana Report No.4971 Dated May 10, 1935.

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

6. Antonio Guiteras, 29 year old radical, was one of the leaders of the revolution against Machado. It was he who is said to have personally lead the attack against the Rural Guard Cuartel in San Luis, Oriente, in May 1933. Numerous reports have been forwarded by this office on this man and little need be added. He was known to have been not only a narcotic addict, but a smuggler and purveyor of narcotics, and it is known that while he was a pharmacist in Santiago de Cuba several years ago, he was responsible for a number of young men and boys of that town, of the wealthier families, acquiring the drug habit, and he supplied them with illicit drugs at exorbitant prices. As previously reported, the kidnaping of Falla Bonet (for which a ransom of $300,000 was paid), the robbery of the Municipal Treasury of Havana, also previously reported, several bank robberies and a number of extortions are believed to have been planned by Guiteras and carried out by his large following of gangsters. He has been termed Cuba's "Public Enemy No.1." It will be recalled that although he was born in Philadelphia, the son of an American woman and a Spanish professor, he was considered to be the most rabid anti-American in Cuba. During his occupancy of the dual posts of Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of National Defense in the Grau San Martin Cabinet, he was outstandingly the most bitter and openly insulting member of the Grau government against the then American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles.

7. The death of Guiteras and the breaking up of his band of gangsters will go far towards purging Cuba of organized terrorism, at least for the present.

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

Source: Press and Personal
Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4971 Date: May 10, 1935.

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

G-2 Report

MAY 23 1935
MIL. INTEL. DIV. 3850-a
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WAR DEPARTMENT 17
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MEXICO - Political.

SUBJECT: Foreign Relations:
Mexico - Cuba.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 22 1935

1. On May 9,1935 there arrived in Mexico City three prominent Cuban refugees who had served in the Cabinet of Grau San Martín, namely:
Pedro Torrado, ex-Sub Secretary of Justice;
Victor Manuel Fernández Velasco," " " Industry etc.
Reynaldo Jordán " " " Pub.Education.
The "Excelsior" of May 10th announced that,upon petition of the Cuban Government, they had been arrested here by agents of the "Seguridad Pública", being summarily rushed from their lodgings, and placed in custody of the Police Headquarters.

2. However, statements were later given to the local press by the Chief of Police of the Federal District, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Minister of Gobernación (Interior), to the effect that upon learning of the telegraphic request for their arrest, from the Police authorities of Havana, these three Cubans "presented themselves" at Police Headquarters, later going to the Foreign Office, and then to the Ministry of Gobernación. That at the Foreign Office they were assured by Licenciado Portes Gil, the Minister, that Mexico would respect the right of asylum,which he stated was inviolate. He denied that either of the three Cubans had been detained by Mexican authorities.

3. The Cubans have not been further molested and are now enjoying full guarantees. They are accused by the Mendieta Government of being accomplices in the Falla Bonet kidnapping, and therefore associated with Antonio Guiteras recently killed by the Cuban federal forces.

In the absence of the Military Attaché:

M. B. Pattin, Clerk in Charge.

Sourve: Press.

From: M.A.Mexico. Report No. 6166. Date: May 14, 1935.

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

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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11/15

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Date 12-10-35

From Duggan

To

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 26 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2657-g-362
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G-2 Report 3600-a

CUBA (Political)
Subject: Political Issues and Problems
(a) Important Problems and Issues Requiring Governmental Recognition and Action

NATIONAL DEFENSE LAW.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 30 1934

1. Following is an abridged translation of decree 51 dated March 5, 1934, containing the NATIONAL DEFENSE LAW, as published in Special Issue #22 of the Official Gazette of March 6, 1934.

"Considered guilty of an act against the stability "of the Republic shall be all those who, in whatever "manner, effect or attempt to effect the following:

1. "Replacement of the existing form of government by "another system or regime, by any method or through any "process other than legal reform of the constitution by "the Constitutional Assembly.

2. "Inciting armed forces of the government (including "police) to rebel against the Provisional Constitutional "Government or against any of the authorities or officials "of the Republic of Cuba."

3. "Encouragement of lack of discipline or antagonism "among armed forces or between them and civil and govern- "ment departments."

4. "Espionage upon movements of civil or military offi- "cials or authorities of the Government, their official "or private correspondence, and their telephone and tele- "graphic communications."

5. "Acts of violence or menace against persons or entities "for social, labor, racial or political reasons."

6. "Infraction in whatever manner of laws regulating "strikes, free organization and functioning of laborers' "and employers' associations; suspension of industries "or work of any class without justification."

7. "Progressive and combined strikes shall be understood "as any movements tending to produce a combined or successive "closing or suspension of different branches in the same "industry or of similar or connected activities; also any "new petition or demand presented to an employer by his "employees or laborers within 60 days after termination "of the last strike in the shop, factory or establishment."

8. "Diffusion of propaganda in any educational center

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

"favorable to any political, social, labor or racial
"movement contrary to the democratic and republican
"form of government."

9. "Organization, to direct or form part of associations,
"the purpose of which, directly or indirectly, is the re-
"alization or preparation for realization of any of the
"acts penalized in this decree. Any organization of this
"nature or which realizes any of the acts cited in this
"decree shall be considered illegal and will be dissolved
"by the authorities."

10. "Public display of flags or badges, emblems of
"systems the objects of which, directly or indirectly,
"are realization of any of the acts previously enumerated."

11. "Diffusion of oral or written propaganda with object
"of inciting, directly or indirectly, others to accom-
"plish any of the offenses previously enumerated."

12. "To be in possession of explosives without permission
"from the authorities."

13. "To have arms or ammunition, the use of which is per-
"mitted only to the official armed forces; and to possess
"other weapons of quantity, nature and caliber, to be
"logically considered as intended for use in combating
"the armed forces or police or to disturb peace and
"public order."

"All guilty of the above offenses, or of attempts
"to realize them, shall be punished with imprisonment
"from six months to two years, or fines from $500 to
"$5000, or both."

"Sentences shall be imposed by the National Defense
"Tribunals."

Source: Official Gazette

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

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUL 10 1934

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2657-G-362
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WAR DEPARTMENT

3600-a

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Important Problems and Issues Requiring Governmental Recognition and Action.

2657-G-362
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 10 1934

Decree Law No. 51.

1. Supplementing report No. 4518, I. G. as above, dated March 15, 1934, there is given herein a translation of Decree-Law No. 51, concerning the defense of the Republic; published in the Official Gazette of March 6, 1934:

" THE CABINET

I, CARLOS MENDIETA Y MONTEFUR, Provisional President of the Republic of Cuba.

HEREBY MAKE KNOWN:

That the Cabinet has approved and I have sanctioned the following:

WHEREAS: it is a matter of imperative necessity to restore to the nation the necessary tranquility for the normal development of the national economy and to assure the political stability of the present constitutional regime as a prior step indispensable for the holding of the ConstitutionalAssembly which shall determine the political future of the Nation.

WHEREAS: in order to do this it is necessary to give to the Nation an emergency legislation which will permit the repression with energy and rapidity, and at the same time within legal channels, of the activities of those who attempt to keep the Republic in a continuous state of agitation and alarm.

THEREFORE: in use of the powers with which it has been vested by the Constitutional Law of the Republic, the Cabinet has resolved to issue the following:

DECREE-LAW No. 51.
For the defense of the Republic.

ARTICLE I. - Those who in any manner carry out or attempt to carry out any of the following acts are guilty of a crime against the stability of the Republic:

(a) To substitute the present republican form of constitutional government by another different system or regime, provided that said change is attempted to be imposed by any method other than the legal amendment of the Constitutional Law by the Constitutional Assembly.

(b) To incite in any manner the armed forces of the Republic or the safety and police corps to rebel against the Provisional Constitutional Government or against any of the authorities or officials of the Republic.

(c) To encourage indiscipline or antagonism among the armed forces or between these and the civil and governmental organizations.

From M.A., Havana No. 4675 July 5, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(d) To carry out acts of espionage of the movements of civil or military officials and authorities of the Government, of its official or private correspondence, or of their telephonic or telegraphic communications.

(e) To carry out acts of violence, coercion or threats against persons or entities for social, proletarian, racial or political motives.

(f) The infringement in any manner of the laws that regulate strikes, the free organization and functioning of labor and capital associations as well as the suspension or shutting down of industries or work of any kind without justified cause.

(g) Gradual and progressive strikes. For the purposes of the Decree-Law a gradual and progressive strike shall be understood to be every movement which tends to bring about, gradually and progressively, the shutting down or cessation of different branches of the same industry or of similar or connected activities; and every new demand or vindication placed before an employer by his employees or laborers before the expiration of at least six months from the date on which the last strike movement in said shop, factory or establishment ended.

(h) To carry propaganda into any center of primary, secondary or superior instruction in favor of any political, social, proletarian or racial tendency contrary to the republican and democratic form of government, or to inculcate among youths ideas contrary to the nationality.

(i) To organize, direct or form a part of associations whose direct or indirect purpose is the commission of, propaganda for or encouragement for the commission of any of the acts punished by this Decree-Law. Every association of that nature or which carries out acts punished by this Decree-Law is considered illegal and shall be dissolved by the authorities.

(j) The use in public of flags, emblems, insignias or signs allusive to entities or political systems the purpose of which, directly or indirectly, is the commission of any of the acts hereinabove enumerated.

(k) To carry on verbal or written propaganda directly or indirectly to incite others to carry on any of the acts hereinabove enumerated.

(l) The possession in any form of explosive substances without a permission from the authorities.

(m) The possession of arms and munitions of war, the use of which is permitted exclusively for the armed forces; and the possession of other arms when, due to their number, nature or caliber, they can have no other reasonable application than to combat the armed forces or police corps or to disturb the peace and public order.

From M.A., Havana No. 4675 July 5, 1934.

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

ARTICLE II.- Those who carry out or attempt to carry out any of the acts included in the foregoing article, no matter what their participation therein might be, shall be punished by penalties of imprisonment of six months to two years of by a fine of $500 to $5000, or by both penalties. If, as a result of the commission of said acts, criminal acts are committed against persons or things provided for and penalized in the Penal Code in force, said criminal acts shall be punished by the regular Courts independently and without prejudice to the punishment incurred by reason of what is provided in this Decree-Law, and in every case the fulfilment of both penalties should be imposed and demanded.

ARTICLE III. - All infringements of this Decree-Law shall be summarily tried by the Courts of National Defense created by this Decree-Law and by the procedure established in this Decree-Law.

ARTICLE IV.- Within forty eight hours following the publication of this Decree-Law, the Administration Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice shall designate a Judge or Justice of the judicial career for the territorial district of each of the Audiencias of the Republic, except in the district corresponding to the Audiencia of Habana for which one shall be designated for the Capital of the Republic and another for the remainder of the Province. Likewise a judicial Clerk shall be appointed for each district who, together with the Judge or Justice designated, shall constitute the National Court of Defense, in each of the respective districts.

ARTICLE V.- It shall be the duty of all Cuban citizens and the civil and military authorities are obliged to denounce to the respective Court of National Defense every act which comes to their knowledge, which has been carried out or has been attempted and which is or might be included in any of the precepts of Article I of this Decree-Law. Together with the denunciation there shall be sent to the Court such data, antecedents and evidence at hand with respect to the said act.

ARTICLE VI.- Once the Court of National Defense has received the denunciation, it shall proceed to prepare the record for investigation, and shall take all the steps necessary leading to the evidence deemed necessary by the Court in order to verify the offense, but in no case shall the investigation exceed thirty calendar days. If at any time during the investigation of the record reasonable grounds of guilt appear to exist against any person or entity, the Court shall issue a writ of indictment against such person or entity and shall order the preventive imprisonment of the accused without bail.

ARTICLE VII.- Within ten days following the notification of the writ of indictment, the accused may offer his defense to the Court, provided he has not done so before that time, and to this effect shall present such evidence as he has of his innocence and shall make the allegations he deems pertinent. Once said period of time has elapsed the Court shall set a day and hour for holding the trial, within the five days following. The trial shall be held before the Court of National Defense having jurisdiction pursuant to the appearance of the person indicted, his attorney, if he has one, and the Public Prosecutor. Once the trial has been held, the Court, taking into consideration the proof appearing in the record as a whole and that which has been introduced during the trial, shall, within the following forty-eight hours, hand down its decision, acquitting or convicting the accused.

From M.A., Havana No.4675 July 5, 1934.

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

ARTICLE VIII.- The decisions handed down by the Courts of National Defense shall be final as regards the facts that are declared proven therein; and there shall be admitted against the same only an appeal in cessation before the Supreme Court of Justice, which appeal shall be heard in accordance with the legal provisions in force.

ARTICLE IX.- The trials, appearances and hearings held by the Courts of National Defense may not be postponed by reason of the illness of the parties nor of their attorneys nor for any other reason except by resolution of the Court itself.

ARTICLE X.- If at any time after the writ of indictment has been issued it is verified that the accused is a foreigner, the Court, after staying the proceedings, shall immediately communicate this fact to the Secretary of the Interior in order that within thirty days he may decide with regard to his expulsion from the national territory.

ARTICLE XI.- All laws, Decree-Laws, Decrees, Military Orders and legal dispositions which are opposed to what is herein provided, are hereby expressly derogated.

ARTICLE XII.- This Decree-Law shall take effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

THEREFORE: I order that this Decree-Law be fulfilled and executed in all of its parts.

Given at the Presidential Palace, in Habana, on this fifth day of the month of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty four.

(Signed) CARLOS MENDIETA."

Roberto Mendez Penate,
Secretary of Justice"

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

Source: Embassy files.

From M.A., Havana No. 4675 July 5, 1934.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAR 27 1934
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
3610-b

7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected With Pending Elections.

Political Factions Preparing
for Next Elections.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 27 1934

1. All the political factions are organizing their resources for the coming elections. Miguel Mariano Gomez is held by most to have the most likely chance to obtain the presidency, while some feel that Cuervo Rubio will be a close rival, or that he has the advantage over Mariano Gomez.

2. The Cabinet has created a board formed by the various sectors to select the nominees to be appointed as governors and mayors of vacant posts throughout the Island. The clamor from every sector represented in the Government for more political posts has necessitated the creation of this board. The Nationalists, who claim the President as their own, insist that all the governorships and mayoralties should be handed over to members of that party, while the A.B.C. is just as insistent that their ranks should be given the preference. The Menocalists, Marianists, O.C.R.R. and other factions also demand recognition.

3. The reported rift in the ranks of the A.B.C. is said to have definitely occurred on March 20th, with the formation of the "Left Wing of the ABC", which feels that the organization's program has been neglected by the leaders up to the present time.

4. Meanwhile, General Menocal and his supporters, it is announced, will open a series of conferences immediately in Miami. While one report concerning these conferences is that the party's support will be withdrawn from the present Government, another version is that the conferences are for the purpose of determining the platform on which the party is to commence its campaign for the coming elections.

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

Source: Press.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4530 March 21, 1934.

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

Confidential: The Military Attache,
Havana, Cuba.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 1934
2657-J-363
WAR DEPARTMENT
3610-b

G-1

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

Union Nacionalista May Support Grau in Elections.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 2 1934

1. There is given below copy of a report addressed to the Secretary of State by Ambassador Caffery, dated May 19, 1934.

2. Six months ago it would have seemed impossible to believe that the conservative Union Nacionalista could ever have aligned itself with the radical supporters of Grau San Martin, but, considering the fickleness of the Cuban character, which applies almost as much to the Cuban political parties as to individuals, it should perhaps, after all, not be surprising. Jockeying for predominance of political power in order to obtain the maximum number of political offices for the Party would seem to be, after all, the chief reason for the existence of any of the Cuban political parties. Perhaps this is but natural when more than half of the potential wage earners on the Island are without steady employment.

3. The report is quoted as follows:

"I have the honor to report that there is a movement on foot to bring about an understanding between the supporters of Grau San Martin and the Union Nacionalista. The Union Nacionalista which, as the Department is aware, is largely founded on personal support of Colonel Mendieta, realizes that with their leader out of the picture as far as the next election is concerned, it must, if it is to continue to exist as a political force, seek to align itself with some other group. An alliance with the A.B.C. is neither practicable nor probable; the Menocalistas out of the question; the followers of Miguel Mariano Gomez are not numerous enough to interest them; therefore, the only remaining strong group which attracts them is the Grau group. Following the tendency which began last December and was encouraged by Carlos Hevia, many of the Union Nacionalistas now desire to align themselves with the adherents of Grau San Martin.

"The 'Autenticos' (Grau supporters), on the other hand, see that an alignment with the Union Nacionalista would enhance their prestige and standing with some of the more conservative elements. They would likewise reap the advantage in the coming elections of the patronage and public offices now held by the Union Nacionalista as a Government sector. As an indication of this trend, I am attaching a clipping from this morning's AHORA.

" One of the chief supporters of the movement on the part of the Union Nacionalista is Dr. Guillermo Belt, Secretary of Education in the Cespedes Government. Mr. Antonio Mendoza is ardently supporting the movement as I believe is also (although now perhaps only tentatively) Dr. Gabriel Landa, Secretary of Communications. The 'autenticos',or Grau supporters, who are at present working in favor of the idea are Carlos Hevia, Ruben de Leon (a student leader), Carlos Prio Socarras and Enrique Fernandez.

From M.A., Havana No. 4636 May 29, 1934.

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

"While a union of the two groups is far from an accomplished fact and agreement as to candidates and programs would present formidable obstacles, the trend is not without importance. It also indicates the existence of possible discord between the Government's two most important factors - the A.B.C. and the Union Nacionalista.

"There is likewise some disagreement within the Union Nacionalista as to the successor of Nunez Mesa as Secretary of Gobernacion. Both Pelayo Cuervo (the present Under-secretary of Gobernation, or Interior) and Guillermo Belt, are active candidates. The latter is vigorously opposed by Dr. Cosme de la Torriente and he has privately expressed his animosity toward the Secretary of State in no uncertain terms. Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, incidentally, appears to be leaning more toward his A.B.C. colleagues in matters of policy than to his own Union Nacionalista associates.

"In the meantime, the A.B.C. adherents are going independently ahead with their own campaign and are endeavoring to consolidate their own organizations (although as frequently reported of late, the A.B.C. leaders have to contend with considerable unrest and dissatisfaction within their own group).

"The reception accorded Grau San Martin upon his arrival in Havana could but have been disappointing to the latter's adherents. They previously asserted than from 100,000 to 150,000 of his supporters would greet him, and the fact that merely 10,000 to 20,000 participated in the procession was as cheering to the Government as it was discouraging to the Grau supporters".

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

Source: Embassy files.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4636 May 29,1934.

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

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JUN 1934 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL. INTEL. DIV.

6-1 2657-G-363

WAR DEPARTMENT

3610

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections.

Activities of Political Leaders.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 5 1934

1. Dr. Grau San Martin, former Provisional President of Cuba, has returned, after three years absence, to his duties as professor of science at Havana University. There has been practically no reference made in the local press with reference to Dr. Garu San Martin since his recent arrival in Havana. It is generally believed, however, that he will be an active participant for the office of President in the elections which are scheduled for next December.

2. General Mario G. Menocal, former President of Cuba, and leader of the powerful Menocalista Party, arrived unexpectedly in Havana with Mrs. Menocal, via Pan-American Airways from Miami, on May 31st. He was met by a few leaders of his party, and stated to the press that he would very shortly pay a courtesy call on President Mendieta. He denied that his visit had any political significance. He also declared that he had no definite plans for the future. Shortly after their arrival, Mrs. Menocal was taken to a local clinic for treatment of a throat ailment.

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

Source: Press.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4640 June 1, 1934.

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

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 1 1934

Decree-Law of the Electoral Census.

1. There is being forwarded herewith a copy of the translation, taken from Diario de la Marina, of Decree-Law No. 329, governing the electoral census of Cuba.

2. President Mendieta has reiterated several times that unless elections are held before the end of 1934, he will resign as Provisional President. December 30, 1934, has been set definitely as the date for the election of the Constituent Assembly.

3. Government officials have expressed the opinion that the electoral census will be completed before the last of September and that other matters in connection with balloting will be in readiness by December 1st. President Mendieta is making preparations to guarantee the safety of all political candidates throughout the Island of Cuba. Political leaders have stated that without these guarantees they cannot safely travel into the various remote districts for the purpose of carrying on their propaganda. It is apparent that President Mendieta is doing all in his power to insure that the elections will be absolutely fair and that everyone qualified shall have the opportunity to express his political preference.

4. It has been rumored that the Constitutional Guarantees, which have been suspended, will be restored within the next few days, in view of the fact that the date for the elections has been definitely settled.

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

Source: Official Documents.
LVHD:vm

(1 copy of encl.)

From A.M.A., Havana No. 4696 July 27, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 10 1934

Electoral Census Returns.

1. On October 30th a decree-law was approved extending the time of taking the electoral census to November 15th.

2. At the end of October, the census registrations, according to the Census Board, reached 1,409,392, divided as follows:

Pinar del Rio	- 155,376	- 96% complete.
Havana	- 341,149	- 85% "
Matanzas	- 151,986	- 95% "
Santa Clara	- 336,425	- 99% "
Camaguey	- 112,347	- 83% "
Oriente	- 312,109	- 80% "

The census for the entire Republic is 88.3% completed.

3. Although the census takers are mostly Autenticos, the members of that Party, as well as the A.B.C.'s and communists, have been instructed by their leaders not to register in the census.

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

Source: Embassy files

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4799 November 6, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report 3610-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 14 1934

Postponement of Elections.

1. The local press announce that the Cuban Government has postponed the date of elections from December 30, 1934 to March 3, 1935. The chief reason for the postponement is that political parties, except the Nationalists, are unable to organize and choose candidates in time to participate unless the elections are postponed several months.

2. Considerable publicity has been given in the local press during the past several days to the Government's desire to effect a truce with Grau San Martin and his Autentico Party, officially known as Partido Nacional Revolucionario; also with Martinez Saenz and his party, the A.B.C.'s., as well as with General Mario Menocal and the Menocalistas. The reaction of the three leaders to the Government's truce offer is different in each case. It is reported that General Menocal intends to return to Cuba immediately and it is believed that he will accept the truce and that his party will participate in the elections. Dr. Grau San Martin, who is also a self-imposed exile in the United States, appears to be willing to return to Cuba if the Government will guarantee his personal protection. It is understood that he has informed the Government that his party will participate in the elections provided they are held under civil and not military supervision. His warning that "blood will flow if the military authorities control the balloting", drew a prompt answer yesterday from Colonel Batista, to the effect that his (Batista's) greatest desire is to witness peaceful elections, and that if Dr. Grau San Martin is elected, Batista will immediately place the Army under his orders. Batista denied that his attitudes and policies were any more dictatorial under Mendieta than they had been during the Grau regime. He further stated that the civil authorities are being backed by the Army -- not instructed by it.

3. The reaction of Martinez Saenz to the Government's truce offer indicates that that party has no intention whatsoever of participating in the elections. He has replied through the press that he would not return to Cuba until ordered to do so by the Council of Directors of the A.B.C. Martinez Saenz is quoted as saying that his organization is shipping no arms to Cuba now and that, at the present moment, they are planning no revolution. He also states that the ABC will do everything in its power to prevent a tyrant from ruling Cuba, whether he be Machado or some other, adding that "we will support any government that gives Cuba freedom and does not try to rule the Island by force alone." It is understood that these remarks are aimed at Batista.

4. With the Cuban census over ninety per cent complete, and the fact that a large percentage of Autenticos have registered, contrary to Grau San Martin's orders, it is understood that the leaders of this party are materially disturbed, as it indicates a marked lack of party loyalty. The opinion prevails in official circles that the Autentico Party is losing prestige and followers. This is partly due

From M.A., Havana No. 4802 November 9, 1934.

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

to the general belief that the theft of $157,000 from the Havana Municipal Treasury was not only engineered by Autenticos, but that a large part of the money has gone into the Autentico treasury. (See report No. 4781, index 2700, dated October 22,1934). Several months ago it seemed that the Autenticos outnumbered any of the other political parties, but it is generally believed today that if elections are held within the next several months, the Autenticos will not win, unless joined by or allied with the A.B.C.'s and the Menocalistas.

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

Source: Personal Observation
and Press.

TNG:vm

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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NOV 1934
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3610-b

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

Return of General Mario Menocal. RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 19 1934

1. On November 12th, General Mario G. Menocal, former President of Cuba and actual Chief of the Menocalista Party, returned to Havana from Miami, in response to an invitation from the Cuban Government to join it in an effort to hold an honest and impartial election.

2. General Menocal has been absent from Cuba for the past four months in self-imposed exile. He was met upon his arrival in Havana by several of the leaders and many of the members of his political party. He has as yet made no statement as to his plans.

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

Source: Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4806 November 13, 1934.

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No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Political Parties and Groups.

2657-G-363/6
RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 10 1934

The A.B.C. Radical Group.

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4802, index 3610-b, dated November 22,1934, I understand that the A.B.C. Radical group is not associated with Martinez Saenz, but that it is still aligned with Antonio Guiteras. I think that this in all probability is correct, because every one of my contacts place this group among those under the leadership of Guiteras.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4824 December 3, 1934.

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G-2 Report 3610-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

Rumors Regarding Pending
Presidential Election.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 22 1934

1. At a very small and informal dinner night before last, Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, Mayor of Havana, and leader of the Marianista Party, informed me confidentially, during an extended conversation covering more or less political matters, that he intended to advise President Mendieta to resign on December 31st., turning over the presidency to someone who is not identified too closely with any of the present political parties. He said that unless Mendieta does resign, he would withdraw the support of himself and his Party from Mendieta's government; that Mendieta's resignation would permit him to prepare himself as a candidate for the elections and it would go a long way toward mollifying the ugly and turbulent mood of the Oppositionists; that with an independent as President, it might even be possible that one or more of the Opposition groups might be willing to realign itself with the Government.

2. As I was on the point of asking Dr. Gomez to name some of his preferences for successor of Mendieta, Dr. Raul de Cardenas, Secretary of the Treasury and the Department of Interior, joined us. It is a coincidence that current rumor in Havana for the past several days is to the effect that Mendieta proposes to resign in favor of Dr. de Cardenas. Dr. de Cardenas is of very pleasant personality, is considered scrupuously honest and conservative. Because of his published statements that the Realango 18 District is a communistic soviet, and his policy toward communism and terrorism in general, he is dubbed by the Autenticos as "Public Persecutor No.1". Several Americans who know Dr. de Cardenas have told me that he thinks and acts more like an Anglo-Saxon than any Cuban in high public office.

3. In view of the fact that Mendieta is holding an important meeting with Mayor Gomez, Colonel Batista and two or three other prominent Cubans, this afternoon, the Ambassador considers as extremely important the information which I conveyed to him regarding my conversation with the Mayor. Dr. Gomez seemed quite confidant that there would not be a revolution in the near future.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No.4837 December 17, 1934.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections
(a) Pre-Election Activities.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 27 1935

1. The Government Commission which is drafting the new Electoral Code has reported that it will be based upon the Crowder Electoral Code and the McBain Amendments thereto, with additional modifications in approximately 25 of the articles.

2. The tentative date for the Cuban elections has been announced as December 15th of this year; however, it is probable that they will be postponed, because of pressure being brought to bear on Mendieta by members of his own Party - the Union Nacionalista, which is but natural, in view of the fact that most of the governmental offices at present are held by members of the Nacionalista Party, and as President Mendieta has positively stated that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency at the next elections, his Party naturally desire to hold on to their government jobs as long as they can. Some of the leaders of the other parties desire to have the date for the elections postponed, in order to obtain more time in which to organize their parties. In today's press, the President has announced that he proposes to hold elections on December 15th; however, statements made by several members of his Cabinet would indicate that an official announcement of a postponement may be expected shortly.

3. General Mario Menocal, who is expected to be the candidate for the Menocalista Party, has stated officially that he sees no reason for a postponement, but that if the elections are postponed, they should certainly be held in January or February. He states that although this would cause them to be held during the sugar grinding season, or "Zafra", it would not in any way disturb that work. However, that is not the general opinion among the sugar interests, the consensus of which is that if the elections are postponed from December, they should be postponed until after the conclusion of the sugar season, which would be June, 1936, and this is in accord with the opinion of local business men.

4. It is not possible at the present time to make a correct report upon the political candidates, the party fusions and alignments, because there will be withdrawals, new candidates, realignments and perhaps new fusions of parties. However, General Menocal has definitely announced himself a candidate and he will have the support of his Party. Although Justo Luis del Pozo, President of the Nacionalista Party, has issued a manifesto indicating that his Party will put up its own candidate, notwithstanding President Mendieta's refusal to run, nevertheless, it is believed, at the present time, that this Party, as well as the Liberal Party, will support Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez for President. Dr. Gomez' party - known as the Marianista Party - is officially called Accion Republicana. Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, leader of the Renovacion Nacional Party, issued a manifesto several days ago, stating that it is too early to attempt to fix an election date.

5. Dr. Rene Lufriu, head of the Centrista Party, and other leaders of that Party, have been making an active political tour of the Island in support of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes for President. This, however, is a very small Party and it is quite possible that it may join a fusion of the party of Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, which is mentioned above.

From M.A., Havana Report No.4998 Date: June 22,1935

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

6. In addition to the above, the Autentico and the A.B.C. Parties are showing an interest in the elections, although in the case of the A.B.C.'s, the society is badly split, many of the better element of the society having withdrawn since the attempted general strike of last March. It is admitted that some of these have aligned themselves with the Saladrigas Party and some with the Menocalistas.

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

Source: Embassy, press and
personal observation.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 4998 Date: June 22, 1935.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report 3610-a

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Return of Dr. Cespedes.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 17 1935

1. On Saturday, August 10, 1935, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, ex-President of Cuba, and for the past year Ambassador from Cuba to Spain, returned to this country aboard the SS Habana.

2. Although the ship docked very early in the morning, and Dr. Cespedes had requested that there should be no demonstration, a crowd of several hundred persons was at the dock to welcome him. Rumors had been circulated to the effect that agitators were planning to cause trouble, and the police took every precaution to prevent any disorders. However, the rumors proved to be without foundation, for there was not the slightest indication of any trouble.

3. Upon arrival, Dr. Cespedes went immediately to his home in Havana, and, though he received newspaper men, he declined to make any political statement. He informed the reporters that he would have to confer with his Centrist party leaders before he could make such a statement for publication. It is well known, however, that Dr. Cespedes is the Centrist party candidate for President in the coming elections, and that he has returned to Cuba for the purpose of campaigning for the office.

L.V.H. Durfee.

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

Source: Press
LVHD

From: M/A Havana No. 5021 August 12, 1935.

From: M/A Havana No. 5021 August 12, 1935.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections.
Pre-Election Activities.

RECEIVED 8/2 W. S. OCT 17 1935

1. It appears more and more probable, unless something unforseen prevents, that the Cuban national elections will be held on December 15th of this year, although it is believed that the Provisional President, Carlos Mendieta, and the political party (Partido Union Nacionalista) of which he is the head, and the Commander of the Armed Forces, Colonel Batista, are not in favor of holding the elections so soon.

2. Although there are frequent minor changes and shifts among the less prominent political leaders, the lineup of parties and presidential candidates appears to be reasonably definite, and is as follows:

(a) Mendieta's party (Partido Union Nacionalista) and the smaller party (Accion Republicana) of which Miguel Mariano Gomez is the leader, have formed a coalition in all the provinces except Oriente; both parties agreeing to the following ticket:

For President - Miguel Mariano Gomez.
For Vice-President - Federico Laredo Bru.

(b) The Liberal Party, of which ex-President Machado was formerly leader, is at present badly split. Sr. Ramon Vasconcelos, who is the president of the Party, with perhaps forty per cent of the members, call themselves the "legitimate" or "regular" party, and they have nominated Dr. Carlos Marquez Sterling for President. However, the major group of the party, during another assembly, nominated Carlos Manuel de la Cruz for President. It is probable that the ticket of this latter group will be formally recognized by the Government, in which case a refusion of the two groups may be expected. It may be of interest to note that although Colonel Batista has on several occasions announced that the armed forces will take no part in the elections, and has forbidden any members of the armed forces to appear at any of the political meetings, nevertheless, at a recent political banquet given in honor of Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, there were present and sitting at the same table with de la Cruz several Cuban Army officers, and among them Lieut.Colonel Manuel Benitez, regimental commander of the 8th Regiment at Pinar del Rio, and who is one of Batista's closest and most dependable intimates.

(c) There are other small parties that will participate in the elections, the principal two of which are Partido Unionista Cubano (which has named its leader, Dr. Ernesto Asbert as presidential candidate), and the Partido Centrista, the leader of which is Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, and he has been selected for their presidential candidate.

(d) The Conjunto Nacional Democratico (General Mario Menocal's party) has not as yet nominated its candidates for the election. It is understood that this party has at the present time the largest number of affiliates or followers.

(e) There are also several minor parties which are only of municipal or provincial importance throughout the Island.

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5053 October 9, 1935.

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

3. The Partido Nacional Revolucionario (Autenticos), of which Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin is the leader, has consistently refused to participate in the elections.

4. Further reports will be submitted on this subject as the election date approaches.

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

Source: Personal Observation

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5053 October 9,1935.

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

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

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3610-a

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections

Pre-Election Activities.

2657-g-363/12

RECEIVED 8/2 W. D. OCT 22 1935

Candidacy of General
Mario Menocal for Presidency

1. Supplementing report No. 5053 (index as above) dated October 9, 1935, it was stated in the local press, on October 13th, that General Mario G. Menocal will run for the presidency of Cuba, as the candidate of his National Democratic Party (Conjunto Nacional Democratico), which party is the successor of his old Conservative Party.

2. Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio is designated as the party's candidate for Vice President.

3 Both of the above were designated by vote in a general assembly of the Party which was held on October 12th. General Menocal, who has announced repeatedly that he had no intention of being a candidate, was present at the meeting when the announcement was made. While his acceptance has not as yet been made public, he is quoted by close friends as saying that he "is ready to put up the fight of his life to win the election."

4. About three months ago, a prominent Cuban who is a supporter and close friend of General Menocal's, informed the undersigned that Menocal had told him that if he became President, he intended to be President "in fact", and not in name only; that he intended to assume the full authority and responsibilities of the office as prescribed by the Cuban Constitution; that he would accept Colonel Batista as Chief of Staff of the Army, with the full understanding that the latter's authority and prerogatives be limited to those prescribed in the Cuban Constitution, and that he, Menocal, would tolerate no interference in civil government matters by the head of the Army.

5. While it is believed that the great majority of intelligent Cubans, at least of the better classes, would heartily, but secretly, endorse General Menocal's sentiments, it would appear extremely doubtful that the next president of Cuba will be able to free himself and the civil government from the increasing political interference and, in some cases, the actual political domination, of Colonel Batista and the Army.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
and Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5058 Date: October 14, 1935

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

OCT 25 1935 WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

Subject: National Elections.

(a) Pre-Election Activities.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 24 1935

1. Provincial Assembly meetings held earlier this month by the Partido Union Nacionalista (Mendieta's party) approved the fusion agreement with the Accion Republicana (Miguel Mariano Gomez' party), in all provinces excepting Oriente. Dr. Pelayo Cuervo, Secretary of Communications, who controls the Nacionalista Party in Oriente Province, is opposed to the fusion with the Marianistas and, it is understood that General Menocal, head of the Conjunto Nacional Democratico, is attempting to form an agreement or fusion with the Nacionalistas of Oriente Province. In this connection, that Province is called, as it has been for many years, "Menocal's stronghold."

2. The local press state that President Mendieta informed the Cabinet yesterday that he had accepted the resignation of Beruff Mendieta as Secretary of Commerce, and that he had declared vacant the post of Secretary of Communications, which was held by Dr.Pelayo Cuervo. It is understood that Beruff Mendieta's resignation was presented in order that he may be a candidate in the coming elections. The reason for Dr. Cuervo's resignation was probably due to the fact that he is opposed to the fusion of the Oriente Nacionalistas with the Marianistas.

3. Provincial Assembly meetings of the Accion Republicana have, or are in the process of approving the fusion with the Nacionalistas.

4. The head of the Partido Conservador Nacional, which is a small party in Havana Province only, announced some days ago that his party would join the Nacionalistas, as it had been refused permission by the Superior Electoral Tribunal to register its candidates.

5. Within the last few days, the press announced the satisfactory settlement of the split in the Liberal Party, between Carlos Manuel de la Cruz and Ramon Vasconcelos, with the understanding that Carlos Manuel de la Cruz will be the Liberal Party's presidential candidate.

6. Decree-Law No. 272, published in the Official Gazette of October 2nd., directs the Secretary of Interior to print the official ballots for the elections, no bids being required. Eight days before the date fixed for elections, the ballots must be delivered to the Provincial Electoral Board, which, on the same date, shall distribute them in the manner provided in Article 114 of the Electoral Code. The Provincial Electoral Boards are required by Article III of the Electoral Code to forward to the Secretary of Interior, at least twenty days before the elections, the final certificates of candidates.

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

Source: Embassy records and
Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5061 Date: October 19,1935

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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G-2 Report

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections.

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. NOV 21 1935

(a) Activities Connected with Pending Elections.

1. The political situation in Cuba is changing from day to day, especially with reference to the attitude of the Liberal Party. As previously reported, this party has been split. Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, who was nominated for President by the majority of the party leaders, has withdrawn his candidacy and has aligned himself with the coalition, i.e. the Partidos Union Nacionalista and Accion Republicana. However, to date, his action has only been partially followed by the provincial assemblies of the several provinces. As it now stands, the Liberal provincial party of Havana and Oriente provinces have announced their support of Miguel Mariano Gomez. The provincial party of Santa Clara Province has not, as yet, acted; while the provincial parties of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Camaguey have refused to join the coalition.

2. The national assembly of the Conjuncion Centrista Nacional met on October 8th in Havana, and unanimously nominated its leader, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes for President; while last week they nominated Dr. Carlos de la Torre as the Vice Presidential candidate. Dr. Rene Lufriu was chosen as president of the party's National Executive Committee at the time Dr. Cespedes was nominated. Although this party is very small, it is composed of some of the best class of Cubans. Rumors have been circulated in provinces east of Havana that the State Department in Washington is backing the candidacy of Dr. Cespedes. To what extent these rumors have been spread, by whom, or for what purpose, if any, is not known by this office.

3. The coalition of the Partido Union Nacionalista and the Partido Accion Republicana appears to be complete in all of the provinces. The provincial party of Oriente which had objected to the support of Miguel Mariano Gomez has now accepted it.

4. The present line-up of candidates for Mayor of the City of Havana and Governor of Havana Province, which were filed with the Electoral Board on November 7th, are as follows:

For Mayor of Havana	Supported By
Antonio Beruff Mendieta	Partido Union Nacionalista Accion Republicana Partido Reformista Partido Asteria
Pelayo Cuervo	Conjunto Nacional Democratico Partido Unionista Cubano Partido Union Revolucionario
Salvador Diaz Verson	Union Ciudadana
Sebastian Gelabert	Conjuncion Centrista Nacional
Guillermo Tapia	Partido Liberal

From M. A., Havana Report No.5083 Date: November 14, 1935

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For Governor of Havana Province	Supported By
Celestino Baizan	Partido Liberal Partido Union Nacionalista Accion Republicana
Ernesto Asbert	Conjuncion Nacional Democratico. Partido Unionista Cubano
Tomas Justiz	Conjuncion Centrista Nacional

5. Upon several occasions recently, General Menocal has announced publically that he is fully satisfied with the guarantees of the Cuban armed forces with respect to a fair election. General Menocal is very popular in Cuba and, undoubtedly, he will receive the support of the so-called better-class Cubans, except the few who may be expected to support Cespedes.

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

Source: Personal Observation,
Embassy records and press.

TNG:vm

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

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections.
(a) Pre-Election Activities.

2657-G-363/15

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 26 1935

1. Reference report No. 5083, index as above, dated November 14, 1935, during the past week the fusion negotiations between the Partido Liberal and the Nacionalista-Marianista coalition has been approved in all the provinces except Matanzas. In this latter province, negotiations, which are expected to be successful, are under way.

2. It is understood that the leaders of the Menocalista Party are considerably disturbed as the result of the fusion of the three opposing parties. On November 24th, Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez and Dr. Federico Laredo Bru, the fusion presidential and vice presidential candidates, will start a political tour of Camaguey and Oriente provinces, which is the political stronghold of General Menocal. They will be accompanied by Justo Luis del Pozo, head of the Nacionalista Party.

3. The Secretary of Gobernacion (Interior Department) has announced that the printing of ballots will start on December 1st and that they will be ready for use on December 15th. Dr. Smith is a very reliable public official, determined to hold the elections on December 15th. Several months ago when this date was set for the elections, Dr.Smith told the undersigned that he intended to hold the elections on that date, and he has remained firm in his decision since then, in spite of the pressure brought to bear by many government office-holders, prominent as well as otherwise, to have the elections postponed.

4. The one chief topic of conversation in Havana is the approaching elections. Many, or probably most, of the Americans resident in Cuba have not been in favor of the elections, but, of course, they have no voice in the matter. It is believed that most of the Cuban business men would have preferred that the elections be postponed, and it is further believed that the majority of Cubans, most of whom are illiterate, have not been interested until the recent pre-election activities of the several political parties brought the matter to their attention by the campaigning of local politicians throughout the Island. Although the several contending political parties have their respective campaign platforms, it is doubtful if one Cuban in a thousand knows what they are. This campaign is running true to form, being based, as have been all past Cuban election campaigns, on the personal popularity of the candidates. There is one exception to this, however, as there seems to be the belief prevailing among many of the so-called better class Cubans that notwithstanding the fact that General Menocal's record while President of Cuba was none too good and that he did practically nothing during his term to benefit Cuba, nevertheless, General Menocal is the stronger character of the two principal candidates, and that somehow and in some manner unknown and unexplainable, he will curb the domination of the Army over civil matters. How far down this feeling exists in the social strata cannot even be estimated, and while it is pronounced among the well-to-do and wealthier Cubans, it may be nonexistent among the masses.

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

Source: Press and Personal Observation

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5089 November 19, 1935.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections
(a) Pre-Election Activities.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 3 1935

1. Several days ago, the National Executive Committee of the Conjunto Nacional Democratico (Menocalista Party), following a conference with President Mendieta and Colonel Batista, made a statement to the local press indicating that the party was going to the elections firm in its position as the strongest party numerically in Cuba, and they state also, following conferences with the President and Colonel Batista, that President Mendieta has offered on his word of honor as President and patriot to hold absolutely impartial elections, and that, likewise, Colonel Batista has promised on his word of honor as a soldier and a patriot to call together the commanders of the military districts and to instruct them to guard the security of the elections, without interfering therein on behalf of any party, but protecting the rights of all.

2. The Committee also announces that it will defeat the tri-party coalition with honest and impartial elections. The tri-party coalition (Nacionalistas, Marianistas and Liberals) is practically complete in all provinces except Matanzas, in which province all efforts to effect a coalition have failed. However, the very recent decision of the Superior Electoral Tribunal on the subject of the tri-party coalition may have a very important bearing upon the elections. The decision was handed down after the period had expired in which resignations of candidates for office could be accepted under the Electoral Code, and this decision reverses the decision of the Havana Provincial Electoral Board. In substance, the decision forbids Liberal candidates for presidential and vice-presidential electors being also candidates of the Nacionalista-Marianista coalition for the same offices. The Liberals in all the provinces except Matanzas have nominated the same candidates for presidential and vice-presidential electors as the Nacionalista-Marianista coalition, in order to support the Miguel Mariano Gomez-Laredo Bru presidential and vice-presidential ticket. The decision of the Tribunal is based on the fact that the Liberal National Assembly has named Carlos Manuel de la Cruz as its presidential candidate and Miguel Llaneras as its vice-presidential candidate, and that, under its interpretation of the Electoral Code, the electors named by a party must vote for the candidate nominated by that party. It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Marianista party will seek to have the decision declared unconstitutional.

3. The above mentioned decision will very materially weaken the coalition's chances of success at the poles, and it has greatly increased the morale and hopes of the Menocalistas. The threat of withdrawal from participation in the elections which was attributed by the press to General Menocal is no longer being circulated. On the other hand, Miguel Mariano Gomez, piqued and angered by the decision of the Tribunal, was quoted by the press as stating that he intended to withdraw not only himself but also his party from participation in the elections. It is believed, however, that he has reconsidered the matter and that he will not withdraw. General Menocal is quoted as saying that the Superior Electoral Tribunal has proceeded with strict justice. Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, presidential candidate of the Partido Centrista, is also enthusiastic about the decision.

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5095 Date: Nov. 25, 1935.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4. Dr. Guillermo Tapia, the Liberal candidate for Mayor of Havana, resigned last week in favor of Dr. Antonio Beruff Mendieta, the Nacionalista-Marianista candidate. However, on November 22, the Provincial Electoral Board of Havana rejected Beruff Mendieta's nomination certificate as Liberal candidate, on the grounds that the certificate was filed too late.

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

Source: Embassy records.
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From M.A., Havana Report No. 5095 Date: Nov. 25,1935.

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Suffrage-National and Local
(b) Agencies for Settlement of Election Disputes.

2657-9-363/17

Arrival of Dr. H. W. Dodds.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 10 1935

1. Referring to report No. 5095, index 3610-a, dated November 25, 1935, last week the President of Cuba, with the approval of the Cabinet, invited Professor H. L. McBain of Columbia University to come to Havana as soon as possible to offer a solution for the present vexing question which has followed as a result of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal's decision that candidates for presidential and vice-presidential electors must cast their votes for the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of their respective parties.

2. Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz has been officially recognized as the candidate of the Liberal Party, following a split in that party, whereby the minority of the party has supported Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, while the majority in all the provinces, except Matanzas, has indorsed the Nacionalista-Marianista coalition, and has nominated the same presidential and vice-presidential electoral candidates as the two above mentioned parties.

3. Professor McBain informed President Mendieta that he would be unable to accept the invitation, and immediately thereafter Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton University, was invited by President Mendieta to propose a solution of the difficulty. Dr. Dodds arrived in Havana on December 2nd., and immediately set himself to work on the problem. He informed me last evening that he had worked with Major General Frank McCoy in Nicaragua several years ago when the latter was in charge of the Nicaraguan Electoral Commission, and also that he had visited Cuba several times.

4. On November 28th, the Cuban Council of State approved the measure, which was subsequently approved by the President and Cabinet, for the indefinite postponement of the elections. In the meantime, General Menocal and his advisors refused to commit themselves to any suggestions which may be made by Dr. Dodds as a proposed solution of the difficulty. General Menocal is advising his leaders in all the provinces to carry on an intensive campaign, and, undoubtedly, the hopes of the Menocalistas are considerably raised in view of their expectation of victory.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
and Embassy records.

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From M.A., Havana Report No. 5103 Date: December 3,1935

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G-2 Report

3510-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Suffrage-National and Local.

(b) Agencies for Settlement of Election Disputes.

Report of Dr. Dodds on Cuban Election Dispute.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 18 1935

1. Dr. H. W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, who came to Cuba about ten days ago at the request of the Cuban Government, to render an expert opinion upon the Cuban election dispute, submitted his report, which is quite lengthy, and departed for the United States on November 8th. A copy of Dr. Dodds' report is attached hereto. The report has been approved with modifications by the Cuban Cabinet and it has been approved, in principle, by the Council of State.

2. The electoral situation is very much in doubt. The Government has announced the elections will be held on January 10th, which is five days prior to the opening of the "Zafra", or Cuban sugar harvest season. Considerable doubt is expressed, however, publicly and confidentially, in high political and diplomatic circles as to whether the elections will be actually held on January 10th, as announced. If further postponement is made, it should be not earlier than the middle of June, 1936, as it would be very unfortunate to hold the elections during the sugar harvesting season.

3. The reaction of the leaders of the several Cuban political parties to the published report of Dr. Dodds (as per copy attached) varies greatly. The leaders of the Nacionalista-Marianista coalition are naturally enthusiastic. General Menocal and the leaders of his party are reported to have announced that "Dr. Dodds' report is disgusting", and General Menocal and Dr. Cuervo Rubio, presidential and vice presidential candidates of the Partido Conjunto Nacional Democratico, have announced their withdrawal as candidates unless President Carlos Mendieta resigns from office. General Menocal's action has been followed by a number of lesser candidates of his party. Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, candidate of the Partido Centrista for President, has announced that his party will take no further part in the elections. The local press compliment Dr. Dodds on the extremely small fee which he charged the Cuban Government for his services - the fee being only $500.00, plus about $350.00 for expenses.

4. Since the election difficulty arose over the split in the Liberal Party, as previously reported by this office, it may be of interest to note that since the publication of Dr. Dodds' report, a convention was held consisting of the Liberal Party's national electoral delegates, during which 76 of the electoral delegates, out of 126, endorsed the Gomez-Laredo Bru presidential and vice presidential ticket. The electoral delegates of Matanzas Province were not represented.

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

Source: Embassy records and press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5110 Date: December 10,1935

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DEC 18 1935
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To His Excellency
Carlos Mendieta y Montefur,
President of the Republic,
Habana, Cuba.

Habana, December 6, 1935

Upon invitation of your Excellency's Government, expressed in your cable of November 29, concurred in by the two mediators and by the leaders of the political parties concerned with the National Election, I arrived in Cuba on December 2 to study and report upon the situation into which the electoral process had fallen. In pursuance of this study, I have consulted at length with the representatives of all parties engaging in the National Election. The cooperation which all have extended to me and the gracious spirit in which I have been received have greatly expedited my work. For this I am profoundly grateful. I extend sincere thanks and appreciation to all who have conferred with me and who have submitted reports and memoranda bearing upon the matters at issue. Cuba's well earned reputation for hospitality, which I have enjoyed in times past as a social visitor, has been amply sustained on this occasion.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Certain ambiguities and uncertainties that have crept into the electoral law during the passage of the years, the complexity of the law itself, and the postponement of the date of the election beyond that which was originally contemplated, have all contributed to create a situation of great delicacy and difficulty.

In my opinion it is of the highest importance that the National Election once set for December 15 be held at the earliest possible date. A prompt election is urgent to restore tranquillity to the political and economic life of the Nation, and to enable the Nation to seize the full advantage of the economic recovery which appears to be taking place throughout the world in general. I see no reason why, if the formula which I propose hereinafter is adopted in good spirit, the election postponed for December 15 cannot be held not later than January 10, 1936. The solution which I propose not only meets the demands of justice and morality, but necessitates only minor steps of procedure which can without difficulty be accomplished in a short time, permitting ample opportunity for printing and distributing the ballots before the dates specified above, if the work is prosecuted with vigor. In this connection, I wish to compliment those elements which have demonstrated promptness and efficiency in fulfilling to date the successive steps in the electoral process.

A prompt election is urgent, but of equal importance is the fact that the election shall be such as will reveal the clear wish of the Cuban people so that the next Government will enjoy an unquestionable popular mandate. Popular elections must yield definitive decisions which cannot be disputed, if democracy is to function.

By history and tradition the political life of Cuba has been distilled into two great parties. This being true, it is possible for the National Election to return a verdict which will be indubitably the voice of the majority, and Cuba is fortunate in this respect.

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THE DECISION OF NOVEMBER 19 OF THE SUPERIOR ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL

In brief, the chief point determined by the decision of November 19 of the Superior Electoral Tribunal is that a presidential elector must vote for the candidate for President whose name appears on the ballot with him, which candidate, under the existing law, is the nominee of the National Assembly of the party. Later the Tribunal rejected an appeal taken on cassation proceedings against the constitutionality of the decision. By this ruling the Superior Electoral Tribunal takes the position that it does not have the character of a court of justice, but is a purely administrative agency. However, conscious of its public responsibilities, the Tribunal has acted to enable the submission of the question of constitutionality to the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court is bound to act with the careful deliberation customary to such bodies the world over, and for this reason final determination of the constitutionality of the decision of the Tribunal cannot be expected until some date in the future. This matter fortunately need not assume practical importance inasmuch as the formula which I am about to propose can be applied with full justice to all parties within the framework of the Tribunal's decision. This is a point to be emphasized and remembered in all the discussion which follows. By adhering to the accepted procedure of times past, the election for which the country is now waiting can be conducted with democratic impartiality and without the risk of any unconstitutional act whatever.

THE BASIS OF THE TRIBUNAL'S DECISION OF NOVEMBER 19

The Tribunal's decision of November 19 rests upon a two-fold basis, namely, the custom which has been followed invariably in Cuba by which the presidential electors are merely recorders and reporters of the will of the voters, and the recognition which this custom has received in the statutes. There can be no question of the existence of this custom, now hallowed by time since the first days of the Republic. The principle of the Latin phrase "Quod semper, quod ubique et quod ab omnibus" applies in this connection. Suddenly to alter a custom so deeply imbedded in the political thought of a people without preliminary discussion by the public or thorough understanding of the change, would be a breach of faith with the electorate. Furthermore, a change of such sweeping character, which would permit presidential electors and the candidates of the party to be at variance, should be deliberately made and should not result from a situation into which a party has unintentionally drifted.

In considering the statute law respecting direct or indirect elections, the Superior Electoral Tribunal was confronted by ambiguous provisions which had to be reconciled and fitted into a chain of legal reasoning. Under such circumstances a Tribunal must adopt the chain of reasoning which seems to meet most fully the general intent of the body of law to be interpreted. The Superior Electoral Tribunal, being an administrative agency, had to face a fact and not a theory. But the point to be noted here is that the very ambiguity of the law, together with the quotations from the Electoral Code cited by the Tribunal, serves to confirm the existence of a general understanding in the public mind that the question of the interpretation of the written law was of slight importance, for the reason that an ironbound custom guaranteed that the voter, in casting his ballot for a presidential elector, was at the same time declaring an individual choice for President, which was binding on the presidential elector. No one would dare assert that it is the voice of the presidential electors themselves and not the direct voice of the people which should determine who shall be President of the Republic of Cuba.

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This being true, it becomes the duty of everyone to assist in the establishment of means by which the voice of the people can be expressed in the customary manner.

Unfortunately, while preparations were being made for the election, a serious obstacle appeared to hinder the normal application of this customary procedure. The obstacle arose from the fact that certain presidential electors are being called upon to cast their votes for candidates who are in opposition to the provincial assemblies which chose the electors. The dilemma is further complicated by the fact that certain electors are to appear on ballots of different parties, not in support of a single candidate for whom an elector might cast his own indivisible ballot, but in support of two contending candidates, although it is obvious that the single vote of the presidential elector for president cannot be divided. In such a dilemma it is obvious that thousands of individual voters desiring to vote for a particular candidate will be disfranchised, because the individual will not be able to know clearly for what presidential candidate he is voting, nor will he be able to know whether or not his ballot will be effective for the candidate of his choice. Clearly, this situation violates the first principles of popular government which the ballot box symbolizes. If it is allowed to continue it will nullify the valuable service which the coming election can render Cuba, namely, to establish a government recognized by all as the government of the majority.

THE FORMULA

We now come to the formula by which the situation may be regularized in accordance with Cuban ideals and to prevent the involuntary disfranchisement of thousands of voters.

Let a decree-law be promulgated at once which will permit any party, of which the nominees for presidential and vice presidential electors are the same as those nominated by another party or parties, the presidential and vice presidential candidates of which however are different from the candidates of their party, to review its nominations for President and Vice President and to regularize the form of its ballot, so that its nominations for President and Vice President and its nominations for Presidential electors will be in harmony. Only by these means will the voters of such a party be enabled to cast an effective ballot for the candidates of their choice.

The specific process by which this can be accomplished is set forth in the draft of a proposed decree-law as an appendix to this report, and may be summarized as follows:

(1) Authorize the President of a party which finds itself in the situation just described to convoke a meeting of all its nominated presidential electors for the purpose of deciding whether they will confirm the nominations for President and Vice President already made by the National Assembly of their party, or whether they choose that other candidates be nominated to replace the existing candidates. If they choose to confirm the original nominations for these offices, they shall immediately resign as candidates for presidential electors, and new candidates for presidential electors shall thereupon be chosen.

(2) If the nominees for presidential electors choose not to confirm the nominations for President and Vice President made by the National Assembly of the party by which they have been nominated, they shall have authority to proclaim other candidates for the offices of President

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and Vice President.

(3) The text of the decree-law which is set forth in the appendix provides a method by which vacancies occurring among the nominees for presidential electors may be filled. The time and method by which the meetings called for by this procedure are to be convoked and held are set forth in the proposed decree-law. The effect of the procedure here recommended is to permit a reconsideration of the candidates for President and Vice President, by the presidential electors, when the latter decline to confirm the former, and thus provide an opportunity by which the nominees for the two groups of offices may be brought into harmony.

The procedure confers emergency powers upon certain provincial party functionaries and it is through them that the dilemma is to be resolved. This is in conformity with the spirit of the election practice of the Nation, as specifically set forth in Article 62 of the Electoral Code, which states that "the electoral administrative unit shall be the Province in cases of National and Provincial offices...."

Because the provincial assemblies of the party are dissolved, it is advisable and proper that the above powers be turned over to the presidential electors as the direct representatives of the provincial assemblies and, through them, of the people. With reasonable attention to the prompt performance of the various steps set forth in the text of the decree-law appearing in the Appendix, there seems to be no reason why the election should not take place not later than January 10,1936. The time allotted for the performance of the successive steps is ample if due care is taken to prosecute the work vigorously.

REGARDING ARTICLES 108 and 109.

As different interpretations exist as to the period for presenting the resignations of candidates and proposing new nomination certificates, and particularly whether Article 108 of the Electoral Code or whether Article 109 thereof is in force at the present time, it seems to me advisable that a decree-law be issued to provide that the resignations which have been considered as presented for the period may again be presented and candidates nominated in substitution of those resigning, the new nominations certificates to be made and presented to the corresponding electoral boards within a very brief period. I have, however, submitted no draft of a decree-law for this purpose. I urge, however, that one be adopted.

Numerous representations have been made to me, urging that I consider a variety of changes in law and procedure which I have not taken up in this report. If a longer time were available, many of these suggestions might merit careful study. Under present conditions, I consider them to be of a minor character. The one important consideration is to remove the one major obstacle to the holding of a free election which will reveal the real desire of the electorate and establish a government unquestionably acceptable to the people. In view of the postponements which have already been experienced, it is to be hoped most earnestly that minor difficulties will be brushed aside in order that the one great issue retarding the election may be disposed of, so that the voters of the Republic may exercise without delay the right of suffrage which they value so highly.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. DODDS"

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections.
(a) Pre-Election Activities.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 15 1936

Parties and Candidates.

1. There is attached hereto a sample copy of the Habana provincial ballot to be used at the coming Cuban elections to be held January 10th. It will be noted that there are six complete party tickets, although there are but three presidential candidates. The first party listed - Partido Conjunto Nacional Democratico - is General Mario Menocal's own party. The fourth party listed - Partido Unionista Cubano - also carries the name of General Menocal and Cuervo Rubio as presidential and vice-presidential candidates, and also the same candidate for provincial governor and for senators. The second column lists the candidates for the Partido Liberal, which carries the same presidential and vice-presidential candidates as the parties listed in the fifth and sixth columns - the Partido Union Nacionalista and the Partido Accion Republicana, respectively. There appears to be some differences among the coalition group as to names listed for representatives, but the presidential and vice presidential candidates, as well as provincial governor and senators, are the same. The third column lists the candidates of the Partido Conjuncion Centrista Nacional, which carries the name of Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes as presidential candidate and Dr. Carlos de la Torre as vice presidential candidate. Dr. Cespedes and de la Torre recently announced their withdrawal from participation in the elections, but the Supreme Electoral Tribunal decided that under the Electoral Code, the withdrawals had been announced too late to designate and register alternates to succeed them on the ticket.

2. There have been distributed in the other provinces similar ballots, except that the candidates for governors, senators, etc. are different for the several provinces.

3. There appears to be no excitement nor special enthusiasm in Havana with respect to the approaching elections, which are to occur day after tomorrow. Colonel Batista has sent a large military detachment from Havana to Oriente Province to assist in maintaining order during the elections, and it is understood that he has ordered approximately 10,000 troops, including personnel of the Army, Navy, national and municipal police forces, to duty at the 5,117 voting places throughout the Island.

4. The number of registered voters for this election is 1,650,598 compared with 710,593 registered for the elections in November,1932. Most of the increase is due, of course, to the registration of women, which has been granted since the last election.

5. It is believed that the coalition ticket, headed by Miguel Mariano Gomez, will win at the polls -- this is the general opinion expressed on the street. However, there are certain factors which may tend to give General Menocal and his ticket a larger vote than is anticipated at the present time. His party machine is the best organized and most efficient of any, and his workers have spread propaganda throughout the Island, especially among the ignorant natives, that the most prosperous period in Cuba's history was when Menocal was President and that if he is re-elected, this prosperity will return.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5123 Date: January 8, 1936.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

On the other hand, Menocal made many enemies among the Cuban negroes because of his ruthlessness in stamping out, with much bloodshed, a negro race riot some years ago.

6. The Liberal Party is composed of the great mass of negroes and Cubans of mixed blood. It was the largest party in Cuba, but has lost some strength because of the recent split, previously reported by this office, between the leaders of the party and Carlos Manuel de la Cruz. It is also from the ranks of this same party that the bulk of the adherents of Grau San Martin have been drawn -- these are known as the Autenticos. Although this Autentico Party is taking no part in the forthcoming elections, there is a large number of the more illiterate classes, especially blacks, who are members of this party,and who have been instructed by their party leaders not to register as voters.

7. No unusual disturbances are expected during the elections, although, undoubtedly, there will be some minor local disturbances involving casualties. There may also be some sniping from roofs and windows by Autenticos and communists for the purpose of terrorizing citizens and preventing their going to the polls.

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

Encl. 1.

Source: Personal Contacts and
Observation.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5123 Dated: January 8,1936.

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

Comité de Propaganda y Acción
en favor de la candidatura a Representante a la Cámara del
Sr. Tomás Gutierrez Alea

Manzana de Gómez 315. Teléfono M-6356.- Habana

Ciudadano:

Este Comité desea llamar la atención de usted sobre el Candidato a Representante TOMAS GUTIERREZ ALEA, que aparece postulado con el número 36 por el Partido "ACCION REPUBLICANA".

Para hacerlo, no necesita recurrir al viejo y desacreditado procedimiento que el egoísmo encubre, de entonar en nombre propio una loa interesada al Candidato proclamando virtudes inéditas y anunciando legislaciones y propósitos constructivos sin base ni garantía al solo objeto de captar voluntades con el señuelo de promesas que en la mayor parte de los casos han de quedar incumplidas.

Lo que ha sido, lo que es y lo que será el Sr. TOMAS GUTIERREZ ALEA, no necesita decirlo este Comité. Lo dicen por él, los Presidentes de las más importantes Corporaciones Económicas en cuyo campo ha actuado brillantemente por cierto y durante muchos años nuestro Candidato.

Le rogamos su lectura y si en verdad usted ama a Cuba y desea que ella se encauce por senderos de prosperidad y justicia, si usted quiere que al Congreso de la República, vayan verdaderos legisladores que honren la investidura y laboren con energía y capacidad por el bien social, vote usted y trate de recabar el voto de sus amigos, familiares y empleados, para el Sr. TOMAS GUTIERREZ ALEA, que como le decimos aparece postulado con el número TREINTA Y SEIS por el Partido "ACCION REPUBLICANA".

Muy agradecidos por la atención que dispense a este ruego aprovechamos la oportunidad para ofrecernos de usted siempre attos. affmo. amigos y S. .

WILFREDO N. CASERO,
Presidente.

BOLETA MUE

AVISO A LOS ELECTORES: En esta Boleta se harán las marcas con lápiz tinta.
Para votar candidatura completa, hará una cruz (X) dentro del círculo que está debajo de
Dentro de la candidatura el elector podrá seleccionar un candidato de los que figuren en la

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PARTIDO
·ACCION·REPUBLICANA·



PARA REPRESENTANTE
TOMAS·GUTIERREZ·ALEA

Imp. Seoane, Fernández y Cía.-Habana

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ESTRA PROVINCIAL

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

Como opinan los Presidentes de las principales Corporaciones Económicas respecto a la personalidad del Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, candidato a Representante con el número 36 por el Partido "Acción Republicana"

Qué opinamos de la postulación del Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, para un cargo de Representante?

Pues, sencillamente que es un verdadero acierto, ya que en él se encarnan gran capacidad y gran actividad, y un buen sentido práctico de los problemas económicos de más urgente solución entre nosotros?

Así lo ha demostrado cumplidamente en sus constantes campañas y gestiones cerca de los poderes públicos, a nombre de muy apreciables Corporaciones Económicas.

EUDALDO BONET,

Presidente de la Lonja del Comercio de la Habana.

La candidatura del Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, tiene todas las simpatías de los que hemos sido testigo de sus luchas y afanes por el mejoramiento económico de Cuba.

Su triunfo en los proximos comicios, será garantía positiva para la industria y el comercio nacional.

DR. ALFREDO O. CEBERIO,

Secretario General de la Asociación Nacional de Industriales de Cuba.

Nos complacemos en significar nuestra creencia de que el Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea puede desempeñar brillantemente el cargo de Representante a la Cámara, debido a su notoria capacidad.

DR. RAIMUNDO RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ,

Presidente de la Asociación de Colonos de Cuba.

Un escaño en la Cámara de Representantes, ocupado por D. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, será salvaguardia de los intereses de las clases mercantiles cubanas, porque, como todo hombre superior, es espíritu abierto a la rectificación cuando con razonamientos se convence del error, siendo aquella facultad, la arista más personal de su carácter, en la que se fundamenta principalmente la garantía moral de los hombres que como él, son de acción.

LORENZO MIJARES

Jefe de Despacho de la Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes e Industriales.

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea es un gran conocedor de las Corporaciones Económicas, por haber luchado durante muchos años dentro de ellas y por tanto, en ese sentido podrá ser de gran utilidad en el Congreso de nuestra República.

DR. FELIX GRANADOS,

Sec. As. Nac. de Tasajeros de Cuba.

Las Corporaciones Económicas, no pueden ni deben como tales entidades hacer política. Los hombres que las integran, individualmente sí. Los programas de todos los partidos políticos, son muy buenos. Los hombres que han de cumplirlos y hacerlos cumplir, ya es otra cosa, los hay buenos y malos. Escoger a los primeros es nuestro deber y es también conveniencia para Cuba. Gutiérrez Alea, valor positivo y conocido, merece nuestra ayuda porque es de los buenos.

RICARDO A. RIVON,

Presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Detallistas de Tejidos, Sedería y Joyería.

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, que conoce bien nuestros problemas puede ser el puente para llevar al Congreso una importante y genuina representación de las clases económicas. Cuando esto ocurra, seremos más respetados y mejor atendidos.

LUCIO FUENTES CORRIPIO,

Presidente del Centro de Detallistas de la Habana.

No puedo olvidar que Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, fué el que comandó la protesta contra los nuevos impuestos el 18 de julio de 1933 llevando al Capitolio después de organizar un cierre general de establecimientos, a millares de comerciantes e industriales. Aquel acto basta para consagrarlo y hacerlo acreedor a nuestra gratitud.

FERMIN MIGUELEZ,

Presidente de la Asociación de Comerciantes en Muebles y sus Similares de la Habana.

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, honrará al Congreso y será para las clases económicas, defensa y escudo. Tiene merecimientos públicos para ser más que Representantes.

JOSE CUETO,

Presidente de la Asociación de Industriales de Calzado de Cuba.

No hay comerciante o industrial en Cuba, que no conozca la labor del Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea y que directa o indirectamente no haya recibido sus beneficios. Brindarle nuestro apoyo como ciudadano, para que salga Representante, es un deber.

VICENTE L. DE ARECHAGA,

Presidente de la Asociación de Capintería en General.

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, un nombre más, añadido a la lista de candidatos a Representante a la Cámara, pero para el que conoce y sabe la personalidad que encarna, no puede ni debe serle indiferente.

Gutiérrez Alea, fundador como Secretario de la Asociación Nacional de Detallistas de Peletería, dedicado año tras año a la defensa de la causa de la Industria y del Comercio, atento a todo servicio de quien acudiese en su ayuda, defendiendo con valor ante todo Gobierno a las Corporaciones Económicas, estudiando día por día sus asuntos y sufriendo conjuntamente con ellas en sus problemas. No puede, ni debe ser un nombre mezclado en la lista de candidatos.

El triunfo de Gutiérrez Alea es nuestro propio triunfo. El encarna una necesidad harto sentida y sufrida, que es la carencia de elementos nuestros, representativos de nuestras necesidades y que sepan defender con hidalguía nuestros intereses ante los Cuerpos Legislativos.

Gutiérrez Alea abre un paréntesis venturoso para las Clases Económicas, nadie mejor que él conoce de nuestras necesidades, nadie mejor que él levantará su voz una y mil veces en defensa de nuestra causa. Mostrarnos indiferentes es dar la espalda a nuestro propio destino. Calorizar sus candidatura con nuestro entusiasmo, hablarle de ella a nuestros amigos y conocidos, decirle a nuestros obreros y empleados lo que ha sido y será Gutiérrez Alea, es un deber, en bien del resurgimiento económico del pueblo de Cuba.

JOSE MARIA PEREZ,

Presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Detallistas de Peletería.

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea es conocedor como pocos, de los problemas económicos de Cuba y de las necesidades de las clases mercantiles, que une a su notable inteligencia, una firme voluntad en la resolución de las causas justas que se propone.

Como Corporación Económica, vemos con agrado su postulación a Representante, ya que será en el Congreso nacional, la más genuina representación de nuestro sentir.

FERNANDO PREGO ALONSO,

Presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Industriales y Comerciantes en Confecciones de Ropa y Similares.

Las clases económicas de Cuba, necesitan tener en el Congreso hombres que como Tomás Gutiérrez Alea conocen sus necesidades y saben defender sus intereses.

FRANCISCO SOTO,

Presidente de la Asociación de Industriales Panaderos.

En todas las campañas en que se ha necesitado ayudar a la Industria y al Comercio, Tomás Gutiérrez Alea siempre ha alzado su voz en favor de nuestras clases. Recordemos Julio de 1933, en pleno Congreso, Gutiérrez Alea con su discurso formidable y viril interpreta el sentir de los comerciantes y obtiene un éxito clamoroso. Desde entonces estamos en deuda con él. Llevarlo al Congreso es un deber.

JULIAN SALUP JUELLE,

Presidente de la Cámara Sirio Libanesa de Cuba.

La actuación del Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, en los múltiples y complicados problemas que han afrontado las clases económicas, y su actitud, valiente y decidida en todos los momentos, lo destacan como uno de nuestros mejores paladines.

Ocupando un escaño en el Congreso de la Nación, las clases mercantiles, siempre desatendidas, tendrán una verdadera institución, presta a la defensa de sus causas justas.

EUGENIO GONZALEZ,

Presidente de la Asociación de Detallistas de Tabacos y Cigarros.

Las clases minoristas del comercio de Cuba, vienen soportando un estancamiento en su proceso evolutivo de progreso, por falta de hombres que las dirijan y defiendan, Gutiérrez Alea viene a ser la esperanza de ellas, precedido de su inmaculada historia en el campo de sus actividades públicas, mercantiles, económicas y comerciales.

Ha librado campañas que lo acreditan como baluarte de indiscutible potencialidad, con lo que ha logrado conquistar posiciones merecidas.

Candidato a Representante por el Partido "Acción Republicana" que lleva el número 36 en la candidatura, merece la ayuda y cooperación de las clases minoristas, las que esperan de su actuación dentro de la Cámara, un defensor de sus derechos y un demócrata servicial.

Brindarle nuestro apoyo es un deber. El pago de una deuda contraida es justicia.

FRANCISCO MONTES DE OCA,

Presidente de la Asociación de Cafés sin Alcohol de la Habana.

El Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, es persona bien conocida entre el comercio detallista, por su labor en favor de la clase, estimando que si llega a ocupar un escaño en el Congreso, sabrá defender y representar dignamente al comercio con quien demostró estar identificado.

MANUEL INFIESTA,

Presidente de la Asociación de Detallistas de Víveres Unidos de la Habana.

La decencia, actividad e inteligencia se han hermanado en Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. Ningún comerciante en Cuba puede olvidar sus actividades desinteresadas en las campañas que ha librado en pró de la defensa del comercio en general; tengo la seguridad que, de ocupar un escaño en el Congreso será para mejorar aun más, la labor tesonera, sostenida por él a favor de las clases comerciales.

ANTONIO CAMPA,

Presidente de la Asociación de Comerciantes, Industriales y Propietarios de la calle Máximo Gómez.

Las clases económicas sentirán una inmensa y justa protección a los intereses que representan, cuando estas tengan en el Congreso de la Nación, la defensa que siempre han tenido la industria y el comercio ante las esferas oficiales, por el Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, cuya postulación he visto con simpatía.

JESUS GARCIA,

Presidente de la Unión de Comerciantes, Profesionales y Propietarios de la calle J. C. Zenea.

El Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, es el paladín que defenderá los intereses de nuestras clases productoras dentro de una estricta honradez. Orgullosos pueden estar aquellos que le den su voto, porque él honrará al Congreso y en éste a la patria cubana.

RAMON ANCA,

Presidente de la Unión Nacional de Vendedores de Calzado de Cuba.

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea ha dedicado sus energías a las cuestiones económicas en bien de Cuba y conoce profundamente los problemas comerciales. Su capacidad ha quedado bien demostrada en todos los actos en que ha intervenido con beneplácito general.

JUAN LLOBERA,

Presidente de la Asociación de Viajantes del Comercio de la República de Cuba.

Los Dependientes de Peletería no podemos olvidar tampoco a un buen amigo nuestro, como lo es, el Sr. Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. Luchador dentro de la clase patronal, pero, no dándole las espaldas a los trabajadores de la Industria del Calzado, pues, siendo punto de apoyo y de inteligencia entre patronos, obreros y dependientes, ha procurado que la justicia sea lo más diáfana posible.

Teniendo un ejemplo durante el desconcierto social reinante en el mes de Marzo pasado, evitó con sus gestiones personales, que distintos compañeros nuestros inocentes, fueran a la cárcel.

Siendo esta nuestra oportunidad de ayudarle a que salga Representante a la Cámara, en las próximas Elecciones, es un deber de todo buen Ciudadano.

ANTONIO CUENCA

Presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Empleados de Peletería de Cuba.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JAN 18 1956
WAR DEPARTMENT

BOLETA MUESTRA PROVINCIAL

AVISO A LOS ELECTORES: En esta Boleta se harán las marcas con lápiz tinta.

Para votar candidatura completa, hará una cruz (×) dentro del círculo que está debajo del emblema.

Dentro de la candidatura el elector podrá seleccionar un candidato de los que figuren en la misma, sujetos a la representación proporcional.

Para seleccionarlo bastará que haga una cruz (×) en el cuadrado a la izquierda del candidato que prefiera. En este caso se entenderá que ha votado además candidatura completa. Cuando aparezca una boleta marcada con cruz (×) en el círculo colocado debajo del emblema y además en uno o varios cuadrados de los colocados a la izquierda de los candidatos de una misma sección, el voto o votos preferenciales se anularán y se estimará que el elector ha votado candidatura completa.

Si el elector desea votar por personas que no figuren en la boleta, escribirá con claridad sus nombres y apellidos en las líneas de puntos de la columna en blanco.

Para votar por personas cuyos nombres no figuren en la boleta se escribirán los nombres de dichas personas en la columna en blanco, debajo de los títulos de los cargos correspondientes. Bajo cada título se votará solamente por el número de personas que hayan de elegirse para el cargo respectivo. No se pondrán en esta boleta otras marcas que no sean las expresadas. Si se rompiere o inutilizare esta boleta, o se sufriera una equivocación al marcarla, deberá devolverse al funcionario electoral de quien se haya recibido, para que entregue otra en su lugar.

Partido Conjunto Nacional Democrático
CANDIDATURA

¡CON TODOS Y PARA EL BIEN DE TODOS!

PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Para Presidente de la República:
Mario García Menocal y Deop.
Para Vice-Presidente de la República:
Gustavo Cuervo Rubio.

Aquí van los 44 Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-presidenciales y los 14 suplentes, que no se relacionan por estimarlo innecesario a los efectos que se persiguen con esta Boleta Muestra.

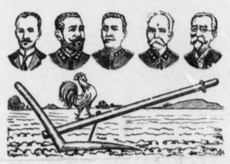
Para Senadores:
Por 8 ó 4 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión del Senado.
Ricardo Dolz y Arango.
Carlos Saladrigas y Zayas.
José Capote Díaz.
Miguel Coyula Llaguno.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Raúl Cuervo Rubio.
Ignacio Muguerza y Contreras.
Alfredo Cubiñá Rodríguez.
Faustino Alcover Julve.
Benjamín Maya Maya.
Evangelio Ramos Mirabollo.
Porfirio Peña Ravelo.
José Otero Riveira.
Segundo Presmanes Pérez.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Manuel Ampudia y González.
José Bibal Iburuzqueta.
Francisco López Rincón.
Angelina Dalmau Gutiérrez.
Eugenio Domínguez Torres.
Emilio Vandenedes y Destín.
Juan Galbán y Carlo.
María Godínez Ledón.
Pastor García González.

Para Representantes (40):
Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.
1. Ramón Ochoa y Pérez.
2. Ernesto Fernández Arrondo.
3. Enrique Zayas y Ruiz.
4. Alberto García Mendoza.
5. Abelardo Torres Calvo.
6. Carmela Nieto y Font.
7. Enrique Núñez Espinosa.
8. Jesús A. Portocarrero y Montero.
9. Ana María Borrero y Pierra.
10. Eulogio Sardiñas y Zamora.
11. Octavio Campos Trujillo.
12. Alberto Arango y Mestre.

Partido Liberal
CANDIDATURA



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Para Presidente de la República:
Miguel Mariano Gómez Arias.
Para Vice-Presidente de la República:
Federico Laredo Brú.

Aquí van los 44 Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-presidenciales y los 14 suplentes, que no se relacionan por estimarlo innecesario a los efectos que se persiguen con esta Boleta Muestra.

Para Senadores:
Por 8 ó 4 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión del Senado.
Ramón Vasconcelos Maragliano.
Alfredo Hornedo Suárez.
Ramón Zaydín y Márquez Sterling.
José A. Casabuena y Miranda.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Eusebio Miguel Cerveto.
Fernando Averhoff Herrera.
Sixto Calzadilla y Herrera.
Caridad González Leal.
Francisco Campos Marquetti.
Miguel María María Martínez Repilado.
Ricardo Martínez y Martínez.
Rafael Carreras San Martín.
Sixto Suárez y Cepero.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Julio A. López Sánchez.
Miguel Artiles Ruano.
Rufino Morán Benavides.
Rafael de la Torre y Castro.
Enrique Molina González.
Ramón Alvarez Maruri.
Camilo Prieto Gómez.
Jesús Manuel Montes Bernal.
Carlos Izaguirre Hornedo.

Para Representantes (40):
Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.
1. Gloria Alonso de Vasconcelos.
2. Carlos Márquez Sterling y Guiral.
3. Miguel Ochoa González.
4. Pedro Mestre Sardiñas.
5. Juan M. Menocal Barreras.
6. Ma. Teresa Ramírez Medina.
7. Baldomero E. Caballero Valdés.
8. Esteban Varona Ferrer.
9. Venancio Milián Milián.
10. José María de la Cuesta Cárdenas.
11. Manuel Pereira Rolandelli.
12. Santiago Valera Hernández.

Partido Conjunción Centrista Nacional
CANDIDATURA



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Para Presidente de la República:
Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y de Quesada
Para Vice-Presidente de la República:
Carlos de la Torre y Huerta

Aquí van los 44 Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-presidenciales y los 14 suplentes, que no se relacionan por estimarlo innecesario a los efectos que se persiguen con esta Boleta Muestra.

Para Senadores:
Por 8 ó 4 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión del Senado.
Dulce María Borrero y Pierra.
Francisco Loredo.
Adalberto Masvidal Castellano.
No tiene candidato.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
José Castiello y Carás.
Mercedes López Garrido.
Pedro Ortega León.
Felipe Lima Aciego.
Agustín Puyadas Díaz.
Antonio Trueba y Sánchez.
José Iclán Lechuga.
Gabriel Prats Ramos.
José Luán Delgado.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Rosario Lugo y Toledo.
Carmelina Menéndez Almeida.
Raquel Alonso Lugo.
Juan Cintas Castro.
María Luisa Pérez Capote.
Abelardo Soto Delmonte.
Oliverio Agüero Barreras.
Nieves Lugo y Toledo.
Silvia Fuentevilla y López.

Para Representantes (40):
Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.
1. Eugenio Hurtado Herp.
2. Erasmo Regueiferos Boudet.
3. Miguel Angel Alvarez Rubiella.
4. Bernabé Boza y Zayas Bazán.
5. Estela del Portillo del Junco.
6. Miguel A. Martínez Santaella.
7. José Santos Martín y Gómez.
8. Miguel A. Gavilondo Levena.
9. José M. Alonso Igarzabal.
10. Amalia Mallén del Prado.
11. Ramón Infiesta Bages.
12. Esteban Díaz Orta.

Partido Unionista Cubano
CANDIDATURA



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Para Presidente de la República:
Mario García Menocal y Deop.
Para Vice-Presidente de la República:
Gustavo Cuervo Rubio.

Aquí van los 44 Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-presidenciales y los 14 suplentes, que no se relacionan por estimarlo innecesario a los efectos que se persiguen con esta Boleta Muestra.

Para Senadores:
Por 8 ó 4 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión del Senado.
Ricardo Dolz y Arango.
Carlos Saladrigas y Zayas.
Miguel Coyula y Llaguno.
José Capote Díaz.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Raúl Cuervo Rubio.
Ignacio Muguerza y Contreras.
A. Cubiñá y Rodríguez.
Faustino Alcover Julvo.
Benjamín Maya Maya.
Evangelio Ramos Mirabollo.
Porfirio Peña Ravelo.
José Otero Riveria.
Manuel Ampudia y González.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
José Bibal Iburusqueta.
Francisco López Rincón.
Angelina Dalmau Gutiérrez.
Segundo Presmanes Torres.
Eugenio Domínguez Torres.
Emilio Vandenedes Destín.
Juan Galbán y Carlo.
María Godínez Ledón.
Pastor García González.

Para Representantes (40):
Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.
1. Arturo González Alfonso.
2. Víctor del Valle Romero.
3. Víctor M. Pérez Lerena.
4. Guillermo Iglesias Piñeiro.
5. Joaquín Albarrán Monedero.
6. Camilo García Sierra.
7. David M. Fernández Supervielle.
8. Mario García Kohly.
9. José Armas Landa.
10. Enrique Ortiz y Ruiz del Castillo.
11. César Rodríguez Morini y Aguirre.
12. Desiderio Damián Gotario Ariza.

Partido Unión Nacionalista
CANDIDATURA



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Para Presidente de la República:
Miguel Mariano Gómez Arias.
Para Vice-Presidente de la República:
Federico Laredo Brú.

Aquí van los 44 Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-presidenciales y los 14 suplentes, que no se relacionan por estimarlo innecesario a los efectos que se persiguen con esta Boleta Muestra.

Para Senadores:
Por 8 ó 4 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión del Senado.
José A. Casabuena y Miranda.
Ramón Zaydín y Márquez Sterling.
Alfredo Hornedo y Suárez.
Ramón Vasconcelos Maragliano.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Caridad González y Leal.
Francisco Campos Marquetti.
Miguel María Martínez Rodríguez.
Ricardo Martínez y Martínez.
Rafael Carreras San Martín.
Sixto Suárez y Cepero.
Eusebio Miguel Cerveto.
Fernando Averhoff Herrera.
Sixto Calzadilla y Herrera.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Julio A. López Sánchez.
Miguel Artiles Ruano.
Rufino Morán y Benavides.
Rafael de la Torre y Castro.
Enrique Molina González.
Ramón Alvarez Maruri.
Camilo Prieto Gómez.
Jesús Manuel Montes y Bernal.
Carlos Izaguirre y Hornedo.

Para Representantes (40):
Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.
1. Ramón Sancerni y Goñi.
2. Carlos García Vélez y Martínez Ibor.
3. Oscar G. Edreira Rodríguez.
4. Antonio Martínez Alvarez.
5. Cayetano Fraga Rivera.
6. Edmundo Nin Rodríguez.
7. Luis Felipe Lizazo Fernández.
8. Francisco Vilabrille Corredera.
9. Marino López Blanco.
10. Antonio Pérez Reyes.
11. Narciso Morán Benavides.
12. Gonzalo González Fernández.

Partido Acción Republicana
CANDIDATURA



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Para Presidente de la República:
Miguel Mariano Gómez Arias.
Para Vice-Presidente de la República:
Federico Laredo Brú.

Aquí van los 44 Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-presidenciales y los 14 suplentes, que no se relacionan por estimarlo innecesario a los efectos que se persiguen con esta Boleta Muestra.

Para Senadores:
Por 8 ó 4 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión del Senado.
José A. Casabuena y Miranda.
Ramón Zaydín y Márquez Sterling.
Alfredo Hornedo y Suárez.
Ramón Vasconcelos Maragliano.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Caridad González y Leal.
Francisco Campos Marquetti.
Miguel María Martínez Rodríguez.
Ricardo Martínez y Martínez.
Rafael Carreras San Martín.
Sixto Suárez y Cepero.
Eusebio Miguel Cerveto.
Fernando Averhoff Herrera.
Sixto Calzadilla y Herrera.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no Mayores Contribuyentes (9):
Julio A. López Sánchez.
Miguel Artiles Ruano.
Rufino Morán y Benavides.
Rafael de la Torre y Castro.
Enrique Molina González.
Ramón Alvarez Maruri.
Jesús Manuel Montes y Bernal.
Carlos Izaguirre y Hornedo.
Camilo Prieto Gómez.

Para Representantes (40):
Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.
1. Ismael Martínez Rivera.
2. Alberto Mauri Nodarse.
3. Alejandro Publes Varona.
4. Claudio P. Fernández Gutiérrez.
5. Luz Máximo Hernández.
6. María Dolores Soto Urrutia.
7. Luis Machado Ortega.
8. Nicolás Valentín Díaz López.
9. Dagoberto Lagomasino y Puig.
10. Carlos Obregón Ferrer.
11. Carlos Gárate Brú.
12. Aurelio García Guerra.

COLUMNA EN BLANCO

En esta columna podrán los electores escribir debajo del título de cada cargo, los nombres de cualesquiera personas que no figuren en la boleta, y a cuyo favor deseen votar.

Para Presidente de la República:

Para Vice-Presidente de la República:

Para Senadores:
Por 8 ó 4 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión del Senado.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales Mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no Mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Para Representantes (40):
Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.

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NND 740058
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Para Representantes (40):

Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.

1. Ramón Ochoa y Pérez.
2. Ernesto Fernández Arrondo.
3. Enrique Zayas y Ruiz.
4. Alberto García Mendoza.
5. Abelardo Torres Calvo.
6. Carmela Nieto y Font.
7. Enrique Núñez Espinosa.
8. Jesús A. Portocarrero y Montero.
9. Ana María Borrero y Pierra.
10. Eulogio Sardiñas y Zamora.
11. Octavio Campos Trujillo.
12. Alberto Arango y Mestre.
13. José Tomás Polanco Pantaleón.
14. Raúl de Cárdenas y Echarte.
15. Juan O'Naghten Bachiller.
16. Rogelio Valdés Jorge.
17. Rafael Espín Rodríguez.
18. Ismael María Pintado y Pintado.
19. Charles Pemberton Saaverio.
20. Evelio Pou Mazón.
21. Justina Sandó Tellez.
22. René Pérez Abreu y Pérez.
23. Julio Morales y Broderman.
24. José María Reposo y Ruiz.
25. Agustín Segurola González.
26. Alfredo Jacomino López.
27. Silvano Herrera y Mora.
28. José Antonio Morales y Herrera.
29. María Gómez Carbonell.
30. Luis Rodríguez y López.
31. Leonardo López Blanco.
32. Rafael Rubí Betancourt.
33. Mario Alonso y García Zamora.
34. Antonio Suárez Simón.
35. Raúl García Menocal.
36. Mario Lamar y Presa.
37. Felipe Trinchet Fernández.
38. Balbina Remedios Langanehin.
39. José López Vilaboy.
40. Germán S. López y Sánchez.

Para Gobernador Provincial:

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

Ernesto Asbert y Díaz.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (9):

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

1. José Aparicio y García.
2. Aurelio Sánchez Amaro.
3. Manuel Villaverde González.
4. Domiciano Torres y Linares.
5. Nicolás Inchaurtieta y García.
6. Santos Francisco Caso Duchen.
7. Juan R. Oropesa y Soto.
8. Francisco Massana y Pérez.
9. Margarita Guerra y Miranda.

Para Representantes (40):

Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.

1. Gloria Alonso de Vasconcelos.
2. Carlos Márquez Sterling y Guiral.
3. Miguel Ochoa González.
4. Pedro Mestre Sardiñas.
5. Juan M. Menocal Barreras.
6. Ma. Teresa Ramírez Medina.
7. Baldomero E. Caballero Valdés.
8. Esteban Varona Ferrer.
9. Venancio Milián Milián.
10. José María de la Cuesta Cárdenas.
11. Manuel Pereira Rolandelli.
12. Santiago Valera Hernández.
13. Aurelio Mulkay Valladares.
14. Ricardo Martínez Bravo.
15. Juan Loredo Bernal.
16. Fernando de la Riva Domínguez.
17. Gustavo E. Urrutia y Quirós.
18. Gonzalo Andux y Güell.
19. Enrique Elizaga Peláez.
20. Luis León Ricart.
21. Rafael Zervigón Castellanos.
22. Rafael G. Reyna Carmona.
23. Ricardo Gómez González.
24. Alberto García Valdés.
25. Miguel Angel Céspedes Casado.
26. Miguel Angel de la Campa Caraveda.
27. Raúl Rego Fernández.
28. Ezequiel Sarracent Pedro.
29. Enrique Solís Díaz.
30. Miguel Angel Díaz y Gutiérrez.
31. Pedro Herra Sotolongo.
32. Tomás Galdós Betancourt.
33. Indalecio Pertierra Liñero.
34. Manuel Vega Prieto.
35. Juan Alvarez Guanaga.
36. René Acevedo Laborde.
37. Carlos Fraile Goldarás.
38. Félix Ayón Suárez.
39. Rufino Pérez Landa.
40. Raúl Fernández Mederos.

Para Gobernador Provincial:

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

Celestino Baizán y Lobo.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (9):

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

1. Crescencio Ojeda Lemus.
2. Antonio Fernández González.
3. Gerardo Pérez López.
4. Ramón Rivero Aguiar.
5. Francisco Rossie Gómez.
6. José Morales Pons.
7. Manuel González Regalado.
8. José Amaya Reyes.
9. Severiano Pulido Yedra.

Para Representantes (40):

Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.

1. Eugenio Hurtado Herp.
2. Erasmo Regueiferos Boudet.
3. Miguel Angel Alvarez Rubiella.
4. Bernabé Boza y Zayas Bazán.
5. Estela del Portillo del Junco.
6. Miguel A. Martínez Santaella.
7. José Santos Martín y Gómez.
8. Miguel A. Gavilondo Levena.
9. José M. Alonso Igarzabal.
10. Amalia Mallén del Prado.
11. Ramón Infiesta Bages.
12. Esteban Díaz Orta.
13. No tiene candidato.
14. Eduardo B. Mederos Rodríguez.
15. Manuel de J. Acevedo Delgado.
16. José Hernández Plá.
17. Manuel Alonso y Mir.
18. Emilio Núñez García.
19. Eduardo Escasena Quílez.
20. Carmela Acebal y Mantilla.
21. Dolores Jiménez y Balduino.
22. José Ramón Talavera Delgado.
23. José Caminero Ruiz.
24. Roberto Godoy Martínez.
25. Gabriel Angel Amenábar y Cabello.
26. Fernando Pruna y Blanco.
27. Francisco Prieto Eced.
28. Ricardo Villares Cribelles.
29. Esteban Lugones y Borrell.
30. Celia Leal y Leal.
31. Félix Enríquez Hernández.
32. Enrique González de Castro.
33. Américo Castellanos Villazón.
34. Arturo Espín y Garriga.
35. Joaquín Martínez de Pinillos.
36. Féliz Aranguren y Arangueren.
37. Lita María Fernández Nodarse.
38. Leonides Vicente Lombida.
39. Juan Gastañaga Soto.
40. Virgilio del Amo Arrondo.

Para Gobernador Provincial:

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

Tons de Jústiz y del Valle.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (9):

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

1. Noemí Vasconcelos Cuervo.
2. Andrés del Portillo Delmonte.
3. Andrés del Portillo Delmonte.
4. Pedro Muñiz Veloso.
5. Benigno Valdés Blanco.
6. Darío Duarte Ramos.
7. Rafael Vala Blez.
8. Blás Sánchez Isarra.
9. José Márquez Barrios.

Para Representantes (40):

Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.

1. Arturo González Alfonso.
2. Víctor del Valle Romero.
3. Víctor M. Pérez Lerena.
4. Guillermo Iglesias Piñeiro.
5. Joaquín Albarrán Monedero.
6. Camilo García Sierra.
7. David M. Fernández Supervielle.
8. Mario García Kohly.
9. José Armas Landa.
10. Enrique Ortiz y Ruiz del Castillo.
11. César Rodríguez Morini y Aguirre.
12. Desiderio Damián Gotario Ariza.
13. Fanny Crespo Barroso.
14. Antonio Féliex Castro Montejo.
15. Armando Marcé y Maury.
16. Antonio Vivanco Sánchez.
17. Caridad Coello Marruz.
18. José Ma. Beltrán Suárez.
19. Agustín García Osuna.
20. Mario Soto y Calderón de la Barca.
21. Juan Alemán Pérez.
22. Moisés Montejo Hernández.
23. Oscar Montoro González.
24. Juan Mauricio Orbeta.
25. Jorge Tomás Fernández Menéndez.
26. Manuel Pruna Latte.
27. Mario Esteban Coto Leiseca.
28. Perfecto Suárez.
29. Eugenio Rossie Labrador Piloto.
30. Oscar Morales Muñoz.
31. Guillermo Pérez Arteche.
32. Andrés de la Guardia Calvo.
33. Conrado García Espinosa.
34. José Ramoneda Ortiz.
35. Francisco Herrera Cárdenas.
36. Gonzalo Calvo Herrera.
37. Pedro Marín Herrera.
38. María de los A. Bello Amaro.
39. Bernardo Martínez Rodríguez.
40. Vicente Custodio Ricard.

Para Gobernador Provincial:

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

Ernesto Asbert y Díaz.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (9):

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

1. Alberto Sánchez Ocejo.
2. Abelardo de Aguiar y Casanova.
3. Rosa María Rodríguez Goldarás.
4. José Manuel Llerena y Seguí.
5. Miguel A. Mendieta y Heredia.
6. Evaristo del Castillo y Moya.
7. Pablo Calzadilla y Dueñas.
8. Roberto Lima y Rovira.
9. Manuel A. Regueiferos y Moya.

Para Representantes (40):

Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.

1. Ramón Sancerni y Goñi.
2. Carlos García Vélez y Martínez Ibor.
3. Oscar G. Edreira Rodríguez.
4. Antonio Martínez Alvarez.
5. Cayetano Fraga Rivera.
6. Edmundo Nin Rodríguez.
7. Luis Felipe Lizazo Fernández.
8. Francisco Vilabrille Corredera.
9. Marino López Blanco.
10. Antonio Pérez Reyes.
11. Narciso Morán Benavides.
12. Gonzalo González Fernández.
13. José Corona Ruiz.
14. Antonio Pruneda Díaz.
15. Arturo Comas Calero.
16. Orosman Viamontes Romero.
17. Alfredo Alvarez Suárez.
18. Candita Gómez Bandujo.
19. Antonio Pablo Seijas Llanes.
20. Cirilo Pérez Mato.
21. Caridad Delgadillo Leiva.
22. Alberto Belt Ramírez.
23. Alfredo Botet Dubois.
24. Armando García Mendoza Sarmiento.
25. José S. Bandera Zuaznabar.
26. Guillermo de Piña Mata.
27. Emilio Rodríguez López.
28. José V. Farias Borrego.
29. Humberto Díaz Argüelles.
30. Efraín Callava Celdrán.
31. Carlos Jiménez Rojo Saladrigas.
32. Manuel Villada y García Pola.
33. Ricardo Cabanas y Castañeda.
34. Sebastián Repilado y Regueiferos.
35. Nicasio Silverio Sainz.
36. Emilio Vasconcelos Frayde.
37. Gabriel Landa Chao.
38. Antonio Rodríguez Hernández.
39. Juan Rodríguez Pintado.
40. José Grau Agüero.

Para Gobernador Provincial:

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

Celestino Baizán y Lobo.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (9):

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

1. Generoso Riesgo Díaz.
2. Carlos Odriozola Leal.
3. Alberto Martínez Fernández.
4. Germán Cárdenas Cárdenas.
5. Zoilo Palmer de la Hoz.
6. Aurelio Hidalgo Gato y Suárez.
7. Graciela Marín Massoutier.
8. Ignacio Mario Soler.
9. José Señan y Curbelo.

Para Representantes (40):

Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.

1. Ismael Martínez Rivera.
2. Alberto Mauri Nodarse.
3. Alejandro Publes Varona.
4. Claudio P. Fernández Gutiérrez.
5. Luz Máximo Hernández.
6. María Dolores Soto Urrutia.
7. Luis Machado Ortega.
8. Nicolás Valentín Díaz López.
9. Dagoberto Lagomasino y Puig.
10. Carlos Obregón Ferrer.
11. Carlos Gárate Brú.
12. Aurelio García Guerra.
13. Eduardo Coloma Alvarez.
14. Héctor Peláez y Cossío.
15. Pedro Soto Rodríguez.
16. José Manuel Cortina Corrales.
17. Ramón de la Cruz Sigarroa.
18. Ildefonso Morua Contreras.
19. Nicolás Lavín Cubillas.
20. Quirino García Rojas.
21. Juan Jerez y Villareal.
22. Gabriel Sánchez Isasi.
23. Alejandro Cruz Da Silva.
24. Néstor Carbonell Andricain.
25. Alfredo Broderman Vignier.
26. José Manuel Castillo.
27. Gabriel Casuso y Díaz Albertini.
28. Lucila de Castro López.
29. Fina Forcade Olivera.
30. Francisco Díaz Rodríguez.
31. José Manuel Quintana Herrera.
32. Carlos M. Palma y Valdés.
33. Radio Cremata y Valdés.
34. Francisco Santos Campoy.
35. Antonio Rodríguez Gómez.
36. **Tomás Gutiérrez Alea.**
37. Bernardo Latour Ollivier.
38. Cipriano Adolfo Oriozola y Díaz.
39. Enrique Capote Díaz.
40. Arturo Cañas y Perdomo.

Para Gobernador Provincial:

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

Celestino Baizán y Lobo.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (9):

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

1. Alberto Pérez Díaz.
2. Francisco Valdés Herrera.
3. Bernardo de Rojo Sierra.
4. Guillermo Jiménez y Fernández.
5. Adolfo Fundora y Cartaya.
6. Luciano Gutiérrez Brito.
7. José Sainz de la Peña.
8. Alberto M. de San Pedro y Alfonso.
9. Gabriel Valera Gutiérrez.

Para Representantes (40):

Por 4 ó 2 años, según decida la suerte en una sesión de la Cámara de Representantes.

Para Gobernador Provincial:

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (9):

Por un período de 4 años que vencerá en igual día de 1940 que el de su toma de posesión.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JAN 22 1936
OFFICE (CHIEF OF STAFF)
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report 3610-b 7

CUBA (Political)

Subject: National Elections.

(b) Election Results.

Partial Returns Indicate
Trend of Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 21 1936

1. The results of the Cuban National Election, which was held on January 10th, have not as yet been completely tabulated, although partial returns give the coalition presidential candidate, Dr.Miguel Mariano Gomez, a considerable lead over General Mario Menocal. It is believed also, from the result of partial returns, that the coalition's candidate for Mayor of Havana, Beruff Mendieta, will be elected over the candidate of the Menocal party, Dr. Pelayo Cuervo.

2. Although most probably Menocal himself will be defeated, nevertheless, it is expected that his party will win a number of local elections, especially in the cases of many of the mayors of municipalities.

3. Less than a dozen casualties, none of which have resulted fatally, occurred during the elections, and it is said to have been one of the quietest and most orderly elections ever held in Cuba.

4. The undersigned has heard of several instances where supporters of Menocal,who were apparently properly registered, were refused permission to vote at the polls. This occurrence happened to a friend and formerly a very good contact of the undersigned. Several other instances have been reported. It is, however, too soon to form an opinion as to what extent, if any, fraudulent practices or intimidation occurred in connection with the elections.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5126 Date: January 13,1936.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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JAN 23 1936 MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-g-363
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G-2 Report 3610-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 23 1936

Coalition Ticket Shows Decisive Majority.

1. Although returns from several election districts in the interior of Cuba have not been received as yet, the coalition ticket is leading by a decisive majority. This assures the election of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez as President and Dr. Federico Laredo Bru as Vice President. It appears also that the coalition will win most of the Congressional seats, as well as the governorships of the six provinces, and also the mayoralty of Havana and most of the other larger cities.

2. The victory appears to be so sweeping that there is considerable talk of providing senatorial representations for a limited number of minority party members, in order to establish a working minority in Congress.

3. Colonel Batista remarked that he hoped the Menocalistas would win in at least one province, in order to maintain a minority representation in the Government. Colonel Batista and the Army have been highly praised for the manner in which order was maintained during the elections, as this election was the quietest and most orderly in a great many years.

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

Source: Press and Personal Observation.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5127 Date: January 18,1936.

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

FEB 1936 WAR DEPARTMENT MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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G-2 Report

3610-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. FEB 12 1936

Results of Recent Election.

1. As previously reported, the election of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez as President of Cuba is an assured fact, although approximately 25 per cent of the tabulations have not been sent in to the Central Electoral Tribunal in Havana.

2. The Coalition headed by Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez won not only the Presidency and Vice Presidency, but all of the Senatorships, all of the Governorships of the provinces and office of Mayor of Havana. However, a number of Menocalista candidates for Representative were successful, so that in the Lower House of Congress while the Menocalista Party will be in the minority as compared with the Coalition, nevertheless, it will be a very powerful minority, particularly in view of the fact the successful Coalition candidates for Representatives are divided among the Liberals, Nacionalistas, and Partido Accion Republicana, with also a few of the Partido Unionistas. Should the Coalition split along purely party lines, as it undoubtedly will in many matters of policy, the Menocalista block will probably hold the balance of power.

3. The Government has approved and the leaders of the Menocal Party have agreed to the appointment of twelve Menocalista Senators, two from each province, who received the highest number of votes among the defeated Menocalista senatorial candidates.

4. More complete data will be forwarded as soon as the official election results are published.

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

Source: Personal Contacts and
Observation.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5138 Date: February 6,1936

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

FEB 1936 WAR DEPARTMENT

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6-1 24

G-2 Report 3610-b

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 18 1936

Compilation of Votes.

1. According to returns compiled by the office of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, the fusion group has received 448,535 votes and the Conjunto Nacional Democratico (Menocalistas) 361,712 votes in 4275 out of a total of 5117 election precincts.

2. Beruff Mendieta has received 41,164 votes and Pelayo Cuervo 36,817 votes in 473 out of 606 election precincts in the City of Havana, for the office of Mayor, according to figures prepared in the office of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez.

3. The press report that for Representatives of the Cuban Congress there have been elected in Santa Clara Province the following: Menocalistas 15; Liberals 7; Nacionalistas 6 and Accion Republicanas 5.

4. In Pinar del Rio Province, 114,165 voters cast their ballots out of a total of 153,465, and of the Representatives elected from the Province, 6 are Menocalistas, 5 Nacionalistas, 2 Marianistas and 1 Liberal.

5. In Camaguey Province the Provincial Electoral Board has announced that the Conjunto Nacional Democratico obtained 35,401 votes, with eight Representatives in Congress; the Partico Liberal 19,931 votes, with five Representatives; the Partido Union Nacionalista 11,738 votes, with two Representatives and the Accion Republicana obtained 11,208 votes with two Representatives.

6. Out of a total of 162 Representatives, 72 will be Menocalistas (including 2 Asbertistas); 35 Liberals, 28 Nacionalistas and 27 Marianistas.

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

Source: Press and Embassy Records.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5141 Date: February 11,1936

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

MAR 12 1936
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Election Results.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 12 1936

Tabulation of Votes

1. According to figures tabulated by the Superior Electoral Tribunal with reference to the Cuban national elections held on January 10, 1936, General Menocal's party, the Conjunto Nacional Democratico, received 409,004 votes (not including 11,677 votes received by its affiliate, the Partido Unionista Cubano). The fusion group received 515,749 votes, of which the Partido Liberal received 184,157; Partido Union Nacionalista 179,153, and the Accion Republicana 152,439, which gives the fusion group a majority of 95,068 votes. The Conjuncion Centrista Nacional (Dr. Carlos M. de Cespedes' party) received only 8,682 votes. Only 61.30% of the registered voters cast their ballots.

2. Based on these figures, the Conjunto Nacional Democratico (Menocal's party) will have 72 Representatives (including two from the Partido Unionista Cubano (General Asbert's party), the Partido Liberal will have 35, the Partido Union Nacionalista 30, and the Accion Republicana 25.

3. The final results of the municipal elections in Havana indicate that Dr. Antonio Beruff Mendieta received 52,656 votes for Mayor of Havana, and that Dr. Pelayo Cuervo received 46,663 votes.

4. Of the total of twenty seven Aldermen, the Partido Conjunto Nacional Democratico will have ten in Havana, the Partido Union Nacionalista five; the Accion Republicana, four; the Partido Liberal, four and the Partido Unionista Cubana (Asbertistas), two. The election of the two remaining aldermen depends upon supplementary elections.

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

Source: Embassy files.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5155 Date: March 7, 1936.

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Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Executive.

Inauguration of President
Miguel Mariano Gomez.

1. At 12:00 Noon, May 20th, Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez was inaugurated President of Cuba at the Presidential Palace. The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The ceremony was attended by the outgoing Provisional President, Dr. Jose Barnet, his Cabinet, the incoming Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps, which included not only the resident Chiefs of Missions but diplomatic representatives of a number of countries which maintain no permanent mission in Cuba. The large reception hall of the Palace was packed with Cuban officials and a large number of Cuban Army and Navy officers.

2. Immediately after taking the oath of office, the new President stepped to the balcony of the Palace and acknowledged the greetings of thousands of people who crowded behind the troops lined up in front of the Palace.

3. Dr. Gomez, who has twice been Mayor of the City of Havana, is Cuba's youngest elected President. He is the son of Jose Miguel Gomez, who was Cuba's second President.

4. In the evening the President delivered his first message to Congress. Among the points brought out in his speech was the declaration that the Army is the prop and sustenance of the country, but that its actions must be supported by right and justice. He stated that the Courts are the only institutions in Cuba that have the right to affect the life, liberty, honor, welfare and property of the citizens of Cuba. He also stated that one of the first matters that must be undertaken is the restitution of Cuba's credit and that attention must be paid to resuming the servicing on the defaulted Public Works Bonds.

5. President Gomez stated that he is a product of the 20th Century and open to all initiatives so long as they are sound. He laid special emphasis on his purpose to try and improve Cuba's agricultural and rural population, and the division of untilled land into small parcels for the purpose of cultivation; a fairer distribution of the nation's wealth was also included in the presidential program and the prevention of friction between capital and labor and the control of trusts to prevent abusive practices. Attention to the condition of the public Treasury was also mentioned -- as was the present complicated tax system and Cuba's separate debts, both domestic and foreign. The tourist trade, which the President stated that he wished to see become "Cuba's second sugar harvest", was touched upon among many other problems mentioned in the President's speech.

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

Source: Personal Observation
and Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5189 Date: May 21,1936

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PRESIDENT MIGUEL MARIANO GOMEZ'

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

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PRESIDENT MIGUEL MARIANO GOMEZ'

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

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Before the highest organization of judicial power, the Supreme Court, I have just taken possession of the Presidency of the Republic, and my first act is to address myself to the Legislative Body which is to be my principal collaborator in the immense and arduous task which I begin today.

The electoral urns of January 10th, imposed the command, which solicited and accepted, puts us upon our honor, to guard and promote the credit and supremacy of the Republic, a civic duty which we will zealously perform, prompted by a love of Cuba and our own self-esteem, firmly resolved to push forward the aggrandizement of Cuba and to be worthy of the consideration of the people who have elected us to work for the general good, by which means we will honor our own names.

In the common labor, which is enormous and complicated, both Congress and Executive will give to the people, our efforts and enthusiasms.

My words are not a mere formula for the occasion, announcing attitudes which will not be observed, I am expressing in these solemn moments, a profound emotion at feeling upon my personality this supreme investure, opportune instant to express to you the inflexibility of the line of conduct to which I shall have to adjust myself in order to leave the best impression of my tenure of this elevated position, which may be either a glory or a calamity, according to my ability or my mistakes, and in addressing for this first time this Congress, the most exalted, direct and genuine representation of our whole population, dignified by the presence of women which is one of

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the positive signs of our most recent progress- and which I wish to acclaim in this document as President, as I did so many times during the electoral campaign, and even afterwards in declarations to the ever vigilant Fourth Estate, which so often interviewed us in order to satisfy the legitimate demands of public opinion.

I assume the Presidency, determined to realize the duties that correspond to my position or should pertain to the office of Chief of State, planning always the good of the public. I am ready to work to the utmost of my ability to better that which I find deficient; decidedly I do not intend to defraud the district assemblies that elected me, and I affirm and re-iterate, as my deeds will show, that I have not risen to the place of Chief Magistrate in order to enjoy the Presidency nor to exploit it, but rather to consecrate all my will power and forces to the care of Cuba, in this difficult labor that lies before me and which will absorb all of my waking hours, a task which many times I contemplated with misgivings, weighing the grave responsibility contracted to the country with my history and pledging myself, in all faith, to devote to it my earnest energies.

My efforts will be so guided as to merit the approbation of my fellow-citizens, with all my soul bound up in Cuba, for only in that way will I respond to the favor and privilege of having reached the maximum hierarchy of public life.

You may be certain that I have taken exact count of the obstacles in the way, but I am confident of being able to remove them and by exercising all of my rights and complying with all of my obligations, of arriving at the end of my term, which will not flatter my vanity as a providential consideration but will be due to the marked influence in the national development, and facing the p problems and difficulties which must be encountered, I will care-

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fully choose among the different opinions that refer to the present and the future.

You will readily understand that for a purpose of such transcendency, in order to attain to a Government of efficient previsions and adequate remedies, it is indispensible that I should have your assiduous and fruitful cooperation, precisely because you are the creative power, that elaborates the laws, responding to the necessities of the society which we direct, and it is perturbed and checked if wise and good laws do not provide a solution for its difficulties, cure its evils and assist the march of progress of the nation.

I am not one of those who falls into exaggeration by affirming that in the thirty-four years of the existence of the Republic, there have not been enacted reforms for our progress which have carried us far from the Colonial structure. And although more might have been done, the sterility and negligence of the legislative body were not pronounced enough to deserve ridicule; we have advanced in certain respects and recently the Provisional Governmentpromulgated laudable measures which will imprint a new line of conduct. But evidently there is much more to be done and you will surely promptly render fruitful results, prepared and disposed as you are to furnish us with precepts demanded by conditions of the country, exterminating the evils which should disappear and and bringing about all that should better conditions.

Ours is a new country, which has only enjoyed a third of a century of existence as an independent republic, almost everything is still to be created, requiring incessant and accurate legislation on numerous and diversified matters.

Chosen by popular vote in which resides the sovereignty of the people, it is certainly not necessary for anyone to remind you

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nor advise you of the urgent need of your projects in harmony with the times, and as corollary of the political incidents of the last five year period, the important questions of public and private rights in all activities and elements of the nation, which anxiously await the resolutions you will adopt; Commerce, Industry, Property owners, supporters of the public expenditures and sinews of our economy, so necessary to be stimulated and alleviated; Agriculture, principal fount of production which we must favor because it forms the basis of our sustenance; the apportioning of the uncultivated lands in small farms and the equal distribution of public wealth; the State banks of vital importance in distinct activities of the nation; definite solutions of the conflicts originated by the abrupt fall of property values; the invigoration of our Treasury, of complicated and onerous tributary system and of multiple debts; the restoration of our credit; the rectifying of our pension laws, conforming to equity with consideration to the amount available for this purpose and without compromising the chief dispositions of the State; Sanitation which embraces the sacred duty of conserving the public health, and Charity with its urgent demand for pity to remedy the deplorable state of the hospitals and asylums, a matter which occupied so much of my time when I was mayor; the protection and development of the Institutes of assistance and social prevision; severe methods of vigilance in connection with the Trusts, large and small, in order to free the consumer from abusive speculations; public works to improve the highways and connect the small country districts, start development and diminish unemployment, a general survey; relations between Captial and Labor to prevent friction; the development of Tourism, so aptly styled our second crop, if well organized; the problem of the laborer who aspires to raise his standard of living, legitimately; the adminsitrative road for his capacity and stability;

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the modest official and the grading of the budget, taking into lawful consideration the limit of the apportionments and the endurance of our founts of supply; treaties to bring us in contact with the world and promote relations in accordance with our immense resources, having faith in Cuba if we know how to guide it; codicils, laws and decrees of absolute unity and revision, harmonizing them and purging them of archaic precepts and defects and identifying them with modern legislation; the raising of our standard of life both psychical and corporal; the stimulation of our powers of acquisition, the concrete methods, not specific but scientific, of practical ways of realizing social equality, such as participating in utilities etc.; the countryman whose way of living must be improved, he must have instruction and better compensation for his labor; the child, the sick and the helpless, whom it is a mark of civilization to assist, collectively without throttling the fecund initiatives of powerful spontaneous action of the individual or extending to the limits, official paternalism; to carry the discreet intervention and tutelage of the State to those services and spheres which are most useful, following the example of splendid foreign experiments, not foolishly imitating them but with regard to our circumstances and in proper ways which have been recommended to us, organizing in cooperative form the representation of the forces, classes and activities of the nation, conforming to the admirable results obtained in other parts and which will be adopted here with justifiable judgment, when the opportunity shall arrive; the salutary injection of sap into the municipalities which now languish, reflecting the national anaemia; aqueducts, for water is a prime necessity; schools to diffuse and intensify education so as to uproot the indifference of ignorance and attain to the true state of democracy, for many years in suspense with sensible damage to our culture and irreparable harm to the future of

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so many of our students; it is most urgent to take measures for the restoration of university life in its eminent social function of higher education and technical discipline, with all prestige and privileges, ruled by professors who exercise full autonomy in the administration and teaching; the august school of science before whose walls the public is detained except for grave perturbations that demand its help because the Government, without impairing its jurisdiction and ignoring its duties could not consent to any disorder on national territory; professors and pupils as well as all of us are anxious that the youth,which bore itself with heroism, sacrificing many precious lives during the last conflicts for liberty, and generously-with the fire and purity of their age- lending themselves always to romantic ideals, will reflect with good judgment on the supreme patriotic conventions, and nourishing its intellect and finishing its education, will find itself prepared for us to entrust to it, our destinies; exalt the potentialities of our civicism, in cultivation since early years etc., a prolific expnation of all of the extensive series, in the program which we are to carry out, is only outlined; an exhausting task, the variety and intensity of which in time you will comprehend, after gathering the aspirations of the people who have delegated to you the labor of making real their desires, and drawing up the rules of their lives to the greatest advantage; in conjunction with the Constitutional Assembly, free and so sovereign to endow Cuba with a fundamental Charter, and give it the laws for which it clamors, and which for so many years, especially since the 12th of August, 1933, when the Government fell because of its abuses of its privileges, it has been deprived;Congress now surges logically into being, the purifying crucible which will substitute clean systems for those which are vicious and defective, install methods in many spheres, without unjustiable delays, which will incorporate new methods of social transformation and state economy; proceeding in a leisurely way towards evolutions of con-

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ceptions and formulas, not yet elaborated and defined, in the universal unrest which characterizes the actual historical moment, d disconcerting the publicists, contradicting the statisticians, perplexed before the great crisis in the world of politics and economics, and for this reason inevitable in the proposed study of our peculiar problems and serene examination of the vernacular reforms which it behooves us to resolve without avoiding by fearsome delays, that which is coming upon us, and without indulging as well in audacious experiments, premature and unpremeditated.

These last observations do not signify an inclination towards the past. Son of the Twentieth Century and of this American Continent, I am open to all suggestions no matter how astounding they seem or daring their results without their touching impossible heights. The almost unbelievable revelations of progress and the astonishing experiments in neighboring countries, give us the assurance that we of today, are intrepid forgers of innovations, impelling humanity towards unsuspected states, in which the Utopia of yesterday becomes the reality of tomorrow. Nevertheless we feel a scrupulous responsibility in defending ourselves against the obstructions of stubborn and sistematic critics.

It is absolutely necessary in modifying legislation to have consideration for the already established rights; these should not hinder us with prohibitions but should constitute sufficient influence to recommend conciliation in every possible way of legitimate interests, which exist, although we may desire to ignore them and which must not be injured without recompense; meanwhile we may use the phrase:"the health of the people is the supreme law", which is not a modern saying but an old apothegm. We will advance as needful, without precipitation, which might cause us to recede. This is what I expect of this Congress, illustrious and equable, to whose work

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enlightening and reforming, I wish to lend myself, giving it my direct sanction as if the veto did not exist, in a co-inciding of opinions because men of plausible convictions and of pertinacious propositions, incapable of defaulting in the duties which should guide them, swayed by enthusiasms and the energy of youth, many of these members of both Houses, wish to see Cuba prosper in all ways and with all progress and emancipation, but wisely and serenely as we are free from rash determinations and exempt from prejudices.

Imbued with these ideas and in tune with the times in which we live and cognizant of our internal needs, we will adapt ourselves to the modifications which contemporary realities impose upon us, at the same time, after the state of agitation we have passed through, we will consolidate our nationality, destroying not by fanatical excesses and demagogical confusions but with impulses and convictions, sanely revolutionary and in strictly legal proceedings in which care does not exclude diligence, all that we repudiate and against which we have struggled so long, and build the new Republic, regenerate and progressive, which we visioned in all of the Cuban rebellions from the time of the war for independence from Spain, and still an aspiration because no program of our revolutionaries has ever been carried out. And for this reason, that which we now inaugurate is not the selfish and routine continuation of the nefarious ways of yesterday, but on the contrary, an expurgation and revision in the rôle of rehabilitation to which history has assigned us, and we are responding to the call of the people to act in this period of unavoidable transitions and radical changes.

The votes of our fellow-citizens unite us in an honorable labor, parallel to our duties; to strengthen and elevate Cuba which in this critical hour demands of us self-abnegation. Our nationality enters upon a new era, which sincerely interpreted, cannot consist of or be translated into a mere change of names in the official spheres,

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but in the frank and decided execution of the rectifications, reforms and transformations already lightly sketched, to obtain the regime which we have propounded because it constitutes the prime essence which should always exist in a state like ours of a purely democratic type, if it is not corrupted by adulterations.

In the friendly and commercial relations with other nations, in order to extend our markets, based on reciprocity, we must give preference to those which are allied to us by an interchange of products, to those of our own continent and especially to our big customer, the United States, entitled to our gratitude for the repeated historical acts of benevolence and the help received during the whole of our existence, as a colony in rebellion against the secular Metropolis and as a Republic full of vicissitudes and beset by difficulties. In my trip last month to the United States, it was possible for me to preceive directly the friendly feeling of the Americans, shown not only in courteous state receptions but in the unofficial welcome, not to me personally but to that which I represented, Cuba,: to whose advent into the union of sovereign states, they had contributed in large measure, and I could clearly discern the desire that we become, because of our proximity, the link between the two Americas, the Latin Republic in all the splendor of its institutions, and respecting the integrity of our personality with the abrogetion of the Platt Amendment, a favorable treaty ensued, as an experiment of good neighbor policy.

In giving you my conceptions of the present time, within reach of our compromises, I am not writing a bald, ritualistic message, but I am expounding fully my ideals and my substantial recommendations which as I understand them, are the legacy and trust of the revolution which we are to unfold, executing through the Gazette, its vindications and the will of the people, with a desire of political dignity and economic emancipation, which last will demand our full cooperation.

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I do not intend to penetrate into the vast space of your deliberations, which it will devolve upon you to determine and resolve. I have only attempted to anticipate my fundamental orientation, not to influence or advise you, but with a legitimate desire to transmit to you my first ideas, which it is convenient you should learn, as the two powers assume the guidance of the Republic and the responsibility of its destinies. As your compatriot, as comrade in this delicate and great work in which we are associated, I have spoken with the respect and appreciation you deserve, trusting all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, majority and minority to whicever party they belong, will bring the light of their intelligence and the inspirations of their patriotism to this task.

I will shortly present the budget and make known to you the state of the distinct departments of the administration. I hope afterwards to hear on these matters from Congress, and I will offer you in turn, messages which have been previously studied and meditated upon and which in accordance with my constitutional duties, I judge opportune to submit to your wise reflections. And so, in harmony of action, with no one abdicating his prerogatives nor encroaching upon the rights of others, we will accomplish our august mission with the preoccupation sustained and the tendency towards, a good government, of happy benefits to the nations. And at the end of our term and upn resigning our powers, the conviction that we have meritted the representation entrusted to us by the pople, will be our spiritual recompense.

Because the constitutional equilibrium was upset by the predominance of one of the powers of State, the right to rule has been outraged and the deomcracy abused, causing the lamentable occurrences of the last eight years, which we all remember. The

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dictatorship overthrown and after unfortunate alternatives and hard trials, order was restored through the help of the people, who desired peace and work, and by the splendid example of the army in its patriotic function of upholding law and order, we enter now upon the earnest establishment of order and liberty, typified on the 20th of May, by the advent of a new presidential era, a resumption of a a normal political situation and the legal organization of the factors which contribute to sustain and exalt the republican institutions which are to rule completely.

By remembering the bitter past and profitting by the recent historical lessons, we will not fall again into like errors, and our conduct soberly reflecting the adversities suffered, now that Destiny, prodigal in our situation and endowing us with a rich soil if we only know how to take advantage of it, we can smilingly undertake the road to our definite reconstruction, stability and prosperity, perpetuate the banner of our international dignity and solidify our independence on the basis of concord and native union.

For the consistency and durability of this condition, it is necessary that you, outside as well as inside of the Capitol, where you enact good laws, and I within and away from the Palace, where I dictate honest decrees and Cubans, in all parts of the country, should preach love of humanity, recommend sensibilty and stregthen cordiality, so that we shall recover the sweet and gentle characteristics of our traditions of nobility and goodness. The rebirth of political economy has been initiated and tranquility extends throughout the island, confidence will return under the auspices of constitutional life; a general law of pardon will be announced, wiping out resentments, for we desire, with patriotic generosity, to crown these conquests with magniminity and so cement the new paths of union.

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In order that this condition should take root and flourish, it is necessary that the morbid state of cruel desire for wanton slaughter is not repeated, because unfortunately, should it return, no one who feels the responsibilities of Government, could concur in the insanity of hiding these faults, which must be suppressed, exercising the full rigor of the law. We will have faith however in entering without more hitches, upon a happy period, and Legislators, Executive, Army, Political Parties, and those exiled who ought to live here, will join in this campaign to uphold honor, well-being and national assertion.

Well do we know, the upholders of the known order, and we feel that the cardinal principles of democracy , emanating from high convictions and political motives,, interpreted in the interest of patriotism by those who have the constitutional prerogative of declaring them, cannot be subordinated to the outbursts of sporadic individuals, without soul, nor subject to the perversity of such. The vigilance and solidity of the rule of order and liberty, the fruits of which are derived from their observance, must be totally maintained, as is done in other countries, in which similar attempts are made to upset conditions, without endangering the institutions or altering the structure and harmony of the State. If counselled by prudence and a true sentiment of humanity, and imposed by justice, all such acts which we should vigorously protest against for the conservation of society, should receive proper punishment. Wide tolerance for all ideas, a guarantee for all rights, sufficient energy to enforce this within the law, and rigorous proceedings against those who seek to violate it, entrusting their punishment to the tribunals of justice, this and no other, will be the pattern of my Government.

Not like conventional topics, frequently forgoteen and so

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resulting in disaster to the populace, but with sense and previsión as a guidance, I bring on this memorable day, no matter how ancient and well known, eternal verities and aphorisms concerning public rights, which have been thousands of times corroborated in the history of the existence of nations, peaceable or perturbed, as they were followed or ignored.

Activity, competence, probity in the administration, moderation in the expenditures controlled by our normal income; returning in public services and advantages, the contributions exacted; security for life, for without that civilization does not exist; frank exercise of citizenship , which is a pact with the regime; honest tribunals to guarantee and protect all rights and the only means of deciding questions affecting the life, liberty, honor and property of the inhabitants; adequate laws which will aid in the development of the general welfare; is what the people- habitually tolerant and docile and only revolting when they listen to bastard agitators or when their rights are greatly infringed upon- naturally aspire to.

Order without liberty is oppression; liberty without order is anarchy; liberty with order is the essential condition of democracy, and obedience to order is the only way to preserve law; it is the normal obligation of all those within the convention of society of whatever dignities and opportunities, facilitating rights and duties, and if regulated by a proper conception of responsibility. Without a show of force which is respected, order is vain, and this is generally admitted; the moral pedestal of the Republic is the Army, it is its effective and physical support and its material and practical base. It is absolutely indispensible for the defense of the State, facing commotions and disturbances, which interrupt the rhythm of its finctioning; but a precarious force if not animated and

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directed by reason and justice, but with these and the conformity and confidence of the community, spontaneous seat of the Government, and instruction, for without instruction, it is impossible to maintain the blessing of democracy. Instruction and more instruction , is what elevates the people; to know and make good use of their rights, is self government.

We do not forget, those immortals truths of the art and science of Government, based on an experience of humanity. I promise not to ignore them, guiding my conduct as president with impartial serenity and austere and constant devotion to the law; the general obedience to which should be spontaneous in our grade of culture and sense of citizenship, and I hope I shall never see myself in the sad duty of imposing it by instruments of coercion, but in the complete adhesion and loyalty to the elevated objects of government and the majesty of the law under whose shadow and protection we all can and should live. All Cubans in the land, free and proud of the Fatherland, and tired of the tragedies and fraternal discords which disrupt the country and plunge it into bloodshed, should give all their help in this civil struggle of liberal democracy and assist in preserving it, attaining their ends with the government, by means of suffrage and the beliefs of the majority of the parties and adepts, facilitating legal organization without excluding any idea or principle fr from debate or any group pushing forward by pacific action, the conquest of the ruling power; and thus order will be sustained by the ample influx of opinion and guarantee tolerance, without the violence of revolutionary campaigns which have so exhausted the country.

Each one of the powers of the State, in the natural execution of his duties, will be the objective, principal, immediate and constant, of the Chief Executive, in relation with the other elements that assist in directing and sustaining the Republic, maintaining with them close contact in order to attain to the best results, giving credit to each

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of their individual qualities to move efficiently in their respective spheres, in a co-ordination and harmony which will determine the equilibrium of the national union, with the reintegration of the powers to whom each organization corresponds. I will maintain the authority, prestige and moral force of the Government, and the principal regulation of the due opinion, but I aspire to possess--with the consent and recognition of those governed,--their consent to the conservation of the state and its laws to which we should all willingly submit without trying to weaken its legal forces or to occupy ourselves with establishing a rigid discipline which would limit our constitutional rights. I would prove false the popular saying that the ruling power modifies men and converts into reactionaries and violent ones, the liberals and radicals of the opposition and into tyrants and usurpers, the demagogues of the day before. I am going to deny that the goverment forgets its promises, that they are cymbals merely to attract votes, that it is likely to override the law, defrauding the people and mocking them with vain words.

I shall be loyal to the revolution, using in the Palace the same methods with which I fought the urusrping government. In resumé, I propose, a hard-working administration, honest, apt and clear, with great faith in the future of Cuba, each day more firm in order and liberty, the virtues and excellencies of Democracy; honest and sincere, without infidelities or mistifications that make it unnatural; for judging by the impression of regimes, more or less Ceasaric and transitory, it must be re-affirmed that Democracy is the best government, in which man does not renounce his right to rule collectively, ceding solely the necessary imperatives of common direction and the superior command, but does not acquiesce in the annihilation of his personality which would reduce him almost to the condition of slavery nor submit to despotism.

Because you expressly represent them, I am addressing myself

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to the people of Cuba, generous and noble, in entrusting to you this message with which I desire to call upon all Cubans to join in the work of rescuing Cuba, fully and completely, from the state of turbulence and mishaps in which it has lived. This is not conventional optimism of the ruling power, it is the fervent prayer of your President, conscientious and responsible, and of your fellow-citizen who is profoundly convinced that the tortured cycle should cease, and now that we have reached the crossways, we should proceed together to a new period of patriotic hopes and aspirations, so comforting to the national spirit, and in good faith, complete the recuperation so that we may continue to enjoy the blessings of peace, dissipating the alarms which depress the mind, cloud the horizen and hinder our march towards progress. It is not a selfish voice exhorting you, it is a holy invocation, calling upon the deepest Cuban sentiments to which I appeal with emotion, for there is no sense in imposing minor solutions, if there is maintained, latent in the land, hates and conspiracies.

All the parties that contended together in the last election should live legally in peace, entertaining the highest political sense and a love for the institutions of the country. It is up to them to see that the ideals triumph, if we are true democrats and patriots; those who are in exile--which I consider an error- should also be included. Together we accomplished the revolution and they should help me and I should listen to them; I must have them at my side for I am not a party President but one with all of my compatriots. This however does not prevent those of the Coalition, which elected me , from being my especial friends, looked after with care and affection. I am pleased with the meritorius Cubans of the Conjunto Nacional Democratica (National Democratic Union), their help on the opposition side, is the valiant assistance we need,--- ---that is ancient wisdom--- for the highest sense of national welfare; cooperation,the nucleus of so much force of opinion for the

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useful initiatives which are to be hoped for in the representation of the two Houses of Congress and for the fiscal functions; the Chief of State must have the most delicate consideration, both personal and official, for all these matters. But without ever infringing upon justice or the supreme patriotic interests, I will govern--and it is not logical to presume I would do otherwise-- with the three Coalition parties, since it is to all we owe the victory, and well do we desire to see them merged into one sole powerful group, not swayed by sympathies or personal calculations but drawn together and identified with the doctrines and the political aims, and obeying their natural affinities form two fundamental national parties, each having its own ideology, that may surge into the further development of our politics.

This message, with which I begin my work and in which I have condensed the lines of my program of government, bears to you the assurance of fraternal cooperation and my wishes for your success. We will try in the serene contemplation of the highest aims here noted, to accomplish the greatness of Cuba, yes, its greatness and its happiness which lies within our power to secure, and we will feel the ineffable satisfaction at having proved ourselves honorable men in our public lives, offering noble and useful service to the country of our birth and we wil leave an indelible memory of our act of government by reason of its praiseworthy and felicitous results.

Miguel Mariano Gomez

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

Objection to Publication in Service
urnals.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV
JUL 14 1936
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1

2657-g-363
27

3110-a

G-2 Report

2657-g-363/26

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Executive.

Inaugural Address of
President Gomez.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 14 1936

1. Reference Evaluation of Reports dated June 2, 1936, report No. 5189 (3110-a), there are attached hereto three copies of a complete translation of President Miguel Mariano Gomez' inaugural address.

2. Neither the Embassy nor the English language newspapers made a translation of this address, and it has been impossible to find one anywhere in the City. Due to its great length, the undersigned did not attempt to make the translation, but had it done by the translator for the National Tourist Commission. The address appears flowery and vague in places, but it is believed that the translation does not do it justice.

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

Source: Personal Contacts.

TNG:vm

Encl.3.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5218 Date: July 8, 1936.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
APR 10 1934
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-2-36

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2657-9-

2810-a

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Principal Newspapers and Important Periodicals.
Domestic Press.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 10 1934

El Pais Seriously Damaged
by Fire of Unknown Origin.

1. During the evening of April 4th the newspaper plant and offices of El Pais, one of the leading Cuban Spanish language daily newspapers, was almost entirely destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin, although unofficial statements from some sources attribute the cause to a short circuit in the electric wiring in the rotogravure department.

2. Alfredo Hornedo, owner and publisher, estimates the damage at not less than $100,000. He is arranging to have publication continued very soon by having the paper printed at another local newspaper plant.

3. Several months ago a fire of incendiary origin, believed to have been caused by labor radicals, seriously damaged the El Pais building and equipment, causing the suspension of publication for several weeks.

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

Source: Personal Observation.
TNG:vm

From M. A., Havana No. 4549 April 5, 1934.

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

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2657-G 6-1

APR IO 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-365
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50

G-2 Report 2700-a

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 10 1934

Sabotage Against Telephone
Company Properties Continue.

1. Sabotage continues against the properties and installations of the Cuban Telephone Company. On April 4th a large bomb was exploded in a telephone manhole in the downtown business district, which has caused the interruption of telephone service in most of the business section of the city. This blast which was so terrific that it was felt over a radius of half a mile also broke three city under-ground gas mains, and a carelessly lighted match later ignited the escaping gas which caused a second terrific explosion, injuring several bystanders, including two soldiers and one policeman. The telephone cable installations were set on fire by the explosions and were still burning along the conduits under the streets at a late hour last night.

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

Source: Personal Observation

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4550 April 5, 1934.

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1935
2657-2-365
-2-

G-2/ 2657-Q-365 1st Ind.
W.D., G-2, Washington, D.C. May 7, 1934. To: Office of the Chief Signal Officer, W.D.

1. Military Attache Reports requested in basic letter are transmitted herewith for your information and use.

2. In order that Military Attache Reports may be freely loaned to all branches and services having use for them, in no case will reports be held longer than ten days. Your cooperation is requested in returning reports to this office within the time specified.

For the Chief of Division:

C. K. Nulsen

C. K. NULSEN,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

Encls,
jsc

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
1934 MAY -9 AM 9:45

OCSigO 319.1 MAR Gen. 2d Ind. 8

WD, OCSigO, Washington, May 10, 1934. To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

I. B. a.

Incl.
no change.

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

IN REPLY REFER TO
OCSigO 319.1 MAR Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1934.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
8 MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-365
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: Military Attache Report.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Washington, D. C.

It is requested that the following Military Attache report, listed on memorandum, office of the Chief of Staff, April 21, 1934, be loaned for the use of this office:

2657-Q-365/1 - Sabotage Continues Against Telephone Company Properties

For the Chief Signal Officer.

S. B. Akin,
Major, Signal Corps.

1934 MAY - 4 AM 11:22
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

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

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APR 17 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

6-1 2657-G-366

WAR DEPARTMENT
3100-a

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Executive Office.

Death of Former President.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 16 1934

1. Dr. Alfredo Zayas, who was President of Cuba just prior to Machado, died at his home in Havana on April 11th, after a prolonged illness. Dr. Zayas was seventy-three years of age. He was a lawyer and also a historian, and for more than twenty years was one of the most active figures in Cuban politics.

2. President Mendieta has issued a decree proclaiming ten days of official mourning throughout the Island, with flags at halfmast.

3. At the close of his term as President, which expired with the election of Gerardo Machado in 1924, Dr. Zayas, then sixty-five years old, retired to private life, and since that time he has reappeared but rarely in the public eye.

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

Source: Press
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4564 April 12, 1934.

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

2657-J-367

CONFIDENTIAL

Office of the Regimental Commander
TWENTIETH U. S. INFANTRY
Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming
March 12th, 1934

Major General Hugh A. Drum,
Assistant Chief of Staff,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Drum:

I am sending you a letter just recieved from General W. I. Consuegra, a friend of Machado it is true, but a very frank and intimate opinion on Cuba, I feel, will be very interesting to you.

Very sincerely,

Dougherty

A.J. Dougherty.

P.S. Consuegra was a Major under me in the rurales in 1906 to 1909.

MAR 20 1934
NOTED-DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

CONFIDENTIAL

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

B-7815

Translated in
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (8)
By A. D. G.

2057-g-367

Miami, Fla., March 8, 1934.

My dear Colonel Dougherty:

In my last letter I gave you my opinion of Colonel Mendieta and predicted what was going to result from his government. It appears that I was right. As proof of this, I am enclosing a clipping from the Miami Daily News of yesterday.

I believe that neither is Mendieta the man to govern the Cubans nor is his system of government the one which will serve. The only system which served was the one we learned from the wise General Wood. Peace before all, absolute guarantees as to property and industry and faithful payment of the state debts. That was the system of Menocal and Machado. Their successors have wanted to change methods without knowing the people of Cuba, and the result has been this state of things which can only be adjusted--belive me, friend Dougherty--by an effective force greater than all those which now exist in Cuba, and this is going to cost much money and the lives of many men. A communist campaign is being conducted in Cuba by agents of Russia, all Cubans, for the purpose of putting this problem under the very nose of the U.S. And by setting bombs and using all kinds of arms and the press, they provoked Machado into using the mailed fist. Under the cries of the American press, influenced by the deaths of those killed by the Government, who were only terrorist assassins under the cloak of students, an adverse state of opinion was formed against these procedures and the Government of the U. S. took diplomatic action and Machado resigned and fled. And the system of General Wood came to an end, and with it peace. . . . Until such time as you Americans may choose.

That is my definite opinion, and time will tell whether I am right or not.

Give our regards to your wife, etc.

W. I. CONSUEGRA

MAR 20 1934

NOTED--DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

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

Translated in
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (6)
By

343 N.E. 28TH STREET.

CONFIDENTIAL

MIAMI, FLA, MARZO 8 DE 1934.

2657-7-367

MI QUERIDO CORONEL DOUGHERTY:

EN MI ULTIMA CARTA LE DABA MI OPINION SOBRE EL CORONEL MENDIETA Y LE PREDECIA LO QUE IBA A RESULTAR DE SU GOBIERNO. PARECE QUE ESTABA EN LO CIERTO. COMO PRUEBA DE ELLO, LE ACOMPANO RECORTE DE LO QUE PUBLICA AYER EL MIAMI DAILY NEWS.

CREO QUE NI MENDIETA ES EL HOMBRE PARA GOBERNAR A LOS CUBANOS, NI SU SISTEMA DE GOBIERNO SIRVE. EL UNICO SISTEMA QUE SERVIA, ERA EL QUE NOS ENSENO EL SABIO GENERAL WOOD. PAZ ANTES QUE TODO, GARANTIAS ABSOLUTAS PARA LA PROPIDAD Y LAS INDUSTRIAS Y SER BUENOS PAGADORES DE LAS DEUDAS DEL ESTADO. ESE FUE EL SISTEMA DE MENOCAL Y MACHADO. SE QUISO CAMBIAR DE METODO, SIN CONOCER AL PUEBLO DE CUBA Y HA VENIDO ESTE ESTADO DE COSAS, QUE UNICAMENTE, OIGALO BIEN AMIGO DOUGHERTY, PUEDE ARREGLAR UNA FUERZA EFECTIVA MAYOR QUE TODAS LAS QUE EXISTEN EN CUBA, Y ESTO VA A COSTAR MUCHO DINERO Y LA VIDA DE MUCHOS HOMBRES. EN CUBA SE VIENE EFECTUANDO UNA CAMPANA COMUNISTA POR AGENTES DE RUSIA, CUBANOS EN SU TOTALIDAD, PARA CREARLE ESTE PROBLEMA EN SUS MISMAS NARICES ALOS E.U. Y PONIENDO BOMBAS Y USANDO TODA CLASE DE ARMAS Y LA PRENSA, PROVOCARON A MACHADO A USAR EL PUNO DE HIERRO. ANTE LOS GRITOS DE LA PRENSA DE AQUI, INFLUENCIADA POR LOS MUERTOS POR EL GOBIERNO, QUE SOLO ERAN TERRORISTAS ASESINOS BAJO LA CAPA DE ESTUDIANTES, SE FORMO UN ESTADO ADVERSO DE OPINION CONTRA ESOS PROCEDIMIENTOS Y EL GOBIERNO DE LOS E. U. ACTUO DIPLOMATICAMENTE Y MACHADO RENUNCIO Y SE FUE. Y TERMINO EN CUBA EL SISTEMA DEL SABIO WOOD, Y TERMINO LA PAZ.....HASTA QUE VDS QUIERAN.

ESA ES MI OPINION CLARA Y EL TIEMPO DIRA SI TENGO O NO LA RAZON.

DELE NUESTROS AFECTOS A SU SENORA Y REGIBA UN ABRAZO DE SU VIEJO AMIGO:

MAR 20 1934
NOTED-DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

CONFIDENTIAL

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

APR - 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-F-368
86-Sp 1
WAR DEPARTMENT

(COPY)

A8-2/EF19

COMMANDER
U. S. SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON
U.S.S. Richmond, Flagship

CONFIDENTIAL

Havana, Cuba,
13 February, 1934.

From: The Squadron Intelligence Officer.
To: Commander Special Service Squadron.

Subject: Political--Economic Situation in Cuba.

1. While on the surface the political and economic situation of Cuba appears to be quietly on the way towards a more stable position, under the surface the agitation of the Communists is keeping things stirred up. The danger of serious trouble from this source has not passed.

2. Strikes and disputes are still going on in the sugar and tobacco industries and in transportation and public utilities, in spite of governmental decree. Even those strikes which have apparently been settled have only temporarily subsided as the result of almost complete surrender to the demands of the workers. And these demands are of such a character that no private enterprises can actually accede to them and show a reasonable profit. Dr. Antonio Guiteras, ex-Secretary of the Interior, War, and Navy is still a powerful Communistic figure, is still at large and exerting a great influence towards Red domination. Sergio Carbo and Oscar Reyes Spindola are still the chief advisers of Fulgencio Batista, the man who holds Cuba in his hand through his control of the armed forces. The new policemen on the force, who are young Communists placed there by Mario Labourdette, are the ones in charge of all important police posts and stations.

3. The Mendieta Government, while more conservative than the Grau Government is impotent to withstand the Red domination. This government has apparently entered into agreement with the Chase National Bank and other strong financial interests with the end in view of obtaining the necessary credits with which to do business. Hence the recognition of the foreign debts, including the very dubious Chase loan of the Machado regime. Thus its fiscal commitments place it definitely under the reactionary influence of capitalism, and we have the spectacle of a weak government menaced on the one side by Russian Communism and on the other by United States Capitalism.

4. All parties realize that without the financial support of the United States Cuba cannot keep her head above water. The Third

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

International hopes for such success in Cuba that it may be made the base of future operations directed against the present governments of the American Continent and especially against the United States. Close observation of conditions here indicates that great progress has been made, in that the Communists and their affiliates hold the balance of power. The Mendieta Government hopes to hold its political jobs and to achieve political domination by the old methods of machine politics. The United States financial interests seek to salvage as much of their investments as possible, and to regain their former profitable domination through the medium of the Mendieta Government.

5. Of the two forces principally concerned, Russian Communism and United States Capitalism, the former has infinitely more to offer the common man here in Cuba. Being new it has no record of exploitation to explain away. Having nothing to lose it can risk everything. It enjoys the superior morale of being on the offensive. It can blithely offer to share all with its adherents, since all it acquires will be at another's expense.

6. The Capitalists are placed in an awkward position by their unenviable record of exploitation and the questionable ethics employed in negotiating with previous Cuban Governments. They are distinctly on the defensive, and are being forced to give way in all directions. They are naturally using their money to bring the Mendieta Government to their side. The Communists are aware of this and are permitting the Mendieta Government just enough leeway to gain the necessary financial assistance to keep Cuba afloat. It is not beyond possibility that they will then exert their dominance through the armed forces and run away with the show, leaving both the Mendieta Government and the Capitalists high and dry.

7. The political-- social--economic effects of this conflict on Cuba itself are difficult to predict. There can be no question about the result of a Communist victory in Cuba on the United States and other American countries. From this base the Third International is in an even better position to attack our form of government than from Mexico. Racial and class conflicts will be promoted, and in the struggle for domination of the masses the Reds will be in a very much stronger position than ever. Latin America with her racial and economic difficulties will be fertile soil for their doctrines. The commercial expansion which we naturally expect in Latin America to our benefit will be delayed or turned into hostile channels. We stand at the crossroads in Cuba, and the road we choose will largely determine our own social, political, and economic future.

P. A. del Valle.

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

(COPY)

A8-2/EF19(0264)

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
COMINTEL. DIV.
JUN 1 1934
2657-9-368
WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMANDER
U. S. SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON
U.S.S. Richmond, Flagship

FIRST ENDORSEMENT.
CONFIDENTIAL

Havana, Cuba,
14 February, 1934.

From: Commander Special Service Squadron.
To: Chief of Naval Operations.

Subject: Political--Economic Situation in Cuba.

1. The above summary of what may be called the distrustful point of view of the present Cuban situation is so well presented as to merit thoughtful perusal and consideration.

2. The Squadron Commander and the Squadron Intelligence Officer, presented with the same general facts, draw conclusions at variance, but not widely so. It may perhaps be said that, while recognizing the seriousness of the existing instability, the former is more hopeful than is the latter. The basis for such hope on the part of the Squadron Commander lies in the belief he holds that the conditions of life in Cuba are such as to afford little incentive for the spread of communism, if the employers of labor will show some reasonable degree of intelligence and some real sincerity.

3. The proviso unfortunately presents an entirely disproportionate obstacle. The employers of labor, including Americans and other foreigners, appear largely imbued with the industrial ideas of the 1830's. If that be a somewhat exaggerated statement, it, at least, errs in the right direction. Exploitation of labor is the rule. The excuse lies in the undoubted fact that the wage scale is somewhat comparable to that paid in tropical and backward countries for similar work. Nevertheless a minimum wage of twenty cents a day, with moderately skilled labor getting less than two dollars a day, encourages its recipients to embrace a philosophy that promises something better. There are some enlightened employers and there are multitudes of unreasonable and unreasoning employes or potential employes. The attitude of the great mass of employers toward labor is undoubtedly bad; they desire the return of the "good old days" and they do not hesitate to indicate that they believe machine guns supply the proper method of insuring such return. It is this hopelessly reactionary tone characterizing the basic intercourse between employers and employed, which undoubtedly gives weight to the Squadron Intelligence Officer's point of view.

P.C.P.

Copy sent: 2nd CA, 1st Div, MPB + Open Br. 3/1/34

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

4. On the other hand, superficially the situation in Cuba is improving and that improvement is real, just as the scabbing over of an open wound gives opportunity for vital forces working toward rehabilitation to carry on to better advantage. Spain, France, Austria, are all having difficulties, which seem to stem from the same intrinsic thing -- the rising up of those who have not against the greed of those who have. Cuba, at least, is not openly disorderly and the forces of disorder are definitely held in check thus far.

C. S. FREEMAN.

Copy to:
O.N.I.

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

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JUN - 1984
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
6-1 - 2657 - 8 - 369
1
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 3850-a

Subject: Foreign Relations.
Status of Relations with
Foreign Countries.

Celebration of Abrogation
of Platt Amendment.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 12 1934

1. In celebration of the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, the Cuban Government has announced June 9th, 10th and 11th as national holidays. A decree to that effect is being prepared. Banks, business houses and Government offices throughout the Island will be closed during the three days.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
and Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4645 June 7, 1934.

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2-1

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

JUN 16 1934

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657 - 9 - 310
SECRET
For the C.G.
6/14/34
WAR DEPARTMENT
acs A.C.S.
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y

SECRET

June 14, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Report on Santo Domingo.

1. Herewith is a letter received this date from Captain John Eoghan Kelly, MI-Res, with reference to a proposed revolution in Santo Domingo.

2. It is understood that in the past Captain Kelly has sometimes been active in other Latin-American affairs.

A. C. SANDEFORD,
Major, Field Artillery,
Acting A. C. of S., G-2.

1 Incl.
As noted above.

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

APARTADO 365
GUATE[illegible], C. A.

UNION TRUST BUILDING
CHARLESTON, W. Va.

JOHN EOGHAN KELLY
CONSULTING ENGINEER
17 BATTERY PLACE
NEW YORK CITY

Delaware 3-8837
~~TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 4-2458~~
CABLES, CEALLACH, NEW YORK

JUN 16 1934
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-9-370
1
WAR DEPARTMENT

14 Brinkerhoff St.
Jersey City, N. J.
June 13th, 1934...

Major A. C. Sandeford
Headquarters, 2nd Corps Area
Governors Island, New York City

Dear Major Sandeford:-

In the year 1933 a junta composed of natives of the Island and Americans were active in New York attempting to foment a revolution against the Government of Santo Domingo. I reported on their activities to Major Ross and the junta was broken up in October 1933.

The same elements are now again active in New York although the prime movers have split and consequently there are two factions, each endeavoring to enlist American financial and physical support to place their leader in power in the insular republic. These factions are hostile one to the other and are both very active.

One is headed by Angel Morales whose present address is 87 Hamilton Place, New York City. He is an avowed candidate for President and leader of the proposed expedition. He is surrounded by a group including a man named McLaughlin who lives in Hoboken, is an aviator and was connected with the Grau regime in Cuba. Also active on his behalf is William Loeb, Jr., a Jew, whose father was private secretary to Theodore Roosevelt. Loeb's address is 120 Broadway and Westerleigh, Oyster Bay, L. I., both addresses being those of his father. Loeb was investigated by the Department of Justice in connection with this same matter in January 1934 but has continued his activities and has been introducing Morales to persons solicited for money.

Morales is seeking approximately $250,000 and proposes to enlist foreign professional soldiers to the number of two hundred fifty or three hundred to act as a nucleus and landing party and to provide an experienced background for the volunteers he asserts will flock to him when he lands. It has been proposed to purchase the arms and aeroplanes in Italy. Morales is an intelligent man of good family and striking appearance about forty-five years of age. He was for a number of years Dominican Minister to the United States and speaks fair English. He is a close friend of Mr. Sumner Welles and it is asserted on good authority that Welles has promised him at least moral support.

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

The other group is headed by Rafael Estrella Ureña, formerly Vice-President of the Dominican Republic. Ureña is at present in Cuba where he fled after his plot became known in 1933. He claims to have available a thousand expatriate Dominicans and former Cuban soldiers and officers in Cuba. He will use a small port in the province of Oriente and sail for Santo Domingo with a sea going tug and two large trawlers.

His representatives in New York who have recently arrived there are very active seeking money. They consist of two Cubans and one American. The chief of this commission is a Cuban named Matuso whose address is c/o Mrs. G. Lopez, 71 West 85th Street, Telephone Susquehanna 7-8338. His compatriot is one Perozo who makes his office with Phillip Rauer, Inc., at 2 West 45th Street, Telephone Murrary Hill 2-7147.

Both of the Cubans are well dressed and well educated men about fifty to sixty years of age. Perozo is small physically, rather dandified and white haired. They are accompanied by an American who is said to have lived for a long time in Cuba and to have been very wealthy at one period. He is not now. He gives the name of Hayes although this is not his real name and uses an office in 42 Broadway. This committee is seeking $75,000 cash which they offer to repay immediately upon capture of power and to pay an additional $75,000 within three months time. Thereafter they propose to grant concessions that will yield the investor a total of one million dollars during the four year term of Estrella Ureña as President. Estrella Ureña and his friends are very anti-American.

They have been assisted and may be now by one Faustin Wirkus, ex-sergeant of Marines, whose former address was 315 West 19th Street, and who now lives somewhere in that vicinity. Last fall he held Ureña's power of attorney and may still do so.

May I call your attention to "The Red Network" by Elizabeth Dilling, published by the author at 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois (75¢). This is a bound volume that is an encyclopedia of the red organizations and leaders of this country with a summary of their records. It should be exceedingly valuable to the Intelligence Service as well as to any others opposed to radicalism.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

John Eoghan Kelly

JOHN EOGHAN KELLY

JEK: JF

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

JAN 9 1926
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-370
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

SECRET.

June 18, 1934.

This informant has frequently reported revolutionary plots involving Latin American countries - but usually when the plots are in such a nebulous state that verification was impossible. It is believed that at one time (1933) the informant, himself, was involved with the persons plotting against the Dominican Government, probably with the idea of handling publicity in the United States when the revolution actually took place, but for some reason split with them and endeavored to sell his information to the Dominican Legation in Washington. (See M.I.D. file #10039-3081.)

Re the present report -

In the 1st paragraph, last sentence - there is no relation between the facts that the activities were reported to Major Ross and that the junta was broken up.

The McLaughlin mentioned in paragraph 3 does not appear in the files of this office, nor do the names of the Cubans, Perozo and Matuso. Wm. Loeb, Jr., has appeared in Dominican plots before.

Urena was reported in the press to have gone to Cuba in the fall of 1933.

CAR

C.A.R.
Latin American Section.

SECRET.

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

PCP
P.C.P. of #2
JAN 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-370
3
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-q-370

SECRET

June 20, 1934.

Subject: Proposed revolution in Santo Domingo.

To: Director of Naval Intelligence.

The following is quoted from a letter received in this office from what appears to be a reliable source:

"In the year 1933 a junta composed of natives of the Island and Americans were active in New York attempting to foment a revolution against the Government of Santo Domingo. * * * * .

"The same elements are now again active in New York although the prime movers have split and consequently there are two factions, each endeavoring to enlist American financial and physical support to place their leader in power in the insular republic. These factions are hostile one to the other and are both very active.

"One is headed by Angel Morales whose present address is 87 Hamilton Place, New York City. He is an avowed candidate for President and leader of the proposed expedition. He is surrounded by a group including a man named McLaughlin who lives in Hoboken, is an aviator and was connected with the Grau regime in Cuba. Also active on his behalf is William Loeb, Jr., a Jew, whose father was private secretary to Theodore Roosevelt. Loeb's address is 120 Broadway and Westerleigh, Oyster Bay, L. I., both addresses being those of his father. Loeb was investigated by the Department of Justice in connection with this same matter in January 1934 but has continued his activities and has been introducing Morales to persons solicited for money.

"Morales is seeking approximately $250,000 and proposes to enlist foreign professional soldiers to the number of two hundred fifty or three hundred to act as a nucleus and landing party and to provide an experienced background for the volunteers he asserts will flock to him when he lands. It has been proposed to purchase the arms and aeroplanes in Italy. Morales is an intelligent man of good family and striking appearance about forty-five years of age. He was for a number of years Dominican Minister to the United States and speaks fair English. He is a close friend of Mr. Sumner Welles and it is asserted on good authority that Welles has promised him at least moral support.

SECRET

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

"The other group is headed by Rafael Estrella Urena, formerly Vice-President of the Dominican Republic. Urena is at present in Cuba where he fled after his plot became known in 1933. He claims to have available a thousand expatriate Dominicans and former Cuban soldiers and officers in Cuba. He will use a small port in the province of Oriente and sail for Santo Domingo with a sea going tug and two large trawlers.

"His representatives in New York who have recently arrived there are very active seeking money. They consist of two Cubans and one American. The chief of this commission is a Cuban named Matuso whose address is c/o Mrs. G. Lopez, 71 West 85th Street, Telephone Susquehanna 7-8338. His compatriot is one Perozo who makes his office with Phillip Rauer, Inc., at 2 West 45th Street, Telephone Murrary Hill 2-7147.

"Both of the Cubans are well dressed and well educated men about fifty to sixty years of age. Perozo is small physically, rather dandified and white haired. They are accompanied by an American who is said to have lived for a long time in Cuba and to have been very wealthy at one period. He is not now. He gives the name of Hayes although this is not his real name and uses an office in 42 Broadway. This committee is seeking $75,000 cash which they offer to repay immediately upon capture of power and to pay an additional $75,000 within three months time. Thereafter they propose to grant concessions that will yield the investor a total of one million dollars during the four years term of Estrella Urena as President. Estrella Urena and his friends are very anti-American.

"They have been assisted and may be now by one Faustin Wirkus, ex-sergeant of Marines, whose former address was 315 West 19th Street, and who now lives somewhere in that vicinity. Last fall he held Urena's power of attorney and may still do so."

Very truly yours,

For the Chief of Division:

C. K. NULSEN,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

eb

Scaffed 6/2 W.D. JUN 21 1934

Reg # 758292

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1935 MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-370
PCP
P.C. P.E. 4
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-q-370

SECRET

June 20, 1934.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Division of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following is quoted from a letter received in this office from what appears to be a reliable source:

"In the year 1933 a junta composed of natives of the Island and Americans were active in New York attempting to foment a revolution against the Government of Santo Domingo. * * *.

"The same elements are now again active in New York although the prime movers have split and consequently there are two factions, each endeavoring to enlist American financial and physical support to place their leader in power in the insular republic. These factions are hostile one to the other and are both very active.

"One is headed by Angel Morales whose present address is 87 Hamilton Place, New York City. He is an avowed candidate for President and leader of the proposed expedition. He is surrounded by a group including a man named McLaughlin who lives in Hoboken, is an aviator and was connected with the Grau regime in Cuba. Also active on his behalf is William Loeb, Jr., a Jew, whose father was private secretary to Theodore Roosevelt. Loeb's address is 120 Broadway and Westerleigh, Oyster Bay, L.I., both addresses being those of his father. Loeb was investigated by the Department of Justice in connection with this same matter in January 1934 but has continued his activities and has been introducing Morales to persons solicited for money.

"Morales is seeking approximately $250,000 and proposes to enlist foreign professional soldiers to the number of two hundred fifty or three hundred to act as a nucleus and landing party and to provide an experienced background for the volunteers he asserts will flock to him when he lands. It has been proposed to purchase the arms and aeroplanes in Italy. Morales is an intelligent man of good family and striking appearance about forty-five years of age. He was for a number of years Dominican Minister to the United

SECRET

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

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"The other group is headed by Rafael Estrella Urena, formerly Vice-President of the Dominican Republic. Urena is at present in Cuba where he fled after his plot became known in 1933. He claims to have available a thousand expatriate Dominicans and former Cuban soldiers and officers in Cuba. He will use a small port in the province of Oriente and sail for Santo Domingo with a sea going tug and two large trawlers.

"His representatives in New York who have recently arrived there are very active seeking money. They consist of two Cubans and one American. The chief of this commission is a Cuban named Matuso whose address is c/o Mrs. C. Lopez, 71 West 85th Street, Telephone Susquehanna 7-8338. His compatriot is one Perozo who makes his office with Phillip Rauer, Inc., at 2 West 45th Street, Telephone Murrary Hill 2-7147.

"Both of the Cubans are well dressed and well educated men about fifty to sixty years of age. Perozo is small physically, rather dandified and white haired. They are accompanied by an American who is said to have lived for a long time in Cuba and to have been very wealthy at one period. He is not now. He gives the name of Hayes although this is not his real name and uses an office in 42 Broadway. This committee is seeking $75,000 cash which they offer to repay immediately upon capture of power and to pay an additional $75,000 within three months time. Thereafter they propose to grant concessions that will yield the investor a total of one million dollars during the four year term of Estrella Urena as President. Estrella Urena and his friends are very anti-American.

"They have been assisted and may be now by one Faustin Wirkus, ex-sergeant of Marines, whose former address was 315 West 19th Street, and who now lives somewhere in that vicinity. Last fall he held Urena's power of attorney and may still do so."

Very truly yours,

For the Chief of Division:

C. K. NULSEN,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

Mailed G/2 W.D. JUN 21 1934

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Reg. # 9580 291

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

JAN 9 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-370
5
WAR DEPARTMENT

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1934

Lieutenant Colonel C. K. Nulsen,
Executive Officer, General Staff,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

2657-2-370

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 20, 1934 in which you transmitted certain information which came to your Department concerning parties who are active in New York, attempting to foment a revolution against the Government of Santo Domingo. This letter bears your file 2657-q-370.

Please be advised that the information contained in your letter will receive appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

P.C.P.

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

GOLD :: SILVER :: NATURAL GAS :: PETROLEUM :: LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

APAR[illegible]O 865
GUATEMALA, C.A.
P. O. BOX 188
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
P. O. BOX 195
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

JOHN EOGHAN KELLY
CONSULTING ENGINEER
14 BRINKERHOFF STREET
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

TELEPHONE DELAWARE 3-8837
CABLES, CEALLACH, JERSEY CITY

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
HERBERT J. HANNON
JAMES J. FINUCANE

JUN 13 1935
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-37 9
6
WAR DEPARTMENT

Charleston, West Virginia,
12 June 1935.

Military Intelligence Division, General Staff,
17th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Latin American Bramch,
Major Almond.

Gentlemen:

My secretary in Jersey City advises under date of the 10th inst receipt of information from a person in close touch with the situation in Santo Domingo that a shipload of arms (including machine guns and rifles) left New York on the 7th June destined for that island. Name of the shipper and the vessel are being sought.

This may coincide with the recent visit to Washington of Dr. Angel Morales, exiled revolutionary leader. Morales is a friend of Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State.

Also it has been determined that Bensosme, the Dominican secretary of Morales, recently assassinated by an unidentified gunman in New York, presumably in mistake for Morales, was insured in his employer's favour. Morales, who has been in straits, has recently appeared in possession of ample funds, paid many debts and bought personal clothing lavishly.

The source mentioned in the first paragraph further states that promotors of a Canadian sweepstakes have contributed $50,000 to the rebel treasury.

On the other side of the picture, Charles V. Bob, once intimate friend and backer of Admiral Bird and more lately defendant in a trial for using the mails to defraud, has acquired property in Santo Domingo and is cultivating the President. Associated with Bob is one Murray, gangster and former night club operator of New York City.

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.
1935 JUN 13 PM 6:50

Yours very truly,

John Eoghan Kelly

JOHN EOGHAN KELLY.
Captain, M.A.G.I.S.E.N.G.(Res.)

K.ss

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

APARTADO 365
GUATEMALA, C.A.
P. O. BOX 189
CHARLESTON, W. Va.
P. O. Box 195
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

2657-g-370

JOHN EOGHAN KELLY
CONSULTING ENGINEER
14 BRINKERHOFF STREET
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

TELEPHONE DElaware 3-8837
CABLES, CEALLACH, JERSEY CITY

HUBERT J. HANNON
JAMES J. FINUCANE

MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-g-370
7
WAR DEPARTMENT

January 18, 1935

1/21/35

Major Coulter did not express an opinion. This is only Mr. Kelly's inference as to

Major C. M. Thiele, General Staff
Munitions Building, War Dept., M.I.D.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Major Thiele:-

Please advise me where I can obtain a copy of the current Army Register and the cost thereof.

I called upon Major Coulter in the Barr Building the last time I was in Washington and found him apparently rather convinced that there were no subversive movements of any consequence under way in either Cuba or Mexico. However, there are at least two Cuban juntas actively at work in New York now, one composed of representatives of the A.B.C. and the other representing Guiteras and Saenz.

The Mexican movement is more deeply buried and has apparently very firm roots among sympathizers with the plight of the Catholic church in Mexico. This can readily become a most formidable movement that might obtain sympathy, possibly in concrete form, from a great many interests.

With kind regards to Mrs. Thiele and yourself, I am

Yours very truly,
John Eoghan Kelly
JOHN EOGHAN KELLY
Captain, M. I. (Res.)

JEK: JF

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

JHL.

SEP 11 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-370
8
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-q-370

June 15, 1935.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following is quoted from a letter received in this office on June 13, 1935, from the same source as that quoted in our letter to you dated June 20, 1934 (file No. 2657-q-370):

> "My secretary * * * advises under date of the 10th inst. receipt of information from a person in close touch with the situation in Santo Domingo that a shipload of arms (including machine guns and rifles) left New York on the 7th June destined for that island. Name of the shipper and the vessel are being sought."

A copy of this letter is being furnished the Director of Naval Intelligence.

Very truly yours,

For the Chief of Division:

C. K. NULSEN,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

Copy to O.N.I.
6/17/35
eb

Mailed G/2 W.D. JUN 17 1935

RECORD SECTION COPY

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

SEP 11 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-370
9
WAR DEPARTMENT

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

June 26, 1935

Lieutenant Colonel C. K. Nulsen,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated June 15, 1935, your reference 2657-q-370, relative to an alleged shipment of arms from New York to Santo Domingo on June 7, 1935.

This matter will be given appropriate investigative attention.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

JEH:LL

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

GOLD :: SILVER :: NATURAL GAS :: PETROLEUM :: LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

APA[illegible]O 865
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TELEPHONE DELAWARE 8-8837
CABLES, CEALLACH, JERSEY CITY

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
SEP 1935
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
HUBERT J. HANNON
JAMES J. FINUCANE
2657-2-370
10
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-2-370

July 23, 1935

Major John B. Coulter, Latin American Section
Military Intelligence Division, General Staff
War Department
Winder Building, 17th & F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Major Coulter:-

Rafael Estrella Urena, Dominican political refugee, is again in New York where he is seeking funds for a revolution. Associated with him, apparently in the capacity of advisor, is one Morgan said to have been formerly an American naval officer and now employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company. Urena has apparently quarrelled with Faustin Wirkus who has held his power of attorney, perhaps because both of them wanted to be Napoleon.

A Cuban revolutionary junta is active in Mexico City seeking arms to overthrow the Mendieta-Batista regime. Some members of this junta approached an American business firm to buy arms, said they had four million dollars available for the campaign, and according to my informant (a member of the firm) exhibited $250,000 in American bills as evidence of their ability to pay for purchases. He does not know what steps they have taken since the interview with him about a month ago. It does not seem that any Cuban faction other than the Liberals (Machadistas) could gather such a campaign fund.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

John Eoghan Kelly

JOHN EOGHAN KELLY
Captain, M. I. (Res.)

JEK: JF

Auténticos & Joven Cuba - ransom money from kidnappings? I doubt the availability of 4 million dollars until they get their hands on the treasury.

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

2-1 2657-q-370

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

APR 1936 WAR DEPARTMENT

April 6, 1936.

Assistant Chief of Staff,
G-2, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from Lieutenant Colonel C. K. Nulsen to me under date of June 15, 1935, your reference 2657-q-370, wherein it is stated that his secretary advised of the receipt of information from a person in close touch with the situation in Santo Domingo that a shipload of arms, including machine guns and rifles, had left New York on June 7, 1935 destined for that island.

Please be advised that appropriate investigation was made by this Bureau, but no additional information was obtained to indicate that attempts were being made to secure money or munitions in New York at the present time to send to Santo Domingo.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1936 APR 7 PM 2:10
RECORD SECTION M.I.D.

Noted in L.A. Sect.

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

For ~~Official Use Only~~.

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NOV 19 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-371
1
WAR DEPARTMENT
2700

G-2 Report

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

Attempted Survey Resisted
by Settlers.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 19 1934

1. As a result of an attempted survey of property in the district known as Realango 18, between Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, about 100 occupants of the district, for the most part "squatters", drove off the small detachment of soldiers that accompanied the surveyors.

2. On November 10th, another attempt was made to start the survey, but this was also opposed by the settlers, following which a detachment of about 200 soldiers was dispatched from Santiago de Cuba to restore order and protect the surveyors. It is probable that some bloodshed would have resulted had the orders to drive off the settlers been carried out, as the bitterness of the latter was intense, believing that the survey was for the purpose of driving them off of their land.

3. Lieut.Colonel Rodriguez, commanding the First Regiment, with headquarters at Santiago de Cuba, upon instructions from Havana, withdrew the soldiers, and it is understood that the Government intends to send a special investigator into the region, in order to examine and report upon the conflicting claims of the owners of Central Almeida and the settlers.

4. Copy of a cable dispatch sent yesterday to the communist journal, The Daily Worker, in New York, states that the settlers' uprising was organized and handled by communists. I am attaching hereto copy of this cablegram, which I have just received.

5. The U. S. Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba, in response to an inquiry from the Chief of Mission, has informed us that the newspaper reports of this matter are greatly exaggerated.

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

Source: Embassy and Press.

TNG:vm

1 encl.

From M.A., Havana No. 4805 November 13, 1934.

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

NOV 19 1934
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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Copy of Cablegram sent by
Communists to The Daily Worker,
New York, on November 12th.

"HEROIC DEFIANCE 400 COMMUNIST LED PEASANTS AND NATIONWIDE WORKINGCLASS PROTEST HAVE FORCED MOMENTARY HALT IN BATISTA PLAN TO DISLODGE BY FORCE 5,000 PEASANT FAMILIES FROM REALENGO 18 ON BEHALF ROYAL BANK OF CANADA STOP AT CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT EMISSARIES LAST NIGHT HELD AT NEARBY VILLAGE LA LIMA 100 MOUNTED PEASANTS REITERATED DETERMINATION TO RESIST AT ALL COSTS RESURVEY AND EXPROPRIATION ATTEMPT STOP PEASANTS REFUSED TO DISMOUNT DURING CONFERENCE MISTRUSTING GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES OF SECURITY ON ORDERS FROM HAVANA TROOPS BEGAN RETIRE LAST NIGHT WITHOUT PEASANTS HAVING CEDED TO GOVERNMENT ULTIMATUM WHICH DEMANDED SURRENDER OF ARMS AND GIVING UP OF COMMUNIST LEADERS AS CONDITIONS FOR NO ATTACK MORE THAN 200 INFANTRYMEN CAVALRY AND SPECIAL MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY WERE CONCENTRATED IN HILLS NEIGHBORING REALENGO ALSO TWO AIRPLANES ALL IN PREPARATION FOR ATTACK WHILE PEASANTS ARE PREPARED IN MAGNIFICENT STRATEGIC POSITION IN MONTE ROUGHT MOUNTAINS COUNTING WITH SUPPORT OF NEIGHBORING PEASANTS OF CAUJERI AND SUGAR WORKS OF SURROUNDING CENTRALS STOP TO THIS MOMENT GOVERNMENT FORCES HAVE NOT VENTURED TO ENTER REALENGO GOVERNMENT ULTIMATUM FRIDAY FOR IMMEDIATE GAVE RISE TO PREPARATION FOR IMMEDIATE GENERAL STRIKE IN SANTIAGO DEMONSTRATIONS HAVANA SANTIAGO GUANTANAMO WITH STONING ROYAL BANK CANADA OFFICES COMMISSIONS TELEGRAMS PROTESTS FROM HUNDREDS OF FACTORIES HAVANA BUS AND STREET CAR WORKERS."

Source: Personal Contacts.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

G-1 2657-G-371
DEC
WAR DEPARTMENT
2700

G-2 Report

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety. 2657-G-371

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 10 1934

Realango 18 Situation

1. Reference evaluation of report No. 4805, index as above, dated November 22, 1934, a few days after the incidents as related in that report, the Secretary of Justice, Dr. Raul de Cardenas, was sent by President Mendieta to Realango 18 to study the situation and submit a report and recommendations. The report was submitted to the President and Cabinet on November 28th, and stated that he "found the problem serious and that it merits the concentrated attention of the Government." Following the submittal of his report, the Cabinet accorded Dr. de Cardenas a vote of confidence "to settle the dispute through normal and legal procedure."

2. The conservative Spanish language daily, Diario de la Marina, in its November 29th issue published what is purported to be a statement of the case as given out by Dr. de Cardenas:

> "Realango 18 is a center of communism, absolutely ruled by a Soviet Committee of which one Lino Alvarez is the head and dictator. Realango is in his power. Alvarez States "we prefer to die than be dispossessed." The 'squatters' have not only occupied a large area, some of which has been in dispute since 1816, but they are spreading out by rapidly increasing their holdings daily. 6500 families resist all governmental law and authority, and in occupying additional land, they do not recognize the rights of their neighbors to the property."
>
> The above gives the high points of the Secretary's comments.

3. The radical press has made the most of this dispute, as have the communists, who, always on the alert to stir up strife and ill-will, are not only attempting to create hostility to the Government, but, we believe, they hope to start an agrarian movement of land seizure by the rural masses. Since the Government has announced the policy of settling the dispute through normal and legal methods, it is possible that such settlement will not be made for some time. In the meantime, reports indicate that the 'squatters' are not being disturbed and tranquility has been restored in the disputed district.

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

Source: Embassy and Press.
TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4826 December 3, 1934.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN - 1935
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-F-372

6-1

3600

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Political Issues and Problems.

Mayor of Havana Submits Resignation.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 14 1935

1. On January 7th the Mayor of Havana, Miguel Mariano Gomez, submitted his resignation in person to President Mendieta. He told the President that his resignation was final and that he would not reconsider.

2. Dr. Gomez bases his action upon the attitude of the students of Havana in protesting against his dismissing three medical students from the Emergency Hospital for misbehavior. According to this morning's press, the students throughout the City are threatening to strike in protest against the dismissal of the medical students.

3. Undoubtedly this childish and hypocritical attitude of the students angered Dr. Gomez, in fact he admits that, and especially in view of his very sympathetic attitude towards them in their fight against Machado. In this connection, however, attention is invited to report No. 4837, index 3610-b, dated December 17, 1934.

2657-2-363/9

4. Dr. Gomez has had a very difficult task as Mayor of Havana, especially with labor and other Unions, and committees of delegates have daily besieged him protesting against the dismissal of City employees or demanding special favors and consideration. His task has been a thankless one although he has practically eliminated graft and given the City the best government in its history. He has reduced city expenses, and many streets, which had become almost impassable through neglect, have been or are being repaired. This work program is giving employment to a large number of the City's unemployed.

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

Source: Press and Personal
Observation.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana No. 4856 January 8, 1935.

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

...o Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

G-2 Report

3500
2657-G-373

WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Political Rights-General.

Machadistas Debarred
from Holding Office

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 3 1935

1. One of the problems which the Cabinet has been interested in, in connection with the several problems connected with the coming Cuban elections, is the one called the "tacha", or political stain. Several days ago, the Government approved a plan presented by Dr. Guillermo Belt, Alcalde of Havana, which will debar from holding office certain prominent Machadistas by categories rather than by naming them personally, as advocated by certain other members of the Cabinet. Those debarred are divided into the following thirteen specific classes:

(1) Those members of Congress who voted for an extension of Machado's period.

(2) Senators holding office from April 1929, until the dissolution of the Senate.

(3) Representatives holding office during the same time.

(4) Members of the Constitutional Assembly of 1928.

(5) The President of the Republic from May 20,1929, to August 11,1933.

(6) Cabinet members during the same period.

(7) Chief of the Army and Navy during the same period.

(8) Chief of any military or naval district at any time during same period.

(9) Mayor and Chief of the Central District of Habana or member of the Deliberative Council thereof at any time up to August 11,1933.

(10) Any Governor benefiting by the extension of executive powers.

(11) Members of the Asamblea de Compromisarios Presidenciales, which proclaimed the candidacy of President Machado for his second presidential term.

(12) Those condemned by the National Court of Sanctions.

(13) Those indicted by the National Court of Sanctions.

2. The law provides, moreover, that such disbarments are to be declared by any Provincial Audiencia when suit is brought. It is specifically provided, though, that there are to be excepted from disbarment the following categories:

(a) Congressmen who did not vote in favor of the extension of executive powers, those who formed

From M.A., Havana Report No.4986 Date: May 27, 1935.

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

part of the Parliamentary Committee of Orthodox Conservatives, and those who cooperated by open acts in the overthrow of the Machado regime.

(b) Any Chief of the Army and Navy or Military and Naval District who was condemned by military tribunal for conspiracy for rebellion during Machado's second term.

(c) Those who openly cooperated by "revolutionary acts" in the overthrow of the Machado Goverbment.

3. Presumably it is up to the Audiencia to determine whether any one against whom disbarment proceedings have been brought falls within any of the three categories of exceptions.

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

Source: Embassy files.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 4986 Date: May 27, 1935.

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

No Objection to Publication in Servi
Journals.
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AUG 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-S-374
1
WAR DEPARTMENT
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)
Subject: Arrest of Assistant
Secretary of Public Works.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 5 1935

1. Last Saturday morning,July 27th,the Army secret service raided the Public Works Department,in the absence of the Secretary,Sr.Ruiz Williams,and arrested Assistant Secretary Diaz and thirty-eight other employes,all of whom are accused of fraud and sedition. Those arrested have been held without bail in Principe prision,awaiting trial, which is scheduled to begin on August 6th.

2. Army investigators charge that Diaz is the "master mind" in the misappropriation of funds in the Public Works Department totalling more than one million dollars. Diaz is also accused of being the leader of the "Black Eagles",an illicit oppositionist organization. It is also claimed that explosives were found among the effects of those employes taken into custody.

3. Secretary Ruiz Williams announced last night that he will ask the Cabinet to abolish the post of Assistant Secretary in his Department,and that at the same time he expects to do a bit of "House-cleaning".

4. At one time it was rumored that the Secretary of Public Works himself was implicated in the affair,but there seems to be absolutely no foundation for this rumor. Americans who know Mr.Ruiz Williams personally are very decided in their praise of his ability and of his integrity. It is a known fact that more has been accomplished in the time that he has been Secretary of Public Works than in any other similar period of time,either before or after the fall of the Machado regime.

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

Source: Press and personal contacts.
LVHD

From M.A.Havana Report No.5015 Date July 30,1935.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

OCT 30 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.

G-1 2657-B-375
WAR DEPARTMENT
3850-d

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Relations.

Attitude toward League of Nations.

Cuba's Attitude toward Italian-Ethiopian Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 29 1935

1. The following official decree was signed by the President of Cuba on October 15th, in support of the League of Nations' resolution against the shipment of munitions of war to Italy.

2. In this connection, it may be of interest to note that although the local press carries much front-page space on the subject of the Italian-Ethiopian situation, and there is considerable discussion of the subject among the educated Cubans, the Cuban people, so far as we can determine, have shown no particular leaning towards either Italy or Ethiopia. The theatre of operations is, of course, a long way from Cuba, and this may account in part, or in whole, for the general attitude of indifference. The translation of Decree No. 2487 is as follows:

"WHEREAS: By a resolution of the 9th of the present month, the League of Nations decided to apply to Italy the sanctions provided in Article 16 of the Constitutive Pact, as the infractor member of the stipulation referred to in Articles 12, 13 and 15 of said Pact.

"WHEREAS: In accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, the Committee of the League of Nations designated for the purpose recommends to the Republic that the ties which might be established for sending war material to Ethiopia be suppressed, and, at the same time, that adequate measures be taken to impede the exportation, re-exportation, transit or reshipment, direct or indirect, of said material to Italy and its possessions.

"WHEREAS: Notwithstanding the traditional friendship between Cuba and the Kingdom of Italy, it is the inflexible purpose of this government to abide by, and fulfill strictly the international obligations contracted or derived from the Treaties signed by the Republic, as is the Treaty of Versailles, insofar as regards the part which constitutes the Pact of the League of Nations.

"THEREFORE: By virtue of the faculties invested in me by the Constitutional Law of the Republic, and at the proposal of the Secretary of State,

I RESOLVE

"ARTICLE I - To prohibit the exportation from Cuba, and also the re-exportation, transit, or reshipment, directly or indirectly proceeding from other countries, of war material whether land, sea or air, to Italy and its possessions.

"ARTICLE II - For the purpose of classification as to what constitutes war material, as mentioned in Article I, this will be established by the Agreement concerning the control of the International Commerce in arms, munitions and war material, adopted by the League of Nations on June 17, 1925.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5062 Date: October 21,1935

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

"ARTICLE III - The Secretaries of State, Treasury and National Defense are charged with the carrying out of this Decree, as regards the part thereof which concerns each one.

"GIVEN in Havana, in the Presidential Palace, this 15th day of October, 1935 .

(Signed) CARLOS MENDIETA,
PRESIDENT.

Jose A. Barnet, Secretary of State".

ooOoo

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

Source: Official Documents
and personal Observation

TNG:vm

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
NOV 12 1935
WAR DEPARTMENT

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3850-d

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Relations.

(d) Attitude toward League of Nations.

2657-g-375

Cuba's Attitude toward
Italian-Ethiopian Situation

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 12 1935

1. In addition to the decree recently signed by the President of Cuba, restricting the export of war material to Italy, as reported in report No. 5062, I. G. No. 3850-d, dated October 21, 1935, the Cuban Government, in fulfilling its decision to comply with the League of Nations Sanctions against Italy, on October 31st issued Decree No.2657.

2. Article I of this Decree prohibits the subscription to any and all classes of loans to the Italian Government, and all transactions and operations of a financial or commercial nature with respect to loans to the Italian Government or public corporations of the Italian Kingdom.

It also restricts the acquisition of or subscription to stocks, bonds, or other obligations issued by persons or corporations for the purpose of raising funds or capital destined for use by the Kingdom of Italy.

3. Article II prohibits the purchase of drafts or other exchange documents on houses in the Kingdom of Italy, or its possessions, as well as those of any other country not participating in the Sanctions, which documents contain indorsements, acceptations or other class of intervention by firms based in the Kingdom of Italy or its possessions. The following are excepted: (1) Drafts or remittances of money which the Government needs for fulfillment of any obligation of an international character, or for the payment of salaries and other allowances to personnel in the Foreign Service. (2) Those which affect ecclesiastical authorities and religious charitable institutions. (3) Those which are necessary for the payment of drafts already intransit at the time of the promulgation of the present Decree.

4. Article III enumerates the persons or agencies to whom these prohibitions shall apply and includes practically everyone who might have any occasion to transact business with Italy.

5. Article IV provides for punishment,under Article 145 and 147 of the Penal Code,for infractions of the present Decree.

6. Article V provides that the Secretary of Commerce, through his agents and inspectors, shall exercise the proper vigilance for the strictest fulfillment of the provisions of this Decree, and shall report immediately to the Secretary of Justice any infraction which is discovered.

7. Article VI provides that the Decree shall become effective on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic, which date was November 1, 1935.

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

(For and in the absence of the Military Attache.)

Source: Official Documents.
LVHD:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5075 Date: November 4, 1935.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

NOV 2 9 1935 MILITARY DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-g-375

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G-2 Report 3850-d

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Relations.

(d) Attitude toward League of Nations.

Cuba's Attitude toward
Italian-Ethiopian Situation.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 29 1935

1. Decree No. 2783, published in the Official Gazette of November 18, 1935, directs that, beginning on that date and until other action concerning Sanctions by the League of Nations may be authorized or directed, importation into Cuba of products grown, produced or manufactured in Italy and its possessions has been prohibited. The only exceptions are: Gold and silver in coins or bars; merchandise in transit upon November 18th, baggage and personal possessions of travelers arriving from Italy or its possessions; literary, musical and scientific writings edited in Italy, including newspapers and magazines.

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

Source: Official Documents

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5092 November 23, 1935

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

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NOV 6 1935
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPT. GEN. STAFF
2657-G-326

G-2 Report 2140-a

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Inherent Attitude toward Foreigners.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 5 1935

Unveiling of Portrait of late Theodore Roosevelt.

1. On the morning of October 27th, a painting of the late President Theodore Roosevelt was unveiled, with impressive ceremonies, by the National Council of Veterans of Cuba's War of Independence, in the handsome and imposing building of the Veterans in Havana.

2. The Chairman of the meeting was Colonel Carlos Mendieta, Provisional President, assisted by General Mario Menocal, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente (President of the Veterans' Council), and other nationally prominent Cuban veterans. Between 400 and 500 veterans filled the hall to over-flowing. The guests of honor were the following: The American Ambassador, Consul General, the commander of the local Spanish War Veterans' Camp; commander of the American Legion Post; the president of the American Club; Mr. Frank Steinhart,Sr., Captain Durfee and the undersigned.

3. Major Nicolas Perez Stable of the Cuban War Veterans, and Dr. Cosme de la Torriente made the principal speeches. The President, the Ambassador and the Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans made short addresses.

4. As in the case of the short ceremony on July 14th,1935, at Roosevelt Park,Santiago, at which the undersigned was present, representing the Ambassador, the eulogistic praise given by the Cuban speakers largely referred to the late Theodore Roosevelt, the part he played in the Spanish War,in American political life, and his friendship for Cuba. Undoubtedly, Roosevelt is held in higher esteem by the Cuban people than any other American. Glowing references were also made, in connection with the Spanish-American War, to General Leonard Wood, whereas, General Shafter, McKinley and other American military and political figures were only briefly mentioned. Whether the late President Roosevelt displayed an unusual friendship for the Cuban people and Cuban Government subsequent to the Spanish-American War is not known by the undersigned, but, unquestionably, he is the real American hero of the Spanish War in the eyes of the Cuban people.

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

Source: Personal Observation

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5069 October 28,1935.

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

Havana, Cuba. November 25, 1935

OFFICE CHIEF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JAN 6 1936
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-2-377

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B-9232

Subject: Letter about political situation in Cuba.

To : Major General James F. McKinley, The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

1. I am inclosing herewith a letter that I have received from a friend of mine regarding the present political situation in this Country.

2. Since this gentleman is unusually well informed about these affairs, I thought it might be of interest to the War Department to know the contents of same.

3. If the Department wishes it I shall be glad to send you from time to time additional information of this nature, as well as any information regarding communist activity in this Country that may come into my possession.

J. B. Varela

J. B. VARELA
Capt. U.S.Army, Retd.

68 Received A. G. O. DEC 2 1935

I Inclosure. Letter from Mr. Blanch.

To be retained in B-2 files.

copy sent to State, 12/10/35

(2657-2-377)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

B-9232

JAN 6 1936
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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Guanabacoa, November 21, 1935

Captain J. B. Varela,
Industria 138 altos,
Havana.

Dear Captain Varela;

Since the latest reports that I have been sending you, contained in my letter of the 12th inst., there have been the following incidents:

In a political gathering at the home of the Liberal Party's candidate for the Presidency, Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, this latter related having been called by the American ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, who confessed to him his displeasure, which he expressed in the following words: "Owing to your attitude in this matter, we have failed in our attempt to form a coalition of electoral forces so as to enter the contest with the certainty of winning for General Menocal." (insert Sp. text as marked) It is regrettable that such a prominent personage in Cuba as is the said Mr. Caffery, altho a foreigner, should have involved himself in such a partial and direct manner in the political affairs of Cuba notwithstanding that he is continually making statements in the press to the effect that the government of the United States is absolutely impartial. And I speak this way because I consider Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz incapable of saying a thing which is not the unvarnished truth.

The foregoing is number one of the of the matters I have to relate, and which are continued herewith.

The local periodicals have just published in full the decision handed down by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal with reference to Presidential Electors and which makes null and void all the coalition pacts entered into by

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the political parties selected by the Mendieta Government for putting into effect the sinister plan by which Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez was imposed on the Republic as the dandidate for the Presidency, notwithstanding that this is contrary to the will of almost all the people of Cuba. The news has produced a great sensation throughout the country, and a still greater sensation will be caused in Cuba as well as abroad by the news contained in the following paragraph.

In a meeting last night between members of the Government, ~~it was agreed~~ an Emergency Law was agreed upon ~~to put thru an Emergency Law~~ by which the decision of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal is annulled. This matter has come to the notice of the public with the speed of light, for this morning in speaking with a friend I found that a story of such great importance, which I had obtained thru my friendly relations with persons who are well informed in these matters, was fully known to my friend as well.

If unfortunately the men who today are directing the desinies of Cuba--namely, Caffery, Batista and Mendieta--do not desist from their partial attitude (and which I judge to be such from the things they are doing, of which I learn not only thru the press but thru well-informed friends by whom it is so related to me, and also thru the notices which are transmitted to the people by means of the radio stations), the result will necessarily be one of these two things: either the presidential candidates Mario G. Menocal, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes and Carlos Manuel de la Cruz will go into retirement, each one of them issuing a manifesto to the country, explaining the motives for such a determination; and it is needless to say that in this case, there being no other candidates than that of the Government, the elections can not take place, or if, in spite of this, they insist on carrying this farce to its end and exalt Miguel Mariano Gomez to the Presidency of the Republic, the consequences

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

are certain to be disastrous, both for Cuba and for the foreign interests which will remain in a condition still more chaotic than that in which they find themselves at the present time.

The other thing, which they really ought to do, is suspend the elections definitively and proceed to place (in power) the only man who in my judgment is today qualified for the Presidency of the Republic for a provisional period not less than four years--and that man is Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. And I say a period of four years because of the difficulty of the tasks which he would have to perform in order that normal conditions should again prevail in Cuba and the guarantees required for the progress of affairs in general, on which depends the country's well being.

S ince I am speaking of Cuban policy, I shall now go the limit and tell you my opinion concerning the bad effects which are sure to result to the great exporting concerns of the United States with respect to the Latin-American countries. It has long been known that all the governments of Central and South America have their eyes fixed constantly upon Cuba as regards the treatment which this latter receives from the United States. These governments, in addition to their respective consuls, maintain in Havana members of their international secret services by means of whom they inform themselves, as you and I do, of everything which I have brought to your notice in this letter. And so I say that the interference in the political affairs of Cuba, in the manner in which it is being done by your Ambassador Caffery, will result in serious damage to you (Americans) in a not distant future, even tho at the present time this activity may serve the political ends which are perhaps mistakenly being pursued by President Roosevelt.

I am aware that on various occasions Dr. Eduardo Escasena, the lawyer,

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

has written to Mr. Benjamin Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, not only giving him valuable information such as that contained in this letter, but also indicating what should be done in Cuba.

Part of this information was sent to Mr. Mahony, who together with Mr. Frank Steinhart went to Washington some days ago and held various conferences with Mr. Sumner Welles and Mr. Hull, dealing at length with the political situation of Cuba, and of which conferences it is natural to suppose that they have rendered account to President Roosevelt.

So it appears that all the recommendations with reference to what should be done in Cuba have not been taken into account by the heads of the American government who have been mentioned in the preceding paragraph, since we are still witnessing the monstrosities enumerated in this letter. For I still believe that all the reports which have reached me are correct; if they were not so, this letter would be superfluous and I would take back all that I have just set forth. But time is the factor which will reveal to us the truth of all the foregoing.

With affectionate regards to your wife, etc.

(Signature) Blanch

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JAN 6 1936
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-377
WAR DEPARTMENT

Guanabacoa, Noviembre 21, 1935

Capitan J. M. Varela,
Industria 138 altos,
Habana.

{ Confidencial }

Querido Capitan Varela:

Despues de las ultimas informaciones que le he estado mandando, contenidas en mi carta de fecha 12 del actual, han acontecido los siguientes sucesos:

En una reunion politica, en casa del candidato a la Presidencia por el Partido Liberal, Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, éste dió cuenta de haber sido llamado por el Embajador de los Estados Unidos, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, quien le confesó su disgusto expresandoselo en estas palabras " Debido a su actitud en este asunto hemos fracasado en nuestro intento de hacer una coalicion de fuerzas electorales para ir a la contienda en forma segura de ganarle la batalla al General Menocal". Es de lamentarse que una personalidad tan saliente en Cuba, en su caracter de extranjero como los es el mencionado Sr. Caffery, se haya mezclado de una manera tan parcial y directamente en los asuntos politicos de Cuba, no obstante de estar haciendo continuas declaraciones en la Prensa, de que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos es absolutamente imparcial, y hablo asi por cuanto considero al Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz incapaz de decir una cosa que no sea la fiel y exacta verdad.

La noticia que antecede forma el numero uno de las otras que paso a darle.

Por los periodicos locales se acaba de publicar integro el fallo dado por el Tribunal Superior Electoral en lo tocante a los Compromisarios Presidenciales, y, por cuyo fallo quedan nulos todos los pactos de coaliciones celebrados por los partidos politicos elegidos por el Gobierno de Mendieta para llevar a cabo el siniestro plan por el cual impuso a toda fuerza, que fuera el candidato a la Presidencia de la Republica el Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, no obstante ser esto contra la voluntad de casi todo el pueblo de Cuba. La noticia ha producido una gran sensacion en todo el pais y sensacion mas grande causará todavia en Cuba y fuera de Cuba, la otra noticia que a continuacion le doy.

En una reunion celebrada anoche por miembros del Gobierno se acordó confeccionar una Ley de Emergencia mediante la cual se anula el fallo del Tribunal Superior Electoral. Este asunto traslució al publico con igual velocidad que los rayos solares, pues esta mañana al hablar con un amigo sobre el particular, encontré que una noticia de esta gran magnitud, la cual yo la habia obtenido por mis relaciones de amistad con personas que están bien informadas de estos asuntos, resultó que mi amigo la sabia completamente igual.

Si por desgracia, los hombres que hoy dirigen los destinos de Cuba, a saber Caffery-Batista y Mendieta, no desisten de su actitud parcial, y cuya actitud juzgo asi, por las cosas que estan haciendo de las que me entero no solo por la prensa sino por amigos bien informados que asi me lo comunican y tambien por las noticias que se trasmiten al pueblo de Cuba por medio de las estaciones de radio, tendrá necesariamente que suceder una de estas dos cosas; o van al retraimiento los candidatos presidenciales, Mario G. Menocal, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, lanzando cada uno de ellos un Manifiesto al

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Pais explicando los motivos de semejante determinacion, y excusado es decir que en este caso, no existiendo mas candidato que el del Gobierno, no podrán efectuarse las elecciones, y, si a pesar de eso, llevan a viva fuerza esta farsa hasta el final y exaltan a Miguel Mariano Gomez a la Presidencia de la Republica, las consecuencias habrán de ser funestas, tanto para el pais, como para los intereses extranjeros que continuaran en un estado mas caotico aun del que se encuentran en la actualidad.

La otra cosa que debieran realmente hacer, es suspender las elecciones definitivamente y proceder a poner al unico hombre que a mi juicio se halla hoy capacitado para la Presidencia de la Republica durante un periodo provisional no menor de cuatro años, y, ese hombre es el Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. Y digo un periodo de cuatro años porque es muy dura la labor que tiene que realizar desde el poder para que vuelva a imperar en Cuba la normalidad y las garantias que exigen la buena marcha de los negocios en general, de los cuales depende el bienestar del pais.

Ya que de politica de Cuba estoy hablando, voy a traspasar los limites fronterizos y le voy a dar mi opinion sobre el mal que ha de repercutir en las grandes empresas exportadores de los Estados Unidos con respecto a los paises latino-americanos. De viejo es sabido que todos los Gobiernos de Centro y Sud-America tienen constantemente los ojos clavados en Cuba en cuanto al trato que ésta recibe de los Estados Unidos, cuyos Gobiernos además de sus respectivos Consules, sostienen en la Habana miembros de sus servicios secretos internacionales por medio de los cuales se enteran, igual que usted y que yo, de todo lo que yo le acabo de informar en esta carta, y por eso digo que la intromision en asuntos politicos de Cuba, en la forma que lo está haciendo su Embajador Caffery les reportará graves daños en un futuro no muy lejano, aun cuando de momento esa actuación sirva a los fines politicos que tal vez equivocadamente está persiguiendo el Presidente Roosevelt.

Sé que en distintas ocasiones el abogado Dr. Eduardo Escasena se ha dirigido al Sr. Benjamin Sumner Welles, Sub-Secretario de Estado no solamente dándole valiosas informaciones similares a la que esta carta contiene, si que tambien le ha escrito indicándole lo que se debe hacer en Cuba:

Parte de estas informaciones le fueron enviadas a Mr. Mahony quien en union del Sr. Frank Steinhart, se trasladó a Washington, no hace muchos dias, y celebraron varias conferencias con el Sr. Sumner Welles y el Sr. Hull, tratando ampliamente de la situacion politica actual de Cuba, y de cuyas conferencias es logico pensar que le habrán dado cuenta al Sr. Presidente de los Estados Unidos Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Tal parece que todas las recomendaciones referentes a lo que se debe hacer en Cuba no han sido tenidas en cuenta por los señores Jefes del Gobierno Americano y mencionados en el parrafo anterior, toda vez que estamos viendo las monstruosidades en esta carta enumeradas, pues sigo creyendo que todos los informes que han llegado a mi son exactos, pues de no serlo estaria demás esta carta y retiraria cuanto acabo de manifestarle, siendo el tiempo el factor que vendrá a aclararnos la verdad de todo lo anteriormente expuesto.

Con afectuosos recuerdos a su Sra. me repito su afmo amigo

Blanch

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

DEC 6 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-2-377

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In reply refer to
G-2/2657-Q-377

December 10, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Subject: Acknowledgment of Letter.

The Secretary of War directs that a letter, substantially as follows, be sent to Captain J. B. Varela, U. S. Army, Retd., in reply to the attached communication:

> Receipt of your letter of November 25, 1935, is acknowledged, and in reply I desire to inform you that its contents have been noted with appreciation and referred to the proper Division of the War Department for record.

8 Rec'd Back A. G. O. DEC 11 1935

F. H. LINCOLN,
Colonel, General Staff,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

ml

Action by let. to Capt. J.B. Varela,USA,Retired,
Industria 138 altos,
Havana,Cuba.

12-12-35 EJ

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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Havana, Cuba. January 8,1936.

Subject: Letter about political situation in Cuba.

To : The Adjutant General of the Army.
Washington D.C.

1.- Inclosed please find a letter from Mr. Blanch giving some additional interesting information about the present conditions in Cuba, together with a carbon copy of the Recourse established before the Supreme Court by the ex-presidential candidate of the Liberal Party, on December 21,1935, and of the additional plea presented on Jan.6,1936,

2.- They claim that both the "Decreto-Ley" # 54, of July 2,1935," (Electoral Code), and the "Decreto-Ley" # 445, of December 7,1935",(Dodds Law) are unconstitutional.

3.- It appears that the Supreme Court has accepted the Recourse. If this be so, it is most likely that the coming elections will have to be postponed or cancelled. If they are held on Jan.10,1936, as intended, and afterwards the Supreme Court should render a decision favorable to the plaintiff , then the results of the elections will be void. On the other hand, if the decision of the Supreme Court should be favorable to the Government and either Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez or General Menocal should win the elections, the indications are that the country will be plunged into an era of disorder and bloodshed without precedent in its history.

J. B. Varela.
J. B. VARELA.
Capt. U.S.Army Retd.

RECEIVED JAN 13 1936 MIL. INTEL. DIV. A.G.O.

85 Received A. G. O. JAN 10 1936

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

MAR 20 1936
MIL., INTELL DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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Translation.

Guanabacoa, Jan 6,1936

Dear Cap. Varela:

In line with the information that I have already sent to you, I am inclosing a copy of the Recourse established before the Supreme Court by the ex-presidential candidate of the Liberal Party on December 21st.1935, and of the additional plea presented this date, Jan.6,1936, that you may see how strongly they are protesting against the farse imposed upon the people by the Electoral Code and the coming elections. All this is just about what I predicted it would happen when I wrote to you last November.

It is to be regretted that President Roosevelt is not fully aware of all these things, as he is the only man who can save Cuba not only from the terrible chaotic conditions now existing but from the worst evils that are sure to xxxx follow as a direct result of the present situation.

With kind regards I remain, yours sincerely,

(signed) C. Blanch.

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1/17/36 copy retained in G/a Sect. (without Sp. text) docs

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

MAR 20 1936
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

Guanabacoa, Enero 6 de 1936

Querido Cap. Varela:

Ampliando las informaciones que ya le he enviado, y habiendo podido obtener una copia del Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad presentado al Tribunal Supremo, por el ex-candidato a la Presidencia del Partido Liberal, el 21 de Dic de 1935, y la ampliacion al mismo presentada hoy 6 de Enero de 1936, se la incluyo para que vea Vd. como en dicho escrito se protesta de la Farsa que resultan la Ley Electoral y las proximas elecciones, todo lo cual, es mas o menos, lo que le escribí en 21 de Noviembre ultimo, pronosticando todo lo que está pasando.

Es de lamentarse que de estos hechos no tenga Conocimiento el Presidente Roosevelt, ya que es la unica persona en cuyas manos está el poder salvar a Cuba del terrible Caos en que se encuentra y de los graves sucesos, que como natural consecuencia de los citados males, tendrá que sufrir el pueblo cubano.

Con recuerdos a su apreciable familia sabe le aprecia su afmo amigo

Blanch

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MAR 20 1936
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-377

C O P I A

DEL RECURSO DE INCONSTITUCIONALIDAD ESTABLECIDO POR EL DR/ ROBERTO GARCIA Y RIVERO, A NOMBRE Y EN REPRESENTACION DE CUARENTA Y DOS CIUDADANOS CUBANOS

CONTRA

EL DECRETO-LEY NUMERO 54 DE 2 DE JULIO DE 1935

Y

EL DECRETO-LEY NUMERO 445 DE SIETE DE DICIEMBRE DE 1935.

(CODIGO ELECTORAL) Y (LEY DODDS)

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AL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA EN PLENO.

AL TRIBUNAL:

ROBERTO GARCIA Y RIVERO, Abogado, con domicilio en la calle Doce entre C y D, en el Reparto Batista, de este Municipio, a nombre y en representacion de los señores ILDEFONSO FUENTES Y SUAREZ, y cuarenta y dos ciudadanos mas,

cuya representacion de los mismos en numero mayor de veinte y cinco, ostento en virtud de la Escritura de Poder, de la que a todos sus efectos, acompaño una copia debidamente autorizada y bastanteada, en la forma que mejor proceda en derecho, comparezco y digo:

Que haciendo uso del expresado Poder, cuya copia se acompaña, y siguiendo las instrucciones de mis mandantes, vengo a establecer Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad, contra el Decreto-Ley numero 54 (cincuenta y cuatro) de 2 de Julio del corriente año (Codigo Electoral), y contra el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre del propio año, por si, y como parte por adicion que forma del primero, al amparo del derecho que les franquea el Articulo 84, inciso cuarto, de la Ley Constitucional de la Republica de 11 de Junio de 1935, en relacion con la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1903, reguladora de la materia.

A ese efecto hago constar:

PRIMERO:

PERSONALIDAD DE LOS MANDANTES.

Los señores expresados en el encabezamiento de este escrito, que todos son mayores de edad, ciudadanos cubanos, electores inscriptos como tales, y que se encuentran en el pleno goce y ejercicio de sus derechos civiles y politicos, segun consta del juramento que han prestado en la propia escritura que para comparecer y establecer este Recurso han otorgado, por medio del Letrado que suscribe, en su nombre y representacion, por su propio derecho, cada uno y todos juntos, comparecen a solicitar del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia en Pleno, que declare inconstitucional los Decretos-Leyes antes referidos, numeros 54 y 445 de 2 de Julio y 7 de Diciembre ambos del corriente año, aunque les hubieren sido aplicados directamente, en virtud del derecho que para ello les franquean el Articulo 84, inciso cuarto de la Ley Constitucional de la Republica.

SEGUNDO:

FECHA DE LA INTERPOSICION DEL RECURSO.

Este Recurso se establece en el dia de hoy Diciembre 21 de 1935, en cuya fecha debe ser admitido, pues tratandose del Recurso establecido, y "suscrito por no menos de veinte y cinco ciudadanos" a que se contrae el citado precepto de la Constitucion, puede presentarse "en cualquier tiempo" .

TERCERO:

TESTIMONIO DE LA ESCRITURA DE PODER.

Se presenta con este escrito como documento anexo

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Numero Uno copia autorizada y bastanteada de la escritura de mandato, numero 163, otorgada por los expresados mandantes, ante el Notario de esta Capital Dr. Guillermo Yglesias Piñeiro, mediante la cual queda debidamente acreditada la representacion que ostento, y en virtud de la cual establezco este Recurso; de cuya escritura resulta que los poderdantes, son mayores de edad, ciudadanos ~~xxxx~~ cubanos electores inscriptos como tales, y que se encuentran en el pleno goce de sus derechos civiles y politicos, lo cual consta asi mismo de los certificados de su condicion de electores inscriptos, que correspondientes a los mismos se acompañan como documento anexo numero Dos.

CUARTO:

FIRMA DEL LETRADO.

Este escrito, como los demas que se presenten, va firmado por mi, en el doble caracter de apoderado y Letrado en ejercicio.

QUINTO:

FORMALIDAD DE LA COMPARECENCIA.

Aunque no lo estimamos absolutamente necesario, dada la indole del Recurso, que se establece por el derecho popular ciudadano, que franquea el Articulo 84, de la Constitucion, y aparte de que cualquier defecto de forma es subsanable, se lleva a efecto la comparecencia y formalizacion del Recurso, ante el Señor Presidente del Tribunal Supremo, a fin de no romper la armonia profesal seguida por la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1903, reguladora de este ~~xx~~ procedimiento.

SEXTO:

DISPOSICIONES LEGALES QUE CAUSAN EL RECURSO.

Son el Decreto-Ley numero 54 de 2 de Julio de 1935, publicado en la Gaceta Oficial de la Republica edicion extraordinaria del propio dia, y el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre del propio año, publicado en la Gaceta Oficial edicion extraordinaria del dia 9 del mismo, por si y como parte por edicion que forma del anterior, los que sirven de base al establecimiento de este Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad.

Se instituyen en dichos Decretos-Leyes, preceptos que de modo flagrante y evidente, disminuyen, restringen, adulteran y violan, otros contenidos en la Ley Constitucional de la Republica de 11 de Junio de 1935.

Y a reserva de establecer ademas, el Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad y el Contencioso-administrativo, que procedan contra las resoluciones de caracter administrativo que apliquen en su dia los organismos administrativos, los preceptos de los Decretos-Leyes que se estiman inconstitucionales, si es que se llegan a aplicar a personas determinadas, se establece ahora, este, que franquea directamente el propio precepto constitucional del Articulo 84, contra los referidos Decretos-Leyes.

SEPTIMO:

DOCUMENTOS Y COPIAS.

Se presentan adjuntos a este escrito el testimonio del Poder, la certificacion de los acuerdos del Consejo de Estado, las certificaciones de los Registros Electorales relativas a la condicion de electores como ciudadanos, de los mandantes, ejemplar de la Gaceta Extraordinaria con la Ley numero 445 de que se hace mencion, asi como las demas pruebas documentales que se estime

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pertinentes y las correspondientes copias para el Ministerio Fiscal.

OCTAVO:

SUCINTA EXPOSICION.

Cuatro son los motivos que exponemos en este Recurso, todos de gran trascendencia, por la flagrante violacion de preceptos constitucionales que en ellos pueden apreciarse, y en los que hacemos descansar nuestro razonamiento, claro y preciso, para demostrar que el Decreto-Ley numero 54, de 2 de Julio de 1935 (Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre del propio año (Ley Dodds) son inconstitucionales, porque disminuyen, restringen y adulteran preceptos de la Constitucion.

PRIMER MOTIVO:- Todos los motivos de este Recurso son de una evidencia tal, que sinceramente nos parece que el Tribunal ha de acordar inmediatamente la suspension de las disposiciones tachadas de inconstitucionales, y declarar ese extremo en cuanto a las mismas.

Pero, el Primer Motivo, es algo muy trascendental; es algo que aterra el espiritu delicado de ciudadanos pulcros, de mis mandantes, por cuanto que encierra algo que realmente es superior en transgresion a la cualidad de inconstitucional.

Fijese bien el Tribunal: la Ley-Constitucional de la Republica de 11 de Junio de 1935, establece en la vijesima segunda de las "disposiciones constitucionales para el regimen provisional " que:

"Son atribuciones propias del Consejo de Estado:"conocer de todas las Leyes sobre creacion, modificacion o derogacion de impuestos, de las que modifiquen los Codigos vigentes, etc., y, Quinta:-"acordar todo proyecto de legislacion electoral."

Pues bien, el Decreto-Ley numero 445 que ha sido publicado en la Gaceta Oficial edicion extraordinaria numero 317 del dia 9 del corriente mes y año, NO HA SIDO ACORDADO por el Consejo de Estado en la forma publicada, a pesar de ser una legislacion de puro caracter electoral, al extremo de que ha formado parte por adicion del Codigo Electoral, y ademas que modifica dicho Codigo.

Es decir, que una legislacion "que modifica" el Codigo Electoral, y que ademas es "de caracter electoral", no ha sido acordad por el Consejo de Estado, como dispone la Constitucion, en la forma que aparece promulgada, como Ley aplicable a los ciudadanos.

SEGUNDO MOTIVO:- En la Ley Constitucional de la Republica, que en este extremo no es mas que una copia literal de la Constitucion de 1961 se ha establecido claramente, que la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente, se hara por sufragio de segundo grado.

El Decreto-Ley numero 54 de 2 de Julio de 1935 (Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre del propio año (Ley Dodds), van abiertamente contra esa disposicion Constitucional y al efecto han organizado y establecido una eleccion de tal naturaleza, que en virtud de la misma, el Presidente y el Vice-Presidente de la Republica, resultan elegidos por sufragio de primer grado, al extremo que el Codigo Electoral, en su Articulo 174 ordena que:

"El Presidente de la mesa, bajo su responsabilidad, y tan "pronto se termine el escrutinio primario, dirigira al Tribunal Supe- "rior Electoral, un telegrama que redactara en un modelo impreso "especial que le sera suministrado, ratificandolo con copia por "Correos, expresivo del numero de votos obtenido por cada Partido "o grupo con la debida separacion entre la candidatura provincial "y la municipal, y de los votos obtenidos por cada candidato a los "cargos de Presidente y Vice-Presidente, Senadores, Representantes ,

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"Gobernadores y Alcaldes Municipales".

Aparte otras consideraciones que haremos oportunamente, asi lo ha entendido el Tribunal Superior Electoral en su sentencia del dia 19 de Noviembre ultimo, dictada en el Rollo de la Apelacion establecida por Bonoso Tavio y Silva contra la resolucion de la Junta Provincial Electoral de la Habana, admitiendo el certificado de candidatura propuesto por la Asamblea Provincial del Partido Liberal, que tenemos el honor de acompañar, como documento anexo numero Tres, en copia certificada.

Al hacer las consideraciones del caso, el Tribunal Superior Electoral en la sentencia aludida (cuyos razonamientos aceptamos y damos aqui por reproducidos en lo pertinente), entendio que, si realizada la proclamacion de sus candidatos presidenciales por un Partido, se mandaba a colocar el nombre de esos candidatos a la cabeza de la columna correspondiente, que los Compromisarios no realizaban mas que un mandato imperativo, de elegir el candidato Presidencial y Vice-Presidencial, por el que de antemano sabian los electores que dichos Compromisarios debian votar.

Como que, efectivamente, segun nuestro criterio, que es exactamente el criterio del Tribunal Superior Electoral, expresado en la aludida sentencia, el Decreto-Ley numero 54, (Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el Decreto-Ley numero 445 (Ley Dodds), lo que hace es regular y organizar una eleccion de primer grado o directa, para elegir al Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la Republica, es indudable que abiertamente, infringen, disminuyen, restringen y adulteran los preceptos constitucionales que disponen, que la eleccion de ellos se lleve a efecto por sufragio de segundo grado o indirecto.

TERCER MOTIVO: - El Decreto-Ley numero 54 (Codigo Electoral) y el numero 445 (Ley Dodds) como parte que ha pasado a formar del primero, van abiertamente contra otros dos principios constitucionales, es decir, contra la intervencion de las minorias en las operaciones electorales, y contra la regulacion de la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la Republica, que debe realizarse en un solo dia.

En efecto, aparte la monstruosidad de orden legal y moral politico que constituye la disposicion del Decreto-Ley 445, que ha sido capaz de llevar al retraimiento o inhibicion electoral a grandes nucleos de opinion publica y del electorado cubano, y como consecuencia de ello, proporcionar hasta la caida del Gobierno que lo promulgo, el Decreto-Ley numero 54 (Codigo Electoral) dentro de cuya estructuracion ha sido incluido el primero, como preceptos adicionales del mismo, desconoce la intervencion de las minorias en las OPERACIONES ELECTORALES realizadas para la eleccion de los candidatos a Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-Presidenciales, que establece obligadamente el Articulo 40 de la Ley Constitucional.

Hemos de demostrar, como en la eleccion de Compromisarios Presidenciales, necesariamente debe ajustarse a las reglas de la representacion proporcional, a fin de que la Asamblea compuesta por los Compromisarios, sea una exponente y fiel representacion de todo el electorado cubano; porque en otro caso, si se lleva a cabo, contraviniendo lo dispuesto por la Constitucion, la eleccion de los Compromisarios, proclamandose elegidos a los que de estos hayan obtenido mayor numero de votos, deja de ser una eleccion de segundo grado, la del Presidente y la del Vice-Presidente, para convertirse en una eleccion directa o de primer grado.

Asimismo el Codigo Electoral, en cuyo articulado quedan contenidos los preceptos del Decreto-Ley 445, regula la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la Republica en forma distinta y contraria a lo dispuesto por los Articulos 67 y 73 de la Ley Constitucional, que ordena llevarla a cabo, en un solo dia.

En la forma que el Decreto-Ley numero 54 (Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el numero 445 (Ley Dodds) regula la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente, por medio de sus articulos del 239 al 246 ambos inclusive, es materialmente imposible, que esa eleccion

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se lleve a cabo en un solo dia.

Es por tanto una flagrante violacion de los Articulos 67 y 73 de la Constitucion, la que comete el legislador del Codigo Electoral y de la llamada ley Dodds.

El Congreso al reunirse para proclamar al Presidente y al Vice-Presidente, previa comprobacion y rectificacion del escrutinio (un escrutinio) realizado por los Compromisarios, se encuentra conque estos no han realizado una eleccion y un escrutinio, que es el que tiene el Congreso que rectificar y comprobar, sino que han realizado seis elecciones y seis escrutinios, uno por cada Provincia, (sin haber realizado el escrutinio total), de los cuales no se puede conocer cual es el candidato Presidencial y Vice-Presidencial que debe proclamarse, por no haberse realizado el referido escrutinio general.

Tendria el Congreso que, violando la disposicion Constitucional, realizar el escrutinio general, (no ya rectificar y comprobar el que debieran hacer los Compromisarios), y eso es realmente lo que en la practica hace el Congreso.

De modo que en una u otra forma, no se realiza la eleccion Presidencial en un solo dia, con lo que se viola flagrantemente la Constitucion por los Decretos-Leyes mencionados.

CUARTO MOTIVO:- La Ley Constitucional de la Republica que ha sido aprobada y promulgada por el Gobierno Provisional en 11 de Junio de 1935, y publicada en la Gaceta Oficial, edicion extraordinaria del dia doce siguiente, recogiendo para que forme parte de su estructuracion como Ley fundamental del Estado, uno de los postulados mas salientes de la Revolucion, dispuso que, una de las mas importantes atribuciones del Tribunal Supremo, era la de "decidir sobre la Constitucionalidad de las Leyes, Decretos-Leyes, Decretos, Ordenes, Disposiciones o Actos de cualquier clase, sean cuales fueren el Poder, Autoridad o Funcionario que los hubieren dictado, o de que emanaren, a solicitud suscrita de parte afectada, o a solicitud suscrita por no menos de veinte y cinco ciudadanos, que esten en el pleno goce y ejercicio de sus derechos civiles y politicos.

Se trata de la conquista mas importante del pueblo ciudadano al traves de una Revolucion, que ha engendrado un nuevo derecho para el ciudadano, cual es el de que, a su simple solicitud, el mas Alto Tribunal de Justicia, revise cuidadosamente cualquier disposicion legal, y declare su inconstitucionalidad, si la misma en su letra o en su espiritu y atendiendo a la moral politica (base engendradora de ese derecho), que encierre la misma, en cualquier forma disminuya, restrinja o adultere cualquier disposicion Constitucional.

Esa conquista del pueblo traducida al derecho escrito del Articulo 84 de la Ley Constitucional de la Republica, hay que examinarla en toda su amplitud, no solo legal, sino tambien moral, que la misma encierra.

Ella implica la facultad amplia del Tribunal Supremo, como Jefe del principal Poder del Estado, de ejercer una verdadera tutela que salvaguarde y proteja los derechos preestablecidos en favor de los ciudadanos, desautorizando los demas Poderes, cuando estos traten de menoscabar, restringir, adulterar o disminuir por medio de leyes, decretos-leyes, decretos, ordenes, o cualquiera otra disposicion legal, como expresa el Articulo 38 de la Constitucion, aquellos derechos ciudadanos.

Se ha querido, en una palabra, evitar caer en los mismo procedimientos, existentes antes de la Revolucion, y el pueblo ha puesto, por decirlo asi, en manos del mas Alto Tribunal de Justicia, la defensa y representacion de sus derechos, ya en su aspecto puramente legal, ya en su aspecto de caracter moral.

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De manera que, a virtud de ese precepto Constitucional, no es necesario, como dispone la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1903, que sea aplicada la disposicion legal a la persona o personas que estimen la misma inconstitucional, para poder acudir al Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, a solicitar del mismo que declare la inconstitucionalidad de ella.

El derecho popular ciudadano que ha establecido la propia Ley Constitucional, es el que usado por mis mandantes, servira para que el Tribunal estudie los Decretos-Leyes estimados inconstitucionales, y declare sobre ese extremo.

Pues bien, el Gobierno, al proclamar, digo, promulgar el Decreto-Ley #445 de 7 de los corrientes, formando con el varios nuevos preceptos del Codigo Electoral, dispuso en su articulo sexto, que:
"No se dara recurso alguno contra las reuniones que, a virtud de este "Decreto-Ley celebren los candidatos para los cargos Compromisarios "Presidenciales y Vice-Presidenciales, ni contra los acuerdos que tomen "ten en cumplimiento de lo dispuestow en los preceptos anteriores".

La solicitud de inconstitucionalidad de una disposicion cualquiera, ha dejado de ser motivo de una controversia judicial entre partes, como dispone la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1903, para convertirse en un Recurso, que contra esa disposicion lega, fuera de controversia, pueden establecer, en cualquier tiempo, no menos de veinte y cinco ciudadanos, a tenor de lo que preceptua el Articulo 84 de la propia Constitucion.

Nosotros entendemos por tanto, que al disponer el Decreto-Ley No.445 en su Articulo 6, que no se dara recurso alguno contra las resoluciones que se adopten a virtud de lo dispuesto en el mismo, cuyas resoluciones de por si pueden ser inconstitucionales, (estan por dictarse) y en cuya expresion legal prohibitiva entra incuestionablemente el Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad que autoriza directamente el Articulo 84 de la Constitucion, a la persona a quien se aplique o a 25 ciudadanos aunque a ellos no se apliquen es indudable, que el precitado Decreto Ley No.445 es inconstitucional, porque disminuye, adultera y restrinje el derecho constitucional ciudadano expresado.

RESUMIENDO.

Esos cuatro motivos que forman,la base fundamental de este Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad, constituyen indudablemente una manifiesta y flagrante ~~error~~ infraccion de preceptos constitucionales, lo que nos anima a mantener ante el Tribunal Supremo, y a solicitar del mismo en nombre del derecho del pueblo, y de los ciudadanos que representamos, la declaracion de Inconstitucionalidad del Decreto-Ley numero 54 de 2 de Julio de 1935 (Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el Decreto-Ley #445 de 7 de Diciembre del propio año, (Ley Dodds), y asi mismo de este ultimo.

EN EL PRIMER MOTIVO:- Sostenemos con toda la conviccion nuestra algo, QUE ADEMAS DE UNA INCONSTITUCIONALIDAD ES UNA MONSTRUOSIDAD, es algo que niega en si todo derecho ciudadano.

Afirmamos que el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre corriente que por si y como parte que forma por adicion del Codigo Electoral, se va a aplicar COMO LEY DEL ESTADO, a los ciudadanos, NO APARECE QUE HAYA SIDO ACORDADO POR EL CONSEJO DE ESTADO, en la forma que aparece promulgada como tal en la Gaceta Oficial.

Se ha publicado en la Gaceta, sancionada como Ley que se dice aprobada por el Consejo de Secretarios y por el Consejo de Estado, lo que realmente no ha sido acordado por el ultimo de esos Cuerpos.

Se esta aplicando a los ciudadanos una Ley, que no es Ley.
El Decreto-Ley numero 445 tal como aparece promulgado en la Gaceta Oficial #317 del dia 9 de Diciembre del corriente año, extraordinaria, fue acordado por el Consejo de Secretarios, y pasado al

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Consejo de Estado para su aprobacion, el cual lo modifico en sus articulos siguientes:-
"En el primero, dos veces; y en el sexto una vez, pasandolo nueva-
"mente al de Secretarios para que considerara las modificaciones, y
"sin que se tuvieran en cuenta estas por dicho Consejo de Secretarios,
"fue sancionado en la primitiva redaccion que le dio dicho Consejo de
"Secretarios y promulgado, con violenta y manifiesta violacion del
"precepto Constitucional, contenido en los incisos tercero y quinto de
"la vigesimasegunda "disposicion Constitucional para el regimen Pro-
"visional".

Todo esto aparece claro de la confrontacion de la llamada Ley que aparece en la Gaceta Oficial, que como documento anexo numero Cuatro se acompaña, y de la copia certificada expedida por el Secretario del Consejo de Estado, contentivo del acuerdo relativo a dicho proyecto de Ley, haciendo las modificaciones citadas, que tambien se acompaña como documento anexo numero Cinco.

EN EL SEGUNDO MOTIVO:- Estimamos, amparados y protejidos por la ilustre y decisiva opinion del Tribunal Superior Electoral, que ha servido de base para su famosa sentencia de 19 de Noviembre ultimo, que el Decreto-ley numero 54 de 2 de Julio de 1935 (Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el 445 de 7 de Diciembre del propio año (Ley Dodds), organiza y regula clara y evidentemente una eleccion de primer grado o directa para la de Presidente y Vice-Presidente, en abierta contradiccion y con flagrante violacion de preceptos constitucionales, que disponen que esa eleccion se lleve a efecto por sufragio de segundo grado o indirecta.

EN EL TERCER MOTIVO:- Sostenemos que al excluir el Codigo Electoral, adicionado por el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 del corriente mes, la intervencion de las minorias en la eleccion de segundo grado establecida para la eleccion de Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la Republica, y al no regular dicha eleccion Presidencial de modo que se verifique en un solo dia, infringe la Constitucion.

EN EL CUARTO MOTIVO:- Sostenemos que el criterio de que disponiendo el Decreto-Ley numero 445, que "no se dara recurso alguno" contra las reuniones y acuerdos que a virtud de sus disposiciones se celebren, infringe la Ley Constitucional que establece de por si, el recurso de inconstitucionalidad, contra las leyes, decretos-leyes, acuerdos, ordenes, disposiciones o actos de cualquier clase, y el que autoriza establecer a manera de accion popular ciudadana, por un determinado numero de ciudadanos, aurque a ellos no se hubiere aplicado la disposicion legal estimada inconstitucional.

NOVENO:-

PRIMER MOTIVO DEL RECURSO.-

LEY INFRINGIDA

Ha sido infringida la Ley Constitucional de la Republica en su vigesimasegunda "disposicion constitucional para el regimen provisional".

LEY INFRACTORA

El Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre de 1935, por si y como parte del Decreto-Ley numero 54 de 2 de Julio del propio año, (Codigo Electoral) que el primero forma.

EN QUE CONSISTE LA INFRACCION.

El Decreto-Ley de referencia, infractor, tal como aparece promulgado en la Gaceta Oficial, no ha sido acordado por el Consejo de Estado, requisito indispensable, para que tenga la consideracion

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de Ley, a tenor de lo que dispone la vigesimasegunda de las "disposiciones constitucionales para el regimen provisional".

En efecto, toda legislacion que modifique un codigo existente, o que tenga el caracter de la infraccion electoral, necesariamente para que pase a ser Ley, ha de estar acordada por el Consejo de Estado.

Sin embargo, el referido Decreto-Ley 445, que participa de ambas cualidades, es decir, que modifica el Codigo Electoral y que ademas tiene un caracter netamente electoral, no ha sido acordado por el Consejo de Estado, tal como aparece promulgado en la Gaceta Oficial, como Ley del Estado.

El Consejo de Estado, introdujo a dicho proyecto de ley al hacer el estudio del mismo diversas modificaciones, que son las siguientes:

A.- En el primer parrafo del articulo primero la ley promulgada dice:"en el primer caso, es decir, si optan por mantener la proclama-
"cion de Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la Republica hecha por la
"Asamblea Nacional del Partido, se entendra que renuncian a la primera
"postulacion como Compromisarios del otro Partido o Partidos".

Pues bien, el Consejo de Estado, suprimio al parrafo la palabra primera.

B.- En el ultimo parrafo del articulo primero de la ley promulgada dice:"el resultado se comunicara a las Juntas Provinciales en
"forma de nuevos certificados de candidaturas de acuerdo con el Articu-
"lo 101.- Para los acuerdos a que se refiere este articulo será sufi-
"ciente una mayoria de votos de los presentes."

Pues bien, ASOMBROSO EL TRIBUNAL, el Consejo de Estado,lo que aprobo fue lo siguiente:"el resultado se comunicara a las Juntas
"Provinciales en forma de nuevos certificados de candidaturas de
"acuerdo con el articulo 101.- "El quorum, para la primera convocatoria
"de la Junta a que este articulo se refiere, quedara integrado con la
"presencia de las dos terceras partes de los Compromisarios de cada
"Provincia; para la segunda convocatoria, la presencia de la mitad mas
"uno; y para la tercera la de cualquier numero de concurrentes." Para
"los acuerdos a que se refiere este articulo sera suficiente una mayo-
"ria de votos de los presentes."

Todo ese periodo del parrafo subrrayado, que entraña una modificacion de gran trascendencia, fue introducido como modificacion por el Consejo de Estado.

C.-En el primer parrafo del articulo sexto de la Ley promulgada se dice: "no se dara recurso alguno contra las reuniones etc." Ese mismo parrafo, fue modificado por el Consejo de Estado,
en el siguiente motivo:"no se dara recurso alguno contra las constitu-
ciones, etc."

Como puede apreciar claramente el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, el Consejo de Estado introdujo varias y muy importantes modificaciones al proyecto de Ley de referencia, las cuales no fueron tenidas en consideracion, y se sanciono y promulgo el mismo haciendo caso omiso de esas modificaciones.

Esto es algo que repercute gravemente en la ciudadania de un pais libre.

Pero, asi los erectos de la constitucionalidad, hay que considerar sana y sencillamente, que ese proyecto promulgado en la Gaceta, no es una Ley, por cuanto que le falta el requisito indispensable de su aprobacion por el Consejo de Estado, requisito impuesto por la Constitucion.

Se ha infringido clara y abiertamente la "disposicion constitucional para el regimen provisional" vigesimasegunda, y por tanto ese Decreto-Ley, por si y como parte que forma del Codigo Electoral, por adicion al mismo es inconstitucional.

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Aqui viene la funcion tutelar del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, para el pueblo cubano, declarando la inconstitucionalidad.

DECIMO.

SEGUNDO MOTIVO DEL RECURSO

LEY INFRINGIDA

Ha sido infringida abiertamente la Ley Constitucional de la Republica de 11 de Junio de 1935, publicada en la Gaceta Oficial, edicion extraordinaria del siguiente dia doce, en sus articulos 67 y 73.

LEY INFRACTORA

El Decreto-Ley # 54 de 2 de Julio de 1935 (Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre del propio año (Ley Dodds), por medio de los preceptos siguientes: Articulos 101-105-116-174-184 y 266 que regulan y disponen el sufragio de primer grado o directo para la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la Republica.

EN QUE CONSISTE LA INFRACCION.

En primer lugar, veamos las disposiciones de los Articulos del Codigo Electoral, por medio de los cuales, este infringe la Ley Constitucional.

1.-Articulo 101,dice:"en caso de candidatos para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-Presidenciales y Senatoriales, los nombres y domicilios de los candidatos para los cargos de Presidente y Vice-Presidente y Senadores, que hubiere proclamado la Asamblea Nacional o Provincial del Partido".

2.- El Articulo 105 en su parrafo segundo dice: "las Juntas Provinciales deberan comunicar por Correos y por Telegrafos al Tribunal Superior Electoral, el contenido de los certificados de candidaturas independientes de electores para cargos nacionales que han sido aceptados manifestandole el nombre de las agrupaciones, su emblema y los nombres de los candidatos propuestos para Presidente y Vice-Presidente".

3.- El Articulo 116, que trata de la impresion de las boletas, en su parrafo sexto dice: "los nombres de los candidatos se inser-"taran en la seccion de los cargos para que hubiesen sido propuestos; "los nombres de los candidatos para Compromisarios Presidenciales y "vice-Presidenciales y Senatoriales, asi como los de sus respectivos "suplentes, seran impresos en tipo pequeño".

4.- El Articulo 174 al tratar del escrutinio primario, dice: "El Presidente de mesa, bajo su responsabilidad, y tan pronto se "termine el escrutinio primario dirigira el Tribunal Superior Elec-"toral, un telegrama que redactara en un modelo impreso especial que "le sera suministrado, ratificandolo con copias por Correos, expresivo "del numero de votos obtenido por cada Partido o grupo independiente "con la debida separacion entre la candidatura Provincial y la Munipal, "y de los obtenidos por cada candidato a los cargos de Presidente y "Vice-Presidente etc."

5.- El Articulo 184 dice:"para todos los cargos que hayan de "cubrirse por eleccion directa, con escepcion de los de Concejal, Con-"sejeros, y Miembros de la Camara de Representantes, recibira el cer-"tificado de eleccion el candidato que haya obtenido mayor numero de "votos, con sujecion a lo dispuesto en el Articulo 193.

6.- El Articulo 266 dice: "Seran funciones y deberes de la "Asamblea Nacional: proclamar a los candidatos para la Presidencia "y Vice-Presidencia de la Republica que deberan ser defendidos por "el Partido".

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Con estos preceptos legales se encontro el Tribunal Superior Electoral, como se encontrara el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, en virtud de los cuales, el Codigo Electoral regula definitivamente una votacion directa de primer grado, para la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la Republica.

Asi lo entendio el Tribunal Superior Electoral al razonar su sentencia del 19 de Noviembre ultimo, en Considerandos llenos de sabiduria y admirables por lo patrioticos que resultan, cuyos argumentos aceptamos integramente y damos por reproducidos aqui en lo pertinente

Pero, ademas el Articulo 174 del Codigo Electoral, que no fue observado por el Tribunal Superior Electoral en su sentencia aludida, aunque si lo fue en otra posterior, ratificando la primera, acaba de confrontar el problema, al disponer que los Presidentes de mesas electorales, bajo su responsabilidad una vez terminado el escrutinio primario de la eleccion, dirijan una comunicacion telegrafica, ratificada por Correo, al Tribunal Superior Electoral, expresiva de los votos obtenidos por los candidatos a la Presidencia y Vice-Presidencia por cada Partido o grupo independiente.

De suerte que, el legislador del Codigo Electoral, sento definitivamente y de modo claro, que los votos emitidos por los electores, eran directamente en favor de los candidatos Presidenciales.

Solo bajo esa intencion y decidido proposito, podia exigir a los Presidentes de mesas electorales, bajo su responsabilidad, que al terminarse el escrutirio primario, comunicaran oficialmente por Correo y por Telegrafo, al Tribunal Superior Electoral los votos emitidos en favor de los candidatos Presidenciales, directamente, sin saberse siquiera quienes serian los compromisarios elegidos.

Es evidente, sin que ello se preste a la menor duda, que el legislador organizo y regulo de modo preciso, en el Codigo Electoral, una eleccion por sufragio de primer grado o directo, para la de Presidente y Vice-Presidente, con manifiesta violacion del precepto Constitucional de los Articulos 67 y 73 que dispone una eleccion de segundo grado para este caso.

DECIMO PRIMERO

TERCER MOTIVO DEL RECURSO

LEY INFRINGIDA.

Han sido infringidas las disposiciones de los Articulos 67 y 73 de la Constitucion en su principio relativo a que la eleccion para Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la Republica debe celebrarse en un solo dia, y el Articulo 40 de la propia Constitucion que contiene el principio de dar intervencion en las operaciones electorales, a las minorias.

LEY INFRACTORA

El Codigo Electoral en su Articulo 184 que al resolver sobre los candidatos que han de obtener certificado de eleccion, dispone que "con escepcion de los de Concejal, Concejeros, y Miembros de la Camara "de Representantes, recibiran el certificado de eleccion el candidato "que haya obtenido mayor numero de votos", resultando en el caso de "de los candidatos a Compromisarios, excluida la intervencion de las "minorias".

Asi mismo, el Codigo Electoral, que al regular en sus articulos infractores, 239 y siguientes, la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente, lo hace en forma tal, que clara y evidentemente, no resulta realizada dicha eleccion en un solo dia, violando abiertamente la disposicion de los Articulos 67 y 73 de la Constitucion.

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EN QUE CONSISTE LA INFRACCION.

Los Articulos 40, 67 y 73 de la Ley Constitucional, constituyen una fiel reproduccion de iguales preceptos contenidos en la Constitucion de 1901.- En esta, como en aquella, ha sido doctrina admitida la de asegurar la intervencion de las minorias, y en su consecuencia el legislador estaba obligado a consagrar en la Ley reguladora de la materia (Codigo Electoral) esa intervencion, tanto en las elecciones de primer grado, cuanto en las de segundo, y al no haberse establecido en el Codigo Electoral, del que forma parte el Decreto-Ley numero 445 ya citado, que en la eleccion de segundo grado realizada por el Colegio o Junta Electoral de Compromisarios, se tenga en cuenta el derecho de intervencion de las minorias, es evidente que la Ley Electoral, que da lugar a este Recurso, es inconstitucional.

Se infringe indudablemente el precepto Constitucional que obliga a que en todos los organismos electorales, y demas operaciones electorales, se asegure la intervencion de las minorias.

Si al elegirse los Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-Presidenciales, estos han de ser proclamados en atencion, solo al mayor numero de votos obtenido por cada uno, sin respecto al precepto Constitucional que reserva el derecho de intervencion, en todas las demas operaciones electorales, a las minorias, resulta claramente infringido, ademas, por ese mismo concepto, los preceptos Constitucionales de los Articulos 67 y 73, que ordenan la eleccion del Presidente y del Vice-Presidente por sufragio de segundo grado, toda vez que resultaria en puridad una eleccion de primer grado o directa.

Y asi mismo nos encontramos conque la diversidad de reuniones que disponen el Codigo Electoral, y las votaciones que dispone por triplicado el Articulo 245 de ese Cuerpo legal, en las actas de cada reunion, del Colegio de Compromisarios Presidenciales, produce ciertamente una flagrante contradiccion del precepto Constitucional, que dispone que la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente, se lleve a efecto en un solo dia.

Tal como se encuentra regulada la eleccion del Presidente y del Vice-Presidente por el actual Decreto-Ley # 54,(Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el Decreto-Ley # 445 (Ley Dodds) es imposible que la misma se verifique en un solo dia, porque al constituirse seis Asambleas de Compromisarios Presidenciales, una por cada Provincia, en lugar de constituirse una sola Asamblea, la eleccion no puede entenderse realizada hasta que se haga el escrutinio general, que lo realize ciertamente en la practica el Congreso, muchos dias despues, resultando por tanto, que la eleccion no se verifica en un solo dia, como lo exponen los citados preceptos Constitucionales.

Hay mas, el Articulo 59 de la Constitucion, al exponer que el Congreso se reunira en un solo Cuerpo, para proclamar al Presidente y al Vice-Presidente de la Republica, previa rectificacion y comprobacion del escrutinio, (un escrutinio) sienta de una manera clara, que no deja lugar a dudas, que el constituyente dispone el criterio de celebrar un solo escrutinio, de la eleccion celebrada por los Compromisarios Presidenciales, y no seis escrutinios, uno por cada Provincia.

Esto es importantisimo.

Nos encontramos conque el Codigo Electoral formado por los Decretos-Leyes ya citados, dispone, que los Compromisarios Presidenciales, de cada Provincia, realicen una eleccion y un escrutinio.

Son pues, seis elecciones y seis escrutinios.

¿Quien pues realiza escrutinio general, que comprenda el resultado total de los seis escrutinios realizados por los Compromisarios de las seis Provincias, cosa que no dispone el Codigo Electoral?

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El Congreso,de acuerdo con el precepto Constitucional solo puede rectificar y comprobar, el escrutinio, (singular) realizado por los Compromisarios.

Para que el Congreso pueda proclamar al Presidente y al Vice-Presidente tendria necesariamente que efectuar (no rectificar y comprobar), el escrutinio general, relativo a los seis escrutinios realizados por los Compromisarios Presidenciales, uno por cada Provincia, ya que de esos seis escrutinios separados, que solo el Congreso en su dia conocera de ellos, no se ha determinado cual es el candidato a la Presidencia y Vice-Presidencia, que ha obtenido mayor votacion.

De una suerte o de otra, resulta que, la eleccion del Presidente y Vice-Presidente, no se lleva a cabo en un solo dia, como disponen los Articulos 67 y 73 de la Constitucion, que en su consecuencia resultan restringidos y violados abiertamente por el Decreto-Ley numero 54 (Codigo Electoral) adicionado por el 445 (Ley Dodds).

Son pues, evidentemente inconstitucionales esos Decretos-Leyes, cuya declaracion debe hacerse por el Tribunal, y en su consecuencia, la de que los mismos no pueden aplicados a los ciudadanos, a tenor de lo dispuesto por el ultimo parrafo del Articulo 38 de la Constitucion.

DECIMO SEGUNDO

CUARTO MOTIVO DEL RECURSO

LEY INFRINGIDA.

Ha sido infringida la Ley Constitucional de la Republica en su Articulo 84.

LEY INFRACTORA.

El Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre de 1935 por si y el Decreto-Ley numero 54 del 2 de Julio del mismo año, por formar parte de este el primero.

EN QUE CONSISTE LA INFRACCION.

La Ley Constitucional de la Republica promulgada por el Gobierno Provisional, y publicada en la Gaceta Oficial, edicion extraordinaria del dia doce de Junio del corriente año, recogiendo en su seno una de las conquistas mas salientes de la Revolucion que crea un nuevo derecho del pueblo, autoriza en su Articulo 84, a un numero no menor de 25 ciudadanos, que se encuentren en el pleno goce de sus derechos civiles y politicos, para establecer Recurso de inconstitucionalidad, contra cualesquiera leyes u otras disposiciones o actos de cualquier clase, sean cuales fueren el Poder, Autoridad o Funcionario que los hubiere dictado o de que emanaren.

Es decir, que no es necesario que la disposicion estimada inconstitucional, sea objeto de una controversia judicial entre partes ni que sus disposiciones o preceptos constituyan la base de una resolucion de caracter administrativo, que haya sido aplicada, a la persona que tache de inconstitucional la misma, sino que, basta que el numero de ciudadanos exigido por el propio precepto constitucional, tache una ley o cualquiera otra disposicion legal de las enumeradas, de inconstitucional, para que, mediante la formalizacion del Recurso el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, resuelva la cuestion.

Vease pues, como la reclamacion de inconstitucionalidad ha dejado de tener el caracter de controversia judicial o administrativa, la primera entre particulares, y la segunda entre particulares y la Administracion en cualquiera de sus organismos, como la regulaba la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1903, para convertirse en un Recurso, que directa y definitivamente autoriza la propia Constitucion, a un numero de ciudadanos, para que asi mismo la ejercite directamente contra la disposicion que estimen inconstitucional. Es decir, pues, que es

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actualmente un Recurso.

Pues bien, el Decreto-Ley 445 expresado, por si y como parte por adicion que forma del Codigo Electoral, prohibe a todos los ciudadanos por su Articulo sexto, el establecimiento de recursos de ningun genero, contra las reuniones y los acuerdos de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales, que se adopten en cumplimiento del propio Decreto-Ley 445.

Es decir, que contra las resoluciones emanadas de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales, las que pudieran violar cualquiera precepto constitucional, no solo no admiten recursos de caracter administrativo sino que ni siquiera admiten el recurso (que otra cosa no es) de inconstitucionalidad, que brinda a los ciudadanos la propia Constitucion

Infringe indudablemente por si y como parte que forma del Codigo Electoral dicho Decreto, el Articulo 84 de la Constitucion.

FONDO DEL ASUNTO.

Los recurrentes no tienen necesidad ni obligacion de sujetarse a las formalidades establecidas por la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1903 puesto que establecen este Recurso al amparo de la disposicion constitucional del Articulo 84 y en su consecuencia el mismo debera ~~ser~~ ser resuelto en el fondo.

EN VIRTUD DE LO CUAL

AL TRIBUNAL SUPREMO DE JUSTICIA EN PLENO SUPLICO:

Se sirva tener por presentado este escrito, con el testimonio de la escritura de Poder, que autorizado y bastanteado acompaño, asi como las certificaciones correspondientes de los Registros Electorales, relativos a los expresados mandantes, acreditativos de su capacidad para establecer esta cuestion; la certificacion de la sentencia del Tribunal Superior Electoral invocada; la certificacion del acuerdo adoptado por el Consejo de Estado que se ha referido, y un ejemplar de la Gaceta Oficial, edicion extraordinaria en que consta el Decreto Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre corriente, tal como ha sido sancionado y promulgado; y las copias correspondientes para el señor Fiscal; y en merito del expresado Poder tenerme por parte a nombre y en representacion de quienes comparezco, disponiendo que conmigo se entiendan los sucesivos tramites del procedimiento; por establecido Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad al amparo del derecho popular ciudadano que brinda el Articulo 84 de la Constitucion, en relacion con la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1903, contra el Decreto-Ley numero 54 de 2 de Julio de 1935 (Codigo Electoral) y contra el Decreto-ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre corriente (Ley Dodds), por si y como parte por adicion que forma del primero; por hecha la manifestacion y protesta de subsanar cualquier defecto, error, u omision de forma subsanable que fuere observado; admitir el Recurso que se establece; disponer su radicacion, y que del mismo se de traslado al señor Fiscal; señalar dia para la vista; y en definitiva dictar sentencia, declarando sin lugar la impugnacion que pudiera hacerse, y con lugar este Recurso, haciendo en su consecuencia la declaracion que son inconstitucionales los Decretos-Leyes contra los cuales se establece el Recurso, e inaplicable por tanto a los ciudadanos; que de ello se de cuenta a sus efectos al Tribunal Superior Electoral; y los demas pronunciamientos con esa declaracion.

OTROSI:- Se esta aplicando a los ciudadanos una Ley, QUE NO ES LEY.

Esto, de continuar, traeria gravisimas consecuencias, y es necesario para bien de la Nacion, suspender esa disposicion Legal.

El Articulo 20 de la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1931, reguladora de la materia en su sistema profesal, dispone, que a solicitud de parte y oidas las demas personadas y el Ministerio Fiscal, en cualquier estado del procedimiento, podra acordar el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, la suspension de la resolucion que motiva el Recurso, cuando

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su ejecucion puede causar daños irreparables, exigiendo fianza al que hubiere solicitado una suspension.

Y como en efecto, el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre corriente, por si y como parte que forma por adicion del Codigo Electoral, de ser aplicado a los ciudadanos, causaria un gravisimo perjuicio, no solo por las consideraciones de orden administrativo, sino principalmente porque no es Ley, es decir, porque no puede ser Ley que los ciudadanos deban acatar, ya que no ha sido acordado por el Consejo de Estado, como se ha demostrado en el razonamiento del primer motivo de este Recurso, cuyo requisito es indispensable para que pueda tener el caracter de Ley, el Letrado que suscribe, con la representacion que ostenta y las facultades que le han sido conferidas por sus mandantes, solicita del mas Alto Tribunal de Justicia, que urgentemente disponga la suspension del referido Decreto-Ley, dando cuenta de ello a sus efectos procedentes al Tribunal Superior Electoral.

No es posible que el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, que por la nueva Constitucion tiene la mas alta tutela de los ciudadanos en cuanto a velar por que no les sean aplicadas disposiciones inconstitucionales, se cruce de brazos, ante tan enorme violacion de los preceptos Constitucionales,dejando que se le aplique al pueblo como Ley, lo que no puede ser una Ley, por contravenir abiertamente la Constitucion.

Al efecto, hay que considerar primero, que en la actualidad no puede referirse la Ley de 31 de Marzo de 1903 a una resolucion de caracter administrativo, sino que ha de referirse a cualquiera de las disposiciones legales a que se contrae el Articulo 84 de la Ley Constitucional, tal como se encuentra redactado en al actualidad, toda vez que, por accion popular ciudadana, pueden recurrir contra cualquiera de ellas aunque no les haya sido aplicada, a diferencia de lo que resultaba antes de la promulgacion de la vigente Constitucion, en que era exigencia de la Ley, el requisito de la aplicacion de la resolucion para que pudiera utilizarse el Recurso de inconstitucionalidad por la persona a que le fuera aplicada.

En su consecuencia era logico interpretar que la Ley en si no debia suspenderse, sino la resolucion que al amparo de la Ley era aplicada.

Hoy, hay que seguir un criterio distinto, ya que el Recurso se da contra la propia Ley, directamente sin haber sido aplicada.

Por otro lado, la aplicacion de este Decreto-Ley 445 traeria otras gravisimas consecuencias emanadas precisamente de la inconstitucionalidad de que se encuentra viciado. En efecto, el Partido Liberal, que representa un gran nucleo de ciudadanos, y de opinion publica, que se lleva forzadamente de comparsa, mediante esa Ley, contra su voluntad, a unos comicios que no tienen la sancion de la opinion publica, se le reserva del derecho de elegir su candidato a la Presidencia y a la Vice-Presidencia de la Republica, imponiendo este derecho, no ya siquiera como cuestion de rectificacion a la Asamblea de dicho Partido, sino a los candidatos a Compromisarios de otros Partidos.

Se le priva por fuerza a una gran parte del pueblo de un derecho Constitucional.

Si se aceptara como legal esa situacion, la misma traeria como consecuencia el retraimiento o inhibicion de la inmensa mayoria de los electores liberales, que queriendo votar por el candidato presidencial proclamado por la Asamblea Nacional de su Partido, se verian imposibilitados de ejercer ese derecho, puesto que por ministerio de ese Decreto-Ley, obligada e involuntariamente, tendrian que votar por los candidatos proclamados, por los candidatos a Compromisarios de otros Partidos.

La resolucion que se pide suspendiendo ese Decreto-Ley en su aplicacion hasta que se ventile definitivamente la cuestion de inconstitucionalidad planteada, es no ya solo justa y urgentemente necesaria,

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sino que ademas, es patriotica en alto grado.

POR LO QUE

AL TRIBUNAL SUPREMO EN PLENO SUPLICO:

Se sirva tener por hechas las manifestaciones de otrosi, y en su consecuencia tener por solicitada con toda la urgencia que el caso requiere la suspension en su aplicacion del Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre corriente, por si y como parte del Decreto-Ley numero 54 de 2 de Julio del propio año (Codigo Electoral) dados los gravisimos daños que su aplicacion acarrearia al pueblo cubano, señalando la fianza que deben presentar al efecto mis mandantes para asegurar las resultas, notificandome de ello, disponiendo que dicha fianza se admita por medio de Poliza expedida por compañia de solvencia, y que de dicha suspension se de cuenta a sus efectos al Tribunal Superior Electoral.

La Habana, Diciembre 21 de 1935.

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AL TRIBUNAL SUPREMO DE JUSTICIA EN PLENO.

AL TRIBUNAL:

ROBERTO GARCIA Y RIVERO, Abogado, con la representacion que tengo acreditada en el Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad que he establecido contra los Decretos-Leyes numero 54 y 445 de 2 de Julio y 7 de Diciembre, ambos del corriente año,(Codigo Electoral) y (Ley Dodds), como mejor proceda en derecho, comparezco y digo:

Que no habiendose dado traslado aun al señor Fiscal, del Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad que tengo presentado, vengo en tiempo y forma, a ampliar el referido Recurso, a fin de que se entienda establecido ademas, contra las Resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales de Pinar delmRio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey y Oriente, recaidas cada una al certificado suplementario de candidatura acordados por los respectivos Comites Ejecutivos Provinciales del Partido Liberal en cada una de esas Provincias, aplicando para ello el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre ultimo, (Ley Dodds) por si y como parte que forma por adicion del Decreto-Ley numero 54 de 2 de Julio de 1935 (Codigo Electoral), cuyas Resoluciones emanadas de esos Organismos electorales estimamos inconstitucional tambien, por aplicarse en ellas los preceptos de ese Decreto-Ley que es inconstitucional, y solicitando por tanto que se declare tambien la inconstitucionalidad de las expresadas Resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales ya citadas, amparandonos para ello en el derecho que nos brinda el Articulo 84 de la Ley Constitucional de la Republica.

A ese efecto hacemos la siguiente,

SUCINTA EXPOSICION.

LEY INFRINGIDA.-

Ha sido infringida la Ley Constitucional de la Republica en su "disposicion Constitucional para el regimen Provisional" vigesimasegunda, en sus incisos tercero y quinto, por cuanto que no habiendo sido aprobado por el Consejo de Estado, segun se ha acreditado, el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre de 1935, que "modifica un Codigo" y que "tiene caracter electoral", no puede tener la consideracion de Ley aplicable a los ciudadanos cubanos, como consecuencia, tambien infringe dicha "disposicion Constitucional para el regimen provisional" vigesimasegunda, las Resoluciones a que nos referimos las que por tanto no pueden tampoco ser aplicadas.

Asi mismo ha sido infringido el Articulo 84 de la Ley Constitucional de la Republica, por cuanto que, estableciendo el mismo el derecho de los ciudadanos a interponer Recursos, directamente contra las Leyes, Decretos-Leyes, Acuerdos, Decretos, Reglamentos, Ordenes, Disposiciones o Actos de cualquier clase, sean cuales fueren el Poder, Autoridad o Funcionario que los hubiere dictado o de que emanaren, y prohibiendo el Decreto-Ley numero 445, tachado de inconstitucional, el establecimiento de Recurso de ningun genero "contra las reuniones que a virtud de ese Decreto-Ley celebren los candidatos "para los cargos a Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vice-Presidenciales "ni contra los acuerdos que tomen, ni tampoco contra los acuerdos de "las Juntas Provinciales Electorales que se adopten en cumplimiento "de lo dispuesto en los preceptos anteriores". (Articulo sexto) es indudable que el mismo es inconstitucional, cuya declaracion se ha pedido por nosotros en el Recurso al efecto establecido, y por tanto, inconstitucionales son tambien las Resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales a que nos referimos, que no hacen mas que aplicar dicho Decreto-Ley, por lo que solicitamos tambien la declaracion de inconstitucionalidad de las susodichas Resoluciones.

RESOLUCIONES INFRACTORAS.

Las Resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales,

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

recaidas a los certificados de candidatura suplementarios, presentados por los Comites Ejecutivos del Partido Liberal en cada Provincia de las ya citadas, de las que a todos sus efectos, acompañamos copias certificadas de cada una, los cuales no han hecho mas que aplicar los preceptos del Decreto-ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre ultimo, que ha sido tachado de inconstitucional, y cuya declaracion hemos solicitado del Tribunal.

Por esa sencilla razon de ser inconstitucional el referido Decreto-Ley, lo son tambien las expresadas Resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales aludidas, que resultan ser por tanto infractoras de los preceptos constitucionales antes señalados.

POR TANTO

AL TRIBUNAL SUPREMO DE JUSTICIA EN PLENO SUPLICO:

Que teniendo por presentado este escrito con las seis certificaciones que al mismo se acompañan, antes del momento profesal de darle traslado al señor Fiscal, del Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad a que se refiere la presente ampliacion, se sirva: tener por ampliado el expresado Recurso en el sentido de que el mismo va dirigido tambien contra las Resoluciones emanadas de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales de la Provincia de Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey y Oriente, por las que aplicando lo dispuesto en el Decreto-Ley numero 445 de 7 de Diciembre ultimo, se admitieron los correspondientes certificados de candidaturas suplementarios, formados al amparo del mismo, por los respectivos Comites Ejecutivos del Partido Liberal en cada una de aquellas Provincias; por expuestas suscintamente las razones en que fundo la inconstitucionalidad de dichas Resoluciones; sustanciar esta ampliacion, dando traslado de ella al señor Fiscal, para el que se adjuntan las correspondientes copias; y en definitiva al dictar sentencia, declarar inconstitucionales las expresadas Resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales, por aplicarse en ellas preceptos del citado Decreto-Ley numero 445, que es inconstitucional, y darcuenta de ello al Tribunal Superior Electoral y a los demas Organismos que proceda, a todos sus efectos, con los demas pronunciamientos pertinentes.

OTROSI:-Las Resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales a que se refiere el cuerpo de este escrito, y cuya declaracion de inconstitucionalidad solicitamos del Tribunal, ocasionan indudablemente graves perjuicios para la nacionalidad cubana, y gravisimas consecuencias directas para los ciudadanos, por cuanto que mediante esas Resoluciones se estan aplicando al pueblo de Cuba preceptos que son inconstitucionales, y con ello se prohibe el ejercicio de un legitimo derecho emanado de la Constitucion a todos los ciudadanos que deseando emitir su voto como electores por los candidatos Presidenciales proclamados por la Asamblea Nacional del Partido Liberal, se ven obligados, contra su expresa voluntad, o bien a votar por los candidatos Presidenciales de otros Partidos, o bien a dejar de ejercer ese legitimo derecho de votar.

Las Resoluciones tachadas de inconstitucionales, aplicando los preceptos del Decreto-Ley numero 445, aprueban, porque otra cosa no les permite hacer, los certificados suplementarios de candidaturas formados por los Comites Ejecutivos Provinciales del Partido Liberal, que a su vez aceptando y recogiendo en su seno la inmoralidad politica mas sangrante, se forman, en cuanto a los candidatos Presidenciales y Vice-Presidenciales, con los proclamados no ya por la Asamblea Nacional del Partido Liberal, y ni siquiera de cualquier otro Organismo por insignificante que sea de dicho Partido, sino obligadamente, con los proclamados por los candidatos, a Compromisarios de otros Partidos como imposicion enervante del derecho ciudadano, impuesto por el citado Decreto-Ley.

Ya en el escrito inicial estableciendo el Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad, y en el parrafo sexto del OTROSI del mismo, expusimos nuestro firme criterio, que mantenemos con toda nuestra conviccion, de que en la actualidad es susceptible de suspenderse la disposicion legal en si que sea tachada de inconstitucional, porque actualmente

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la Constitucion de la Republica brinda el Recurso de Inconstitucionalidad directamente contra la propia Ley, aunque no le haya sido aplicada a los recurrentes.

Anteriormente, cuando regia la Constitucion de 1901 sin modificacion en este sentido, era indudable, que la Ley no era suspendible en si, por cuanto que tampoco se podia recurrir de inconstitucional, sino la resolucion que aplicara la Ley, y por la persona a quien dicha resolucion afectara.

Pero actualmente, como hemos expuesto, el caso es distinto, y distinto hay que considerarlo tambien.

Sin embargo aparte ese criterio, que sostenemos en toda su integridad, venimos ademas, a solicitar la suspension inmediata y urgente de las resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales, cuya declaracion de inconstitucionalidad se solicita por este escrito de ampliacion del Recurso, en virtud de las razones que para ello hemos expuesto anteriormente, a fin de que su aplicacion no origine los gravisimos perjuicios que hemos apuntado.

POR TODO LO CUAL

AL TRIBUNAL SUIREMO DE JUSTICIA EN PLENO SUPLICO:

Se sirva tener por hechas las manifestaciones del otrosi de este escrito, y en su consecuencia tener por solicitada la suspension inmediata y urgente de las Resoluciones de las Juntas Provinciales Electorales, que estan aplicando los preceptos del Decreto-Ley numero 445, tachado de inconstitucional; disponer dicha suspension, señalando la fianza que deban prestar mis mandantes para responder de las resultas, disponiendo la admision de la misma en Poliza de compañia de solvencia; y dar cuenta de todo ello al Tribunal Superior Electoral y demas Organismos procedentes, a todos sus efectos, con los demas pronunciamientos pertinentes en derecho.

La Habana a seis de Enero de mil novecientos treinta y seis.

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

Havana, March 13, 1936.

APR 1936 MIL., INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Political situation of Cuba.

To : The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

1:- Inclosed herewith a letter from Mr. Blanch, dated March 10,1936, as well as an English translation of the same.

2:- The information contained in said letter confirms previous information sent in by Mr. Blanch, and I have found out as a result of my own investigations that it reflects the true sentiment of the Cuban people.

3:- You will notice his suggestion that the Cuban Supreme Court should be directed to render decisions in accordance with the wishes of the Executive Power. Although this may seem preposterous to us Americans, yet I can assure you that such a thing is very common in Cuba, and the precedent already set justifies his making the suggestion.

4:- The destruction of the cane fields, so as to curtail or paralize the sugar producing capacity of the country has begun. I had heard at the beginning of this year that such a thing would happen, and it appears that those parties who had made the threat are beginning to carry out their plans of destruction. The loss at Chaparra and Delicias sugar mills has been enormous and as far as I have been able to ascertain fully thirty hours after the fire broke out, it had not been checked then. Needless to say that unless a more effective protection is given the sugar mills, the producing capacity for next year will not be up to the needs of the situation.

28 Received A. G. O. MAR 28 1936

J. B. Varela

J. B. VARELA
Capt. U. S. Army, Ret'd.

1936 APR 6 PM 3:32 RECORD SECTION M.I.D.

4 Inclosures:
#1. Letter from Mr Blanch.
#2. Translation of above letter.
#3. Clippings from "Diario de la Marina" for March 11, 1936.
#4. Clipping from "Diario de la Marina" for March 12, 1936.

Notes by State Dept. 4/2/36. ars

Cuba 3-13-36

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

Inclosure #1.

APR 1936 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

1-1 2657-g-377
g 4

Guanabacoa, Marzo 10, 1936.

Secreto y Confidencial

Capitan J. B. Varela,
Industria 138 altos,
Habana.

Querido Varela:

La República acaba de ser teatro de un lamentable hecho que nos ha separado a todos de la tan deseada normalidad. Este hecho es severamente condenado por la opinion pública de todo el pais y lo que es peor tambien por la prensa de todos los paises latino-americanos, los cuales critican las elecciones que en forma forzada se celebraron el 10 de Enero ppdo, y sus comentarios sobre éste particular son hechos maliciosamente. Nadie se oculta para declarar en todas partes, Clubs, Circulos Sociales, Cafés etc.,que las elecciones han sido una escandalosa farsa llevada a efecto en cumplimiento de las órdenes que a ese fin aparece haber dictado la Secretaria de Estado de Washington y de lo cual se encargó de hacer cumplir en Cuba el Embajador de los Estados Unidos Mr. Jefferson Caffery, habiendo obtenido el resultado apetecido ya que salieron electos los candidatos de antemano indicados.

El perjuicio de estos hechos lo sufrirán los dos paises -Cuba y los Estados Unidos-. Cuba por cuanto la situacion empeora en vez de mejorar, ya que de la buena o mala situacion politica depende directamente la économica o sea el restablecimiento de la normalidad al rededor de la cual giran todos los negocios y la vida del pueblo entero. Los Estados Unidos aunque no les afecte tan directamente es indiscutible que estos hechos comentados en éste y otros paises, son motivos mas que sobrados para sostener latente la mala voluntad comercial contra ellos a mas de que tales hechos sostienen todos los paises en estado de verdadera y justificada alarma y sospecha en cuanto a las palabras "EL BUEN VECINO" y su real significado. Aunque es verdad que las importaciones de los Estados Unidos han aumentado un tanto, esto es debido a los efectos del Tratado de Reciprocidad que se hacen sentir aunque tenuamente, pues estamos muy lejos de tener la mejora que debieramos tener si se hubiese restablecido en forma efectiva la normalidad en el pais.

Para quitar el mal efecto causado por los hechos mencionados todavia está a tiempo el Presidente Roosevelt ya que en sus manos está el dictar las órdenes oportunas que produzcan una real y completa RECTIFICACION de los lamentables hechos que tan erroneamente fueron, al parecer, ordenados por la Secretaria de Estado de Washington, y para ello solo tiene con ordenar sea aceptado por el Tribunal Supremo de Cuba el Recurso de Incostitucionalidad interpuesto por el Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz y del cual le envié una copia en mi carta anterior. Con ello quedarian automaticamente canceladas las tan criticadas elecciones de farsa. Prueba evidente de que las elecciones han sido forzadas lo demuestra el hecho del crecido numero de Recursos de Protesta presentados en toda la Republica a los Tribunales y para mayor escarnio y escandalo le recomiento lea todos los periodicos de esta fecha y en ellos verá que tratan de una Ley llamada de Convalidacion mediante la cual quedan nulos todos los recursos citados y se obliga al pais a admitir como buenas las elecciones en cuestion.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Solo mediante la intervencion del Presidente Roosevelt se podrá lograr el restablecimiento de la normalidad en Cuba y se acabará con una situacion que cada dia hace mas grave y critica la vida de todos tanto ricos como clases pobres.

No hay que olvidar un solo momento que la guerra parece inevitable en todas partes y ese peligro resulta mucho mayor para los Estados Unidos si tienen en cuenta la importancia del AZUCAR y del hecho indiscutible de que Cuba es el mercado productor UNICO de importancia y mas cercano para su transporte y adquisicion rápida. Ya se sabe que en caso de una emergencia con situar 250,000 hombres para una ocupacion militar, como medida de guerra, Cuba no es problema para el Tio Sam, mas hemos de convenir que en caso de semejante eventualidad es preferible, preferible por todos conceptos tener la buena voluntad del pueblo de Cuba y no tener que forzarla por la fuerza de las armas, y por tanto resulta necesario quitarle el sentimiento que tiene ahora causado por los hechos antes repetidos.

Todas las personas decentes de Cuba verían con verdadero regocijo la RECTIFICACION ordenada por el Presidente Roosevelt, quien además debe tener en cuenta que al rectificar Cuba tiene que volver a pasar por un periodo de PROVISIONALIDAD, y ya que están interviniendo en las cosas de Cuba bienvenida sea su intervencion siempre que sea para el bien y no para el mal ya que necesitamos de apoyo moral y material por parte de ellos. Es de suma importancia al restablecerse otro pariodo de provisionalidad el tener en cuenta los funestos resultados de los gobernantes que han desfilado por la Presidencia despues de la caida de Machado y no se debe olvidar que aun queda en Cuba un hombre capacitado para encauzar la Republica por el sendero de la honradez el orden y la prosperidad y ese hombre es el Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, a quien le quitó el Poder un tal Grau San Martin causante y culpable maximo de todos los males que hoy padecemos. El Dr. Céspedes debe pues, ser restituido, y lo que es mas al confiarle de nuevo los destinos de la Nacion debe ir totalmente respaldado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en evitacion de que se repitan los tan funestos "GOLPES DE ESTADO" y ese respaldo debe ser amplio al extremo de que sea Céspedes como Presidente de la Republica el Jefe Nato de todas las fuerzas de mar y tierra haciendo que el Coronel Batista le obedezca y como hombre sensato y patriota haga que la vida militar sea solamente militar y cese de inmiscuirse en los asuntos civiles y administrativos ya que solo asi se puede restablecer la tan deseada normalidad en Cuba. El Dr. Céspedes dejaria en su puesto al Coronel Batista pues ha podido observar que él ha sabido mantener el orden en toda la Republica y no hay motivo para que no siga en su puesto. El Dr. Cespedes asi podria nombrar un Consejo de Secretarios compuesto por personas decentes y honradas y hobres escogidos de todasu confianza y no impuestos como hasta ahora ha venido sucediendo.

Lástima grande es que el Presidente Roosevelt no esté total y exactamente informado de los males que le señalo, pues si lo estuviera es seguro que se daria cuenta de la gravedad de los mismos y actuaría con la necesaria rapidez y energia por la urgencia conque se requiere ya que todavia está a tiempo. Tambien resulta urgente que el Presidente Roosevelt conozca estos lamentables hechos, que tanto perjudican la buena reputacion de los Estados Unidos en todas las Americas, antes de que llegue a Washington el Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez que fué el candidato a la Presidencia en las tan citadas elecciones.

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

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Con mis afectuosos saludos para todos queda siempre suyo
afmo amigo,

C.R.Blanch Sr.

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

Con mis afectuosos saludos para todos queda siempre suyo
afmo amigo,

C.R.Blanch Sr.

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

Inclosure #2.

DEC 15 1936
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

TRANSLATION. 1-1 2657-8-327 4

Guanabacoa, March 10,1936

Dear Cap.Varela:

The Republic has just gone through a deplorable event that sets the country back further from the so much desired condition of normality. This event is severely condemned by the public opinion throughout the island, and worse of all by the latin-american press who criticise the forced elections held in January 10,ultimo, and their commentaries are maliciously made. It is publicly commented in the Clubs, at social gatherings, in the public places, etc., that the elections were simply a scandalous farce held in compliance with the orders which appeared to have been issued by the State Department in Washington, and which were duly executed by the United States Ambassador Mr. Jefferson Caffery, obtaining the desired results since the candidates designated in those orders were the only ones who carried the elections. The harm that is bound to follow this action will be felt in both countries -Cuba and the United States. In Cuba, because conditions are daily growing worse due to the unsettled political situation which affects directly the economic life of the nation and the welfare of its people. In the United States, although it will not be felt to such an extent, nevertheless, the commentaries made in Cuba as well as in the other Latin American countries, will help to keep alive a feeling not only of commercial ill-will against the United States but also because it will maintain in those countries a justified attitude of suspicious alarm and mistrust regarding the real meaning of the "GOOD NEIGHBOUR POLICY".

Although it is true that Cuba's import trade from the United States has increased somewhat, it is due entirely to the natural consequences of the reciprocity treaty, but the improvements have not been as great as we have a right to expect, because of the failure to restablish normal conditions in the country.

In order to undo the evil caused by the lamentable procedure so erroneously followed, as it appears, by the State Dept. in Washington in regards to the Cuban affairs above mentioned, President Roosevelt is still in time to act and rectify the whole situation by simply issuing the necessary orders directing that the Cuban Supreme Court rules in favor of the Inconstitutionality plea presented by Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, a copy of which I sent to you with my last letter. By so doing it would cancell automatically these so much talked about farcical elections. As a direct proof that the elections have been wholly unfair, your attention is invited to the increasingly large number of protests brought before the Courts of Justice throughout the Republic, and to make the mockery more complete I suggest you read in todays papers the news about the proposed Law of "Convalidacion Electoral" by means of which it sets aside all the protests filed with the Courts of Justice, thus compelling the people to accept as bonafide the fraudulent elections of January 10,1936-

Only if President Roosevelt intervenes in the right way, will we restorex normalcy to Cuba and do away with a situation that day by day grows more critical and serious to the detriment of the life and property of all classes both rich and poor.

MR 2

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

Do not forget that war seems to be unavoidable everywhere and that the danger is still greater for the United States if you bear in mind the importance of SUGAR as a war necessity, and that Cuba is the only producer capable of filling all the needs of the United States and it is the onemost near and most readily accessible. Of course we all know that in case of an emergency, all that Uncle Sam has to do is to place, say 250,000 men in Cuba as a war measure, and it will not have to worry at all about the cuban problem, yet it is an undeniable fact that it is far better to gain and keep the good will of the cuban people by peaceful and honorable means than to keep them down by sheer force of arms, and for this reason, if for no other, it would be advantageous to remove the ill feeling that is spreading amongst all classes of cubans against the United States due to the electoral farce recently imposed upon the country.

All self respecting cubans would gladly welcome the issuance by President Roosevelt of the orders already referred to, who must also bear in mind that in trying to undo the wrong, the country must pass again through a period of provisional government; and let us be frank about it, since the Government of the United States is constantly intervening in cuban affairs, we welcome it because we need their moral as well as their material support, but let us hope that the intervention will be for the good and welfare of Cuba and not for the evil that it has so grievously imposed upon us. When an attempt is made to establish another provisional government, in Cuba, it is highly important that it be borne in mind the evil results obtained from all the men who have occupied the presidency since the fall of Machado, and it must not be forgotten that there is still a man who is capable of guiding the cuban people along the path of order, honesty and prosperity, and that man is Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, who was overthrown by Grau San Martin, who is guilty of causing all the evils we are enduring today. It is fair then to expect that it should be Dr. Cespedes the one who ought to be placed at the head of the Cuban Government, fully backed by the Government of the United States in order to avoid the repetition of the "Coups d'Etat", and place him in such a position of strength that he, like the President of the United States, shall be in fact and by right the Commander in Chief of all the armed forces of Cuba, in order to avoid any interference on their part in the conduct of the civil affairs, denying them the power or the right to even suggest what should be done. The armed forces must simply obey the orders of President Cespedes, and I have no doubt but what Colonel Batista would agree to it, being a sensible and patriotic citizen, and would limit himself to the command of the armed forces and the keeping of order under the direction of the President. Dr. Cespedes would, of course, leave him at the head of the army because he has noticed that Col.Batista has been able to maintain order throughout the land, and there is no valid reason why he should not be kept in his place. Dr. Cespedes would then be placed in a position whereby he could freely select the competent men needed for the different administrative positions without having to accept those that might have been imposed upon him, as it has happened heretofore.

It is a pity that President Roosevelt has not been kept fully and exactly informed about all these evils that I have pointed out, because I am sure that if he really knew them, he would fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation and would take the necessary measures to correct them at the earliest possible moment, ere it is too late.

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

It is also highly desirable that the President should be acquainted with all these regrettable facts that do so much harm to the good prestige of the United States throughout all the Americas, before the arrival at Washington of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez who is the PUPPET used in said farcical elections.

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) C.R.Planch, Sr.

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

Inclosure #3.

1936
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-9-337
WAR DEPARTMENT

El DIARIO DE LA MARINA es
más antiguo de Cuba. Fué fun
año mil ochocientos treinta

SERVICIOS ESPECIALES DE

DIARIO DE LA MARINA

LA HABANA, MIERCOLES, 11 DE MARZO DE 1936.—SANTOS EULOGIO, RAMIRO Y VICENTE

TIEMPO PARA HOY:
PROBABLEMENTE BUENO

20 MUERTOS EN LOS TRAGICOS SUCESOS OCURRIDOS EN

HITLER DECLARA QUE NO HA DE SACAR SUS TROPAS DE LA ZONA DI

FUE SECUESTRADO EL HIJO DE UN RICO HACENDADO

N EXIGIDO UN

$2,000 DE FIANZA POR CADA RECURSO ELECTORAL

LAS noticias recogidas anoche en Palacio informaron a los reporters que en la mañana de hoy será puesto en limpio el proyecto de ley aprobado ayer por el Consejo de Secretarios convalidando los comicios del 10 de enero, mediante la modificación de los artículos 212, 249 y 267 del Código Electoral y dejando sin efecto el 218 del propio Código.

Al ser revisado y perfilado el proyécto se procederá a intercalarle una enmienda hecha por el Consejo de Secretarios a la proposición primitiva del Consejo de Estado.

Dicha enmienda establece la obligación para los recurrentes contra las elecciones de prestar una fianza metálica de 2 mil pesos por cada recurso, así con respecto a los ya presentados como de los que se presentaren. La modificación relativa a la fianza tiene pues, efecto retroactivo, segun se dijo en Palacio.

La cantidad de dos mil pesos deterá ser depositada en un brevísimo tiempo, entendiéndose que los recursos quedan automáticamente sobreseídos si los actores no prestan dentro del término fijado, la aludida fianza.

A propósito de los restantes preceptos de que consta la ley de reliquidación electoral, se aseguraba en Palacio que su cumplimiento hará de todo punto imposible la celebración de elecciones complementarias en la mayor parte de los colegios protestados, ya que sólo se verificarán en aquellos donde no se hubiesen podido efectuar el 10 de enero, siempre que afecten al factor de los cargos ejecutivos o en aquellos otros colegios donde el fraude haya sido manifiesto como en algunos de Santa Clara y Nuevitas.

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Los restantes seis senadores para completar 18, mitad que debe renovarse se determinará por un sorteo que se celebrará por el Senado en sesión especial convocada al efecto, a fin de extraer uno, de los cuatro senadores de la mayoría por cada provincia, cuyo mandato será por cuatro años.

SOBRE COMPROMISARIOS PRESIDENCIALES Y SENATORIALES. Quedó aprobada la modificación del artículo séptimo del Código Electoral en el sentido de que los compromisarios presidenciales, vicepresidenciales y senatoriales puedan ejercer sus funciones aun cuando perciban retribución con fondos del Estado, la Provincia o el Municipio, exceptuándose los de Catedráticos de establecimientos oficiales de enseñanza obtenidos por oposición antes de las elecciones.

LICENCIAS DE CANDIDATOS.—Finalmente se aprobó una ley disponiendo que las licencias obtenidas por los candidatos a cargos electivos, en cumplimiento del artículo 107 del Código Electoral, se consideran extinguidas tan pronto como la Junta Electoral correspondiente fije en su tablilla de anuncios la relación general de boletas votadas, provisional o definitiva, debiendo, después de esa fecha, tomar posesión de sus cargos.

EL SECRETARIO DE GOBERNACION, DIJO:—Refiriéndose el Secretario de Gobernación, doctor Maximiliano Smith a la ley de reliquidación electoral, la cual será enviada hoy mismo a la «Gaceta Oficial» para su promulgación, que ella viene a mantener el principio que se sustentó al crearse el voto preferencial para evitar en lo posible los refuerzos.

Añadió que el plano en que ya se ha colocado el proceso electoral como consecuencia de la industria de los recursos, tiende a destruir el principio moral que se persigue con el voto preferencial, ya que una vez conocido que el voto que pudiera emitirse en las elecciones complementarias no afecta al candidato electo a la Presidencia, ni a los senadores, muchos otorgarían el voto al mejor postor, reincidiendose por tanto en los antiguos vicios de que los candidatos no resulten elegidos por la voluntad del pueblo, sino por su dinero.

Dijo que esta ley concluye totalmente con esa inmoralidad, a la vez que garantiza a los candidatos triunfantes el sufragio obtenido en los comicios.

Existe la impresión de que sólo en contados colegios o tal vez en ninguno se celebrarán elecciones complementarias.

LA TOMA DE POSESION DE LOS CANDIDATOS.—El Consejo de Secretarios no consideró ayer el proyecto relativo a la fijación de las fechas para la toma de posesión de los candidatos electos en enero 10 —manifestó el doctor Smith a los reporters.

Pero en Palacio se informó que el primer lunes de abril—de acuerdo con la ley pendiente—se posesionarán de sus cargos los Senadores, Representantes a la Cámara, Gobernadores, Consejeros, Alcaldes y Concejales.

Interrogado acerca de esta noticia, el doctor Smith no la negó.

SOBRE LA RENOVACION DEL SENADO.—Seguidamente el Secretario de Gobernación hizo las siguientes declaraciones:

En la confección y aprobación de los dos Decretos-Leyes sobre modificaciones a algunos artículos del Código Electoral y determinación de la forma en que habrá de renovarse el Senado cada cuatro años, nos ha guiado, como siempre, un espíritu de conveniencia pública. El Dr. Santiago Verdeja, como Presidente del Partido Conjunto Nacional Democrático ha luchado lo indecible por obtener para el Partido que preside las mayores ventajas pero si se tiene en cuenta que estas elecciones generales se celebraron con el fin de darle al país un Gobierno Constitucional, y que en el término de seis meses después de constituído el nuevo Gobierno habrá de convocarse a una Constituyente, lo patriótico para el Gobierno Provisional, es resolver en la forma que lo hemos hecho, los problemas que en la actualidad venían provocando serios conflictos. Por estas Leyes, tengo la seguridad que toda la opinión pública, quedará satisfecha y las clases económicas verán resuelto un problema que estaba ya afectando a la principal fuente de riqueza de la República: la zafra.

QUEDARAN SOBRESEIDOS DE UN MODO AUTOMATICO CUANDO NO SE DEPOSITE DICHA CANTIDAD

Sólo habrá elecciones en donde no se celebraron el 10 de Enero. Todos los candidatos electos tomarán posesión el primer lunes de Abril. Habla el Secretario del Interior

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

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIV.
1936
26257-9-337
WAR DEPARTMENT

DIARIO DE LA MARINA

LA HABANA, MIERCOLES, 11 DE MARZO DE 1936.—SANTOS EULOGIO, RAMIRO Y VICENTE

El DIARIO DE LA MARINA es el más antiguo de Cuba. Fué fundado en el año mil ochocientos treinta y siete.

SERVICIOS ESPECIALES DE LA UNITED PRESS

TIEMPO PARA HOY:
PROBABLEMENTE BUENO

20 MUERTOS EN LOS TRAGICOS SUCESOS OCURRIDOS EN LA ZONA DE LAS TROPAS

HITLER DECLARA QUE NO HA DE SACAR SUS TROPAS DE LA ZONA DESMILITARIZADA

FUE SECUESTRADO EL HIJO DE UN RICO HACENDADO

EXIGIDO $2,000 DE FIANZA POR CADA RECURSO ELECTORAL

QUEDARAN SOBRESEIDOS DE UN MODO AUTOMATICO CUANDO NO SE DEPOSITE DICHA CANTIDAD

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Inclosure #3.

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

Se cree intencional el incendio que desde hace cerca de 30 horas arrasa enormes cañaverales en Pto. Padre

Las llamas no han sido contenidas aún, a pesar de que los obreros, los soldados y los colonos trabajan desde hace muchas horas sin descanso. Un muerto y 2 heridos

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, marzo 11. DIARIO, Habana.—Los informes obtenidos sobre el incendio de los campos de caña de los centrales «Chaparra» y «Delicias» aseguran que es intencional, siendo las pérdidas enormes. Combaten las llamas los obreros, las fuerzas del Ejército y los vecinos de la zona en que se desarrolla el fuego. La Jefatura del Primer Distrito Militar ha dictado órdenes severas.

En esta ciudad y en el resto de la provincia llueve torrencialmente.

EL FLUIDO ELECTRICO

El flúido eléctrico estuvo paralizado varias horas y por consecuencia de ello también paralizaron las industrias y los tranvías.

FUERTES RAFAGAS DE VIENTO

Fuertes ráfagas de viento derribaron árboles en la finca «Ojo de Agua» en el término de Songo, causando la muerte de un campesino nombrado Juan País, cubano, de 30 años, vecino de la Maya y resultaron gravemente heridos Demetrio Puentes, de 32 años, vecino del Caney, y Mariano Torres, de 27 años de edad de Puerto Rico.—García, Corresponsal.

Inclosure #4. 1-1

APR 2657-G-337
WAR DEPARTMENT

"Diario de la Marina" March 12, 1936.

...L ALCALDE DE ...RISMO EN GRAN ...E CUBA Y FRANCIA

...e las tarifas aduanales y las ... medio de que mejore más el ...ne que envidiar nada a nadie

FORMIDABLE INCENDIO EN 2 CENTRALES

Inclosure #3.

8.000,000 de arrobas de caña destruídas. Los bateyes y las carretas convertidos en cenizas

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, marzo 11. (Miércoles). DIARIO, Habana.—Desde esta mañana están ardiendo los campos de caña de los centrales «Chaparra» y «Delicias». Las llamas han destruído bateyes y carretas, siendo considerable tambien el número de bueyes que ha perecido.

Hasta la hora en que telegrafio—doce y treinta de la noche—se calcula en ocho millones de arrobas la caña quemada. Los colonos, campesinos y trabajadores de aquella zona se hallan aterrorizados ante el incendio devastador.—GARCIA, Corresponsal.

Diario de la Marina. March 11, 1936.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

DEC 19 1935
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2657-B-378

G-2 Report 2700

CUBA (Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

Cuban Multi-Millionaire Kidnapped.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 19 1935

1. On December 9th, Nicolas del Castana, 67 year old Cuban multi-millionaire lumberman and banker, was kidnapped and is being held for $300,000 ransom. Castana was kidnapped by two men, one in the uniform of a soldier and the other in that of a policeman, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The pair, according to the one eye-witness to the incident, stopped the automobile in which the victim was riding - the man in the soldier's uniform handcuffed the driver and took the wheel, while the other man sat down in the car beside Castana.

2. By direction of the police, the kidnapping was kept secret for three days, in order that the investigation might not be retarded. It is directed that the ransom money be delivered to the Commercial Bank of Mexico in New York City.

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

Source: Personal Contacts
and Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5115 Date: December 14,1935.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

DEC 28 1935 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2657-g-378
2700 2

G-2 Report

CUBA (Population and Social)

Subject: Public Order and Safety.

2657-G-378
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 27 1935

Rescue of Kidnapped Cuban Millionaire.

1. Referring to report No. 5115, subject as above, dated December 14, 1935, Nicolas de Castano, wealthy Cuban, who was kidnapped on December 9th, was rescued on December 16th by a detachment of Rural Guards. Three of the four kidnappers were captured when the rescue was made from a cave in San Antonio de las Vegas, in Habana Province. Police report that the automobile containing the three prisoners, under guard of three Army corporals, was suddenly attacked, the three prisoners being killed. The soldier driver lost control of the machine and it was wrecked in a ditch.

2. The police have identified the three kidnappers as members of the communistic "Joven Cuba" Society, which was organized and controlled by the late communist, Antonio Guiteras. The police state that the kidnapping gang consisted of ten men, two of whom were ex-officials of the National Police, and several of the men are said to have been involved in the kidnapping of Antonio San Miguel several months ago. Unconfirmed rumors state that last night three other members of the kidnapping band were captured in Havana - of the three, one is a woman, and one is a former soldier who took part in the Atares battle against the Army.

3. Although the family of Castano deny it, it is reliably reported that the sum of $15,000 was paid to the kidnappers prior to Castano's rescue

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

Source: Press

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5118 Date: December 17, 1935

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

Parcel Post #2

MAR 30 1936
CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-J-379
1
WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

September 12, 1935.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to transmit herewith two copies of the new parcel-post Agreement between the Windward Islands and the United States of America which became effective July 1, 1935.

Very truly yours,

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
SEP 13 1935
WAR DEPT.

1 Enclosures.

Postmaster General.

10 Received A. G. O. SEP 13 1935

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1935
Publications Division
A. G. O.

One copy filed retained in U/A Sect.

(SE-7-12-5)

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

2-1 mel

MAR 30 1936
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2-1 2657-g- 379

1

7

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

FOR THE DIRECT EXCHANGE
OF PARCELS BY PARCEL POST

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. - - - - - - - - - - Price 5 cents

Dec 1

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

to initials, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or addressees.

Addresses in ordinary pencil are not allowed, but copying ink or indelible pencil on a surface previously dampened may be used.

2. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from either country, upon a form provided for the purpose, which customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, number of rates prepaid, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel.

However, the use of only one customs declaration may be allowed for a single consignment of any number of uninsured parcels sent by the same sender to the same addressee at the same time.

3. The administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the customs declarations.

4. Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents. Ordinary parcels may be closed by means of wax, lead seals, or otherwise.

Insured parcels must be closed and securely sealed with wax or otherwise, but the country of destination shall have the right to open them, as well as ordinary parcels (including the right to break the seals), in order to inspect the contents. Parcels which have been so opened shall be closed again and officially sealed, except that in the case of ordinary parcels they need not be sealed if they were not sealed by the sender in the first instance.

Either administration may require a special impress or mark of the sender in the sealing of insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

5. Each insured parcel must bear on the outside a statement of the amount of the insured value expressed in the currency of the country of origin.

6. Each insured parcel must be marked or labeled or stamped "Insured" in a conspicuous manner on the address side and in close proximity to such endorsement there must appear the insurance number given the parcel. The customs declaration, if not gummed to the parcel, must also be marked or labeled or stamped "Insured."

7. The labels or stamps on insured parcels must be so placed that they cannot serve to conceal injuries to the covers. They must not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

8. Any liquid or any substance which easily liquefies must be packed in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal or of strong wood) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbent material, in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

9. Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in lead-sealed metal containers, which containers must be enclosed in substantial outer covers, so as to afford the utmost protection to the accompanying mail matter.

IV. Prohibitions

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post:

(*a*) A letter or a communication having the nature of a letter. Nevertheless, it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice, confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel, that of the sender being added.

(*b*) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.

(*c*) Any live animals, except leeches.

(*d*) Any article of which the admission is not authorized by the customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.

(*e*) Any explosive or inflammable article, and, in general, any article of which the conveyance is dangerous.

2. When a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and its inland regulations.

3. The two postal administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles; but they will not thereby undertake any responsibility whatever towards the police, the customs authorities, or the senders of parcels.

V. Customs Duties

The parcels shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues, and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

VI. Method of Exchange of Parcels

1. The parcels shall be exchanged, in sacks duly fastened and sealed, by the offices appointed by agreement between the two administrations, and shall be dispatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.

2. Insured parcels shall be enclosed in separate sacks from those in which ordinary parcels are contained, and the labels of sacks containing insured parcels shall be marked with such distinctive symbols as may from time to time be agreed upon.

VII. Billing of Parcels

1. The ordinary (uninsured parcels) included in each dispatch sent to the Windward Islands shall be advised on the parcel bill by the simple entry of their total number, according to the divisions of weight (*a*) up to 11 pounds and (*b*) over 11 up to 22 pounds.

The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to the United States of America are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

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

2. Insured parcels shall be entered individually on separate parcel bills. The entries concerning each parcel shall show the insurance number, the office (and state or country) of origin. In the case of parcels sent to the United States of America, the bulk net weight of all the parcels must also be shown. In the case of parcels sent to the Windward Islands, an indication of the division of weight must also be shown the same as in the case of ordinary parcels.

3. Returned or redirected parcels must be entered individually on the parcel bills and must be followed by the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

4. The total amounts to be credited by one administration to the other and the total number of sacks comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

5. Parcels sent à découvert must be entered separately on the parcel bills.

6. Each dispatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner, commencing each year a fresh series for each office of exchange of destination. The last number of the year shall be shown on the parcel bill of the first dispatch of the following year.

7. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is inserted in one of the parcel sacks. The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F", traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

8. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one administration in transit through the other together with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made above, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two administrations.

VIII. Certificates of Mailing

The sender will, on request at the time of mailing an ordinary (uninsured) parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the post office where the parcel is mailed on a form provided for the purpose; and each country may fix a reasonable fee therefor, but no certificate of mailing, other than the insurance receipt, will be furnished the sender of insured parcels.

IX. Responsibility Not Accepted for Ordinary Parcels

Neither the sender nor the addressee of an ordinary (uninsured) parcel shall be entitled to compensation for the loss of the parcel or for the abstraction of or damage to its contents.

X. Insurance

1. The sender of a parcel may have the same insured by paying in addition to the postage such insurance fee as is prescribed by the country of origin, and in the event of loss, rifling, or damage, indemnity shall be paid for the actual amount, based on the actual value at

the time and place of mailing of the loss, rifling, or damage up to a sum not exceeding $100 gold, when mailed in the United States of America, or £20 when mailed in the Windward Islands.

No insured parcel shall be indemnified for an amount above the real value of its contents.

Both administrations reserve the right to arrange by mutual agreement through correspondence for a higher or lower limit of indemnity than that mentioned in this agreement.

2. Every parcel containing coin, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article must be insured. If a parcel containing coin, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article is posted uninsured the administration which delivers it shall treat it in accordance with its own regulations. Every parcel containing jewelry or any other precious article exceeding £100 ($500) in value must be packed in a box measuring not less than 2 feet 6 inches in length and girth combined.

3. The administration of origin is entitled to fix its own fees for different limits of indemnity within the maximum provided.

XI. Return Receipts and Inquiries

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery upon payment of such additional charge, if any, as the country of origin of the parcel shall stipulate.

2. A fee may be charged, at the option of the country of origin, on a request for information as to the disposal of an ordinary parcel and also of an insured parcel made after it has been posted if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.

A fee may also be charged, at the option of the country of origin, in connection with any complaint of any irregularity which prima facie was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

3. When an advice of delivery is desired, the sender or office of origin shall write or stamp on the parcel, in a conspicuous manner, the words "Return receipt requested", "Advice of delivery requested", or boldly, the letters "A.R."

XII. Indemnity

1. Except in cases of loss or damage through force majeure (causes beyond control) as that term is defined by the legal decisions or rulings of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurs, when an insured parcel has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the sender, or other rightful claimant, is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of loss, rifling, or damage, based on the actual value at the time and place of mailing of the lost, rifled, or damaged article, unless the loss, rifling, or damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or the addressee or of the representative of either or from the nature of the article, provided that the indemnity shall not exceed the sum for which the required insurance fee was paid in the country of origin.

While, as stated in the preceding paragraph, the administrations are not obligated to pay indemnity in the case of loss or damage due to force majeure, either administration may, at its option and without recourse to the other administration, pay indemnity for loss or damage due to force majeure even in the cases where the administra-

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

tion of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to force majeure.

2. In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved (which agreement may be made through correspondence) no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss, rifling, or damage of transit parcels, that is, parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries addressed for delivery in some other country not a party to this agreement or parcels originating in a third country addressed for delivery in one of the two contracting countries.

3. In case an insured parcel originating in the United States or the Windward Islands addressed to the other country is forwarded or returned from the United States or the Windward Islands to a third country, the rightful claimant shall be entitled to only such indemnity, if any, for any loss, rifling, or damage which occurs subsequent to the redispatch of the parcel in the country of original address as the country in which the loss, rifling, or damage occurred is willing or obligated to pay under any agreement in force between the countries directly involved in the forwarding or return. Either country adhering to this agreement which improperly forwards an insured parcel to a third country shall be responsible therefor to the extent of the liability of the country of origin to the sender within the limit of indemnity fixed by this agreement.

4. No application for indemnity will be entertained unless a claim or an initial inquiry, oral or written, shall be filed by claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the insured parcel.

5. No compensation shall be given for loss, injury, or damage consequential upon, *i. e.*, indirectly arising from the loss, nondelivery, damage, misdelivery, or delay of any insured parcel transmitted under this agreement, nor for parcels seized by the customs because of false declaration of contents.

6. No indemnity will be paid for insured parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value, nor for perishable matter or matter prohibited transmission in the parcel-post mails exchanged between the contracting administrations, or which did not conform to the stipulations of this agreement, or which were not posted in the manner prescribed, but the country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other administration.

7. Either of the administrations may at its option reimburse the rightful claimant in the event of complete loss, irreparable damage of entire contents, or rifling of entire contents, for the amount of postage or special charges borne by an insured parcel, if claimed. The insurance fees are not in any case returned.

8. No responsibility will be admitted for insured parcels which cannot be accounted for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through causes beyond control.

9. In case the sender, addressee, or owner of an insured parcel, or his representative, shall, at any time knowingly allege the contents to be above their real value, or whenever any false, fictitious, or fraudulent evidence is knowingly and willfully introduced, the administration responsible for the indemnity reserves the right, without any refund of fee or postage, to decline to pay indemnity, or to pay such indemnity as may in its discretion be considered equitable in the light of the evidence produced. The enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings to which such fraudulent evidence may have rendered the claimant liable.

10. When an insured article has been lost, rified, or damaged, the administration of origin shall pay indemnity to the rightful claimant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of 1 year, counting with the day following that on which the application is made, which payment shall be made on account of the administration of destination, if that administration is responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage and has been duly notified.

11. However, the administration of origin may, in the cases indicated in the foregoing paragraph, exceptionally defer payment of indemnity for a longer period than that stipulated if, at the expiration of that period, it has not been able to determine the disposition made of the article in question or the responsibility incurred.

12. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the country of origin is authorized to pay indemnity on behalf of the country of destination if that country has, after being duly informed of the application for indemnity, let 9 months pass without settling the matter.

13. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the country to which the mailing office is subordinate. That country can make a claim on the country responsible; that is to say, against the administration on the territory or in the service of which the loss, rifling, or damage took place.

14. The country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage and on whose account payment is made is bound to repay to the country making payment on its behalf, without delay and within not more than 6 months after receiving notice of payment, the amount of indemnity paid.

15. Reimbursements for indemnity from one country to the other shall be made on the gold basis.

16. Repayments are to be made free of cost to the creditor country by means of either a money order or a draft, in money valid in the creditor country, or by such other means as may be mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

17. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for an insured parcel rests with the country which having received the parcel without making any observation and being furnished all necessary particulars for inquiry is unable to show its proper disposition.

18. Responsibility for loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel discovered by the receiving office of exchange at the time of opening the receptacles and duly notified to the dispatching office of exchange by bulletin of verification shall fall upon the administration to which the dispatching office of exchange is subordinate unless it be proved that the loss, rifling, or damage occurred in the service of the receiving administration.

If the loss, rifling, or damage occurred in the course of conveyance and it should not be possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which country the loss, rifling, or damage took place, the indemnity shall be shared equally.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

19. The responsibility of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing insured parcels rests upon the sender, and the postal service of neither country will assume liability for loss, rifling, or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

XIII. Transit Parcels

1. Each administration guarantees the right of transit over its territory, to or from any country with which it has parcel-post communication, of parcels originating in or addressed for delivery in the territory of the other contracting administration.

2. Each administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary.

3. To be accepted for onward transmission, parcels sent by one of the contracting administrations through the service of the other administration must comply with the conditions prescribed from time to time by the intermediary administration.

XIV. Check by Office of Exchange

1. On the receipt of a parcel mail the receiving office of exchange shall check it. The insured parcels must be carefully compared with the accompanying bill. Any discrepancies or irregularities noted shall be immediately reported to the dispatching office of exchange by means of a bulletin of verification. If report is not made promptly it will be assumed that the mail and the accompanying bills were in every respect in proper order.

2. In the case of any discrepancies or irregularities in a mail, such record shall be kept as will permit of the furnishing of information regarding the matter in connection with any subsequent investigation or claim for indemnity which may be made.

3. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the dispatching office of exchange from which the dispatch was received.

4. Insured parcels bearing evidence of violation or damage must have the facts noted on them and be marked with the stamp of the office making the note or a document drawing attention to the violation or damage must be forwarded with the parcels.

XV. Fees for Delivery and for Customs Formalities. Demurrage Charges

1. The administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee, for the fulfillment of customs formalities and delivery at his residence, a charge not exceeding 20 cents (100 gold centimes) per parcel, as well as a supplementary charge of 10 cents (50 gold centimes) per parcel for each new presentation, when the first presentation has been unsuccessful.

2. Each administration may impose reasonable storage or demurrage charges in case the addressee fails to accept delivery of any parcel within such reasonable time as is prescribed by the administration of the country of destination. Any such charges shall be canceled in the event of the return of the parcel to the country of origin.

XVI. Redirection

1. Any parcel redirected within the country of destination or delivered to an alternate addressee at the original office of address shall be liable to such additional charges as may be prescribed by the administration of that country.

2. When a parcel is redirected to either country, new postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels (which, when redirected, must be dispatched in the same kind of mails as received, that is, insured) may, if not prepaid, be collected upon delivery and retained by the administration making the collection. The administration making delivery shall fix the amount of such fees and postage when not prepaid.

3. Insured parcels shall not be forwarded or returned to another country unless they may be forwarded or returned as insured mail. Senders may indorse insured parcels "Do not forward to a third country", in which event the parcels shall not be forwarded to any other country. Unless such parcels are indorsed to indicate that the senders do not wish them forwarded to any country other than that of mailing or within the country of original address, they may be forwarded to a third country if they can be forwarded as insured mail. Insured parcels may be returned to the sender in a third country in accordance with a return address on the parcels, if they can be returned as insured mail. In case of the loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel forwarded or returned to a third country, indemnity will be paid only in accordance with the stipulations of article XII, section 3, of this agreement.

XVII. Postal Charges Other Than Those Prescribed Not To Be Collected

1. The parcels to which this agreement applies shall not be subject to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles hereof.

XVIII. Nondelivery

1. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a parcel which cannot be delivered shall be returned to the sender without previous notification. New postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels (which must be returned in the same kind of mail as received) may be collected from the sender and retained by the administration making the collection.

2. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, that if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination. No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the parcel or on a customs declaration attached to or stuck on the parcel and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms:

"If not deliverable as addressed_____'Abandon'"

"If not deliverable as addressed__'Deliver to _____'"

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3. Except as otherwise provided, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the senders at the expiration of 30 days from the date of receipt at the post office of destination, while refused parcels will be returned at once, the parcels in each case to be marked to show the reason for nondelivery.

4. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may, however, be sold immediately even on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality for the benefit of the right party.

If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or worthless articles shall be destroyed. The sale or destruction shall be recorded and report made to the administration of origin.

5. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked "abandon" may be sold at auction at the expiration of 30 days, but in case such disposition is made of insured parcels, proper record will be made and the administration of origin notified as to the disposition made of the parcels. The administration of origin shall also be notified when for any reason an insured parcel which is not delivered is not returned to the country of origin.

XIX. Customs Charges to be Canceled

Provided the formalities prescribed by the customs authorities concerned are fulfilled the customs charges, properly so-called, on parcels sent back to the country of origin or redirected to another country shall be canceled both in the Windward Islands and in the United States of America.

XX. Retransmission

1. Missent ordinary parcels shall be forwarded to their destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding administration but must not be marked with the customs or other charges by the reforwarding administration. Missent insured parcels shall not be forwarded to their destination unless than can be forwarded as insured mail. If they cannot be forwarded as insured mail, they shall be returned to the country of origin.

2. When the reforwarding involves the return of the parcel to the office of origin, the retransmitting administration refunds to that office the credits received and reports the error by a bulletin of verification.

3. When the reforwarding involves the dispatch of a parcel to a third country and if the amount credited to the retransmitting administration is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, the retransmitting administration allows to the administration to which it forwards the parcel the credits due it; it then recovers the amount of the deficiency by claiming it from the office of exchange from which the missent parcel was directly received. The reason for this claim is notified to the latter by means of a bulletin of verification.

XXI. Receptacles

Each administration shall provide the bags necessary for the dispatch of its parcels. The bags shall be returned empty to the country of origin by the next mail. Empty bags shall be made up in bundles of 10 (9 bags enclosed in 1) and the total number of such bags shall be advised on the parcel bill.

XXII. Charges

1. For each parcel, ordinary or insured, sent to the Windward Islands payment shall be made as follows:

For parcels weighing not over 11 pounds, 1 franc gold.

For parcels over 11 up to 22 pounds, 2 francs gold.

For each parcel, ordinary or insured, sent to the United States of America payment shall be made as follows:

Six cents per pound, based on the bulk net weight of each dispatch.

These terminal charges may be reduced or increased on 3 months' previous notice given by one country to the other. These reductions or increases shall hold good for at least 1 year.

2. The amounts to be allowed in respect to parcels sent from one administration to the other for onward transmission to a possession of either country, or to a third country, shall be fixed by the intermediary administration.

3. On every parcel returned or redirected unpaid by one of the two administrations to the other, the returning or retransmitting administration shall be entitled to recover from the other administration:

(*a*) The charges prescribed by section 1 above;

(*b*) The charges for reforwarding or return.

In case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the charges mentioned shall follow the parcel, but in case the third country concerned refuses to assume the charges because they cannot be collected from the addressee or sender, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

In the case of a parcel returned or reforwarded unpaid in transit through one of the two administrations to or from the other, the intermediary office may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other administration or administrations concerned.

4. Except as provided in this article, each administration shall keep the whole of the sums which it collects by virtue of the various articles of this agreement.

XXIII. Accounting

1. Terminal parcels.

At the end of each quarter the creditor administration shall prepare an account of the amount due to it in respect of the parcels received in excess of those dispatched.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2. Transit parcels.

Each administration shall also prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other administration for onward transmission.

3. These accounts shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding administration in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate.

4. The compilation, transmission, verification, and acceptance of the accounts must be effected as early as possible and the payment resulting from the balance must be made at the latest before the end of the following quarter.

5. Payment of the balances due on these accounts between the two administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York or in any other manner which may be agreed upon mutually by correspondence between the two administrations, the expense attendant on the payment being at the charge of the indebted administration.

XXIV. Matters Not Provided for in the Agreement

1. All matters concerning the obtaining and disposition of return receipts for insured parcels and the adjustment of indemnity claims in connection therewith not covered by this agreement shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and the Detailed Regulations for its Execution insofar as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement, and then, if no other arrangement has been made, the internal legislation, regulations, and rulings of the United States of America and the Windward Islands, according to the country involved, shall govern.

2. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Governor of the Windward Islands shall have authority jointly to make from time to time by correspondence such changes and modifications and further regulations of order and detail as may become necessary to facilitate the operation of the services contemplated by this agreement as well as to provide arrangements for the exchange of registered parcels and parcels subject to collect-on-delivery charges should both countries at any time desire such services.

3. The administrations shall communicate to each other from time to time the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels by parcel post.

XXV. Duration of Agreement

1. This agreement substitutes and abrogates that signed at Washington on January 24, 1892, and shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the administrations of the two countries.

2. It shall remain in force until one of the two contracting administrations has given notice to the other, 6 months in advance, of its intention to terminate it.

Either administration may temporarily suspend the insurance service, in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict it to certain offices; but on the condition that previous

and opportune notice of such a measure is given to the other administration, such notice to be given by the most rapid means if necessary.

3. Done in duplicate and signed at Grenada the 20th day of May, 1935, and at Washington the 21st day of June 1935.

S. M. Grier,
Governor of the Windward Islands.

[seal]

James A. Farley,
Postmaster General of the United States of America.

The foregoing agreement between the Post Office Department of the United States of America and the Windward Islands for the direct exchange of parcels by parcel post has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[seal]

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By the President.

Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

Washington, *July 10, 1935.*

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.
JUL 2 1936
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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2657-G-380

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WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Status of Relations with Foreign Countries.

Attitude of Cuban Government towards Visiting Russian Ship.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 1 1936

1. The S.S. "KOMILLES" flying the Russian Soviet flag, arrived at the port of Havana several days ago to pick up a sugar cargo for Rotterdam, Holland. Severe restrictions are being imposed by the port officials in order that no one other than the Captain of the ship may come ashore in Havana, and no letters, packages or other objects are permitted to be sent ashore from the ship. A zone has been established outside the wharf at Regla (across the bay from Havana) and no one on share may enter the Zone except Government officials and the stevedores loading the ship. This zone is sufficiently distant from the ship to prevent communication between members of the crew and persons ashore. The reason for this precaution is to prevent the circulation of communistic literature in Havana, or the association of local people with members of the crew of the "KOMILLES."

2. The Cuban Government has never recognized the Soviet government of Russia.

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

Source: Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5211 Date: June 26, 1936.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
JUL 21 1936
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-381
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WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 7298 2d Ind. 3-3

Office of the Military Attaché, Mexico City. July 14, 1936.

To: The Military Attaché, American Embassy, Havana, Cuba.
(Thru: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department,
Washington, D. C.)

CLASSIFIED
By authority of DNC, OACSI
1982, from TAGO to Archivist
By
Date 10-25-89

1. It happened that shortly after the receipt of this basic communication the Chief Inspector of Police of the State of Yucatán, whom I know very well, visited this city. This gentleman discussed the matter very fully and frankly with me. He states that actually there are very few Cubans in Yucatan and Quintana Roo, and that stories of their activities are greatly exaggerated.

2. My informant is positive that no such training center as that described above exists in Payo Obispo. He seems to think that most of the Cubans in and around Yucatán are engaged in smuggling and are not interested in politics.

H. E. Marshburn,
Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

2657-Q-381
G-2, W.D., July 24, 1936. 3d Ind. To: Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.

CB/hbr

MAILED G/2 W. D. G. S. JUL 28 1936

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

JUL 21 1936 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WNH-1/10/36

June 19, 1936.

No. 5206

Subject: Request for Information about Cuban Revolutionaries.

To: The Military Attache, American Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico.
(Thru: The A. C. of S, G-2, War Department, Washington, D.C.)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1942, from WDGS to Archivist
By [illegible] Date 6-22-9

1. Request that such information as may be available be forwarded to this office, via the diplomatic pouch, concerning an alleged training center of Cuban revolutionaries, most of all of whom are supposed to be members of the radical "Joven Cuba" group. This training center is said to be in the municipality of Payo Obispo, province of Quintana-Roo, in the State of Yucatan.

2. This office has nothing tangible on this subject, except that rather vague and indefinite information has been received from time to time that there have been a number of Cuban revolutionaries located at the place mentioned above. One informant gave the number of Cubans there as about one thousand, and said they were being given certain basic military training by Japanese Army officers, or ex-officers. This information, however, was not taken seriously by this Mission, although it is probable that there have been a number of Cuban revolutionists living in Yucatan, as well as some in Mexico City.

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

CB/bap

1st Ind.
G-2, W.D., June 27, 1936 - To: Military Attache, Mexico City, Mexico.

MAILED G-2 W. D. G. S. JUL 2 - 1936

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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NOV 4 1936
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By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By [illegible] 6-25-69
Date

2657-J-382

8

WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report 3850-a

CUBA (Po litical)

Subject: Status of Relations with Foreign Countries.

Search of Spanish Ship
for Arms and Munitions.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 3 1936

1. The Spanish steamship "MANUEL ARNUS" which arrived in Havana from Barcelona on October 25th, and which at first was given clearance to dock, is the subject of much local newspaper publicity. The vessel, which carries passengers and freight, brought a number of Cuban refugees from Barcelona. Shortly after docking, all the ship's officers except the Captain, disembarked and protested to the Cuban port police that after leaving Barcelona the ship was taken over by a Soviet committee consisting of five members of the crew, and that during the voyage the Captain of the ship was virtually a prisoner.

2. All passengers who landed were closely searched and several who were found to have communistic literature have been arrested and detained by the police. The ship was then searched by a heavily armed detachment of the Cuban Navy. The press reports that this detachment consisted of 75 officers, sailors and marines. The search was made on the grounds that the ship's manifest did not show a large quantity of arms, munitions and dynamite which is alleged to have been on board. The next port of call of the ship is Vera Cruz, and it is reported that both the Mexican Ambassador and the Spanish Consul in Havana have strongly protested against the search and detention of the ship.

3. It would seem improbable that this vessel would carry arms, munitions and dynamite from Barcelona, ostensibly for Mexico, and it is believed that the quantity of munitions disclosed by the search was negligible .

4. The former chief radio operator of the Spanish ship "MAGALLANES", which carried a large quantity of arms and munitions from Mexico to Barcelona about two months ago, who had by choice or compulsion left the ship at Vera Cruz prior to its sailing for Spain, went on board the "MANUEL ARNUS" yesterday. He was immediately arrested by the members of the crew who refused to permit him to land. However, the Cuban police and Navy officials rescued him and escorted him to the docks. While the search of the ship was being made, the entire crew was required to leave the ship and line up on the dock. The charge of mutiny made by the ship's officers is being studied in the Cuban Courts. The sympathies of the Cuban Government are so markedly opposed to the Leftists or present Spanish Government regime, that it is probable the ship will be detained in port as long as possible, if any reason or pretext can be found.

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

Source: Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5276 Date: October 27,1936

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

NOV WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Status of Relations with Foreign Countries.

2657-9-382

Captain of SS "MANUEL ARNUS" Testifies before Court.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 10 1936

1. Supplementing report No. 5276 (index as above, dated October 27,1936) Captain Miguel Corvera of the Spanish ship "Manuel Arnus" testified on November 3rd. before the Urgency Court and confirmed his charges of insubordination against ten members of the crew who are in jail in Havana awaiting the outcome of the trial. These ten men, who composed the Soviet committee which assumed control of the ship shortly after it left Barcelona for Vera Cruz via Havana, were arrested several days ago when it was discovered that they intended to cut the hawsers which moored the ship to the Munson Line's pier and to leave port surreptitiously for Mexico, without permission from the local port authorities, contrary to the Captain's orders and without a complete roll of officers.

2. The efforts of the Spanish Consul General to have the crew released and permit the ship to proceed without delay towards its destination have been unsuccessful.

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

Source: Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5279 Date: November 4, 1936.

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

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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G-2 Report

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Status of Relations with Foreign Countries.

2657-g-362/2

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 24 1936

Attitude of Mexican Government towards Cuban and Spanish Radicals.

1. Supplementing the last report on this subject - No. 5279, dated November 4th, the Spanish Consul General in Havana requested, earlier in the month, that Miguel Corbera, Master of the ship "MANUEL ARNUS", give up command of the ship; however, the latter refused to do so.

2. The trial of the ten members of the crew who are alleged to have formed the soviet committee in control of the ship started on November 4th in the Urgency Court of Havana, when the Master of the vessel accused them of insubordination. The soviet committee is being defended by a lawyer retained by the Spanish Embassy in Havana.

3. It is rumored that eight Mexican Naval officers recently arrived in Havana to take the vessel to Vera Cruz, should clearance be granted by the Cuban Government.

4. Although not connected with the above subject, but as an example of the attitude of the Mexican Government towards Cuban terrorists now in exile in Mexico, the Cuban Government's request for extradition of Reynaldo Jordan and Pedro Torrado, members of "Joven Cuba" who are wanted in connection with the Falla Bonet kidnapping, was disapproved by the Mexican Government on the grounds that the offense was of a political nature. Pedro Torrado is the same individual who took an active part in the attempted smuggling of arms and munitions from San Francisco via Laredo into Mexico, and which were eventually intended for revolutionary purposes in Cuba. This man has been reported under several aliases, one of them being "Dr. Tovar."

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

Source: Embassy and Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5284 Date: Nov. 19,1936

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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G-2 Report

3850-a

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Status of Relations with Foreign Countries.

SS"MANUEL ARNUS"
RETURNED TO OWNERS.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 19 1937

1. Supplementing recent reports on the above subject (last one dated November 4, 1936), the Spanish passenger ship "MANUEL ARNUS" has been turned over by the Cuban Government to the owners, the Spanish Transatlantic Company.

2. The Spanish Government (Valencia government) and the owners of the ship had both demanded its return, the Spanish Government basing its demand upon the general confiscation of Spanish ships for government use during the civil war. On the other hand, the Spanish Transatlantic Company, which is located in territory occupied by the Spanish revolutionists, submitted to the Cuban Government papers showing that it had built the ship and that the latter was free from all liens.

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

Source: Press.

TNG:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5306 Date: January 11, 1937.

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

APR 11 1938
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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6300-c

G-2 Report

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from IAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-25-69

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Loyalty, Discipline and Morale.
(c) Morale.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 8 1938

Graft Tending to Undermine Morale.

1. In September, 1936, the crew of the SS MANUEL ARNUS, a passenger vessel of 7600 gross tons, belonging to the Compania Transatlantica (Franco controlled), revolted, ejected its Captain and elected a communistic regime. The vessel put into Havana and has been interned under a Cuban naval guard until recently. After a year and a half of litigation in the local courts between representatives of Franco and of the Republican Government of Spain regarding ownership of this vessel, a decision was handed down on March 6th, ordering the vessel delivered to its former Captain as official receiver of the Cia. Transatlantica. However, through the personal intercession of the new Mexican Charge d'Affaires to Cuba, Sr. Reyes Spindola, there arrived in Havana on March 19th by specially chartered airplane, Mr. Jose Arguellas, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy in Mexico City, accompanied by six Mexican Naval officers, who took over control of the SS MANUEL ARNUS from the Cuban Naval guard.

2. Upon the announcement on March 26th that the Cuban Government had reversed the decision of the Courts and awarded this vessel to the Spanish Republican Government, the above officers in control of the MANUEL ARNUS cleared Havana Harbor at 2 A.M. on March 27th for Vera Cruz. It was rumored that this vessel was flying the Spanish Republican Government's flag, and that it will be converted into a transport. Other rumors are to the effect that the Mexican Government will convert the ship into a tanker plying between Mexico and Japan.

3. The vessel left behind ship chandlers' claims for some $20,000, which it is understood Sr. Spindola is to liquidate. It is interesting to note that from 11 P.M. until 2 A.M. on the night the MANUEL ARNUS cleared Havana, the shoreline on both sides of theharbor was closely patrolled by personnel of the Cuban Navy.

4. I am reliably informed that some $150,000 exchanged hands in this deal, divided three ways -- between the Commander of the Cuban Navy, Colonel Angel Gonzalez; members of the military regime at Camp Columbia, and Secretary of State Remos. As a repercussion of this transaction, General Montalvo, who's wishes were overridden in this case, has resigned as Secretary of National Defense and has created such a row that it will probably lead to a revision of the entire Cuban Cabinet, including the resignation of Secretary of State Remos. The local press stresses the absurdity of turning this vessel over to the Spanish Republican Government when Franco is winning on all fronts, stating that such action could only react disadvantageously to Cuba.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

EWT:vm

Source:

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5559 Date: April 2, 1938

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

Intelligence Branch, G-2

Latin American Section

MAY 17 OPTICK GRAY W BAND MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-G-383
5/7/37 ~~1966~~ 6/w1

WAR DEPARTMENT

To

Chief, Intelligence Branch
Chief Clerk
Record Section - ~~Miss Corbett~~
Mrs. Lochte
Mrs. DeVore
Mr. Koziol
Miss Beckett

2657-G-383

From

Major Almond
✓ Miss Bielaski
Miss Cartwright

For

Preparation of reply
Recommendation
Necessary action
Note and return
Information and use
Circulation
Correction and return
Signature or initials
Approval and typing
File
Who's Who

Please remove this change on record and suggested below as case

Remarks: Major Almond suggests that this be routed in the future: (1) Opr Br (2) L.A., inasmuch as we are charged with keeping the file of this information as sent in.

ABB

Signature (initials)

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

2 incls

2-1

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

APR 27 1937
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-F-383
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3

April 26, 1937.

Subject: Political and other data pertaining to Puerto Rico.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

1. Enclosed herewith is a list of Federal and Insular officials, political leaders and other persons of prominence in Puerto Rico.

2. Also enclosed is a chart showing the development and transition of the various political groups in Puerto Rico.

1937 APR -27 AM 11:12
RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

Joe N. Dalton

JOE N. DALTON
Major, General Staff Corps,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

2 Incls.
As indicated above.

Enclosures filed in Puerto Rican Digest in Latin Amer. Section 5/1/37. (Mhs's Mtg + 3700)

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

AUG 18 1937 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

6-1 2657-Q-384
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3110-c

G-2 Report

~~Restricted~~

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1968, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-25-69

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Present Members of Advisory Councils.

Advisers of the Bru-Batista Regime.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 17 1937

1. The nominal head of the Cuban Government, President Laredo Bru, advised by members of a Batista-selected Cabinet, continues to perform his puppet functions. However, the fact is becoming increasingly evident that the President's experience, political training and general sagacity is daily growing more valuable to Colonel Batista (the real head and motivating influence of the Cuban Government) as a curbing influence.

2271-g-25/111

2. While Colonel Batista has no permanent advisory council, he does frequently summon the leading technical, professional and military men to his nightly sessions at Camp Columbia, where all plans are made for the Government of Cuba. Of these men, it is most difficult to decide who, after Secretary of State Remos, wields the most influence on Batista, as he is a law unto himself and is most firm in his convictions. Among the political advisers, the most prominent and most omnipresent is Secretary Remos (see report #5370-index 3110-b,dated May 24,1937), who has Batista's full confidence, and whose intelligence, educational background and advice are most effectively used by Batista. Next to Remos, the most important group of advisers are Batista's former Sergeant mates, all now Colonels or Lieut. Colonels. These men are very close to Batista, and, with the exception of Dr. Remos, they look with great distrust upon the Cuban political machine, as a whole, and the political advisers in particular. Of these officers, the following are most important:

2012-168/6

Colonel Julio Velasco, Adjutant General, and balance wheel of the Cuban General Staff. (Report #5389-index 6200-d).

2012-137/15

Colonel Jose Pedraza, Chief of the National Police; aggressive, iron-willed and impatient. (Report #5340, par. 4, index 2710).

Colonel Manuel Lopez Migoya, Quartermaster General; deep-thinker and sound reasoner, and an expert in administrative matters. (Report #5331, index 6500).

2018-168/7

Lt.Col. Francisco Tabernilla, Commanding Officer, 7th Regiment, Las Cabanas. Outstanding remaining officer of the old army, and high in the military councils of Batista, who respects his social and educational background. (Report #5391-index 6200-d).

2012-168/4

Lt.Col. Gonzalo Garcia y Pedroso, Commanding Officer, 5th Military District. A thermometer of the rank and file of the Cuban Army. (Report #5387-index 6200-d).

2012-168/5

Lt.Col. Ignacio Galindez, Commanding Officer at Camp Columbia, and Batista's "mailed fist." (Report #5388-index 6200-d).

Lt.Col. Aristides Sosa de Quesada, brilliant Director of the Civic-Military projects and Director of Culture in the Cuban Army. The only man who has won his place through sheer ability since the revolution.

2012-168/3

Lt.Col. Manuel Benitez, Commanding Officer, 8th Military District. Dynamic enemy of all politicians. (Report #5386-index 6200-d).

Lt.Col. Raimundo Ferrer, Director of the Military Academy, and member of the old Army. His experiences as an Attache to various foreign armies, good judgment and balance are of great help to Batista.

Major Jaime Marine, Aide to Colonel Batista, and the "Jim Farley" of Cuba. (Report #5399-index 6200-d).

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5451 Date: August 11,1937.

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

Captain Belisario Hernandez, Batista's most intimate friend and strong-arm man. (Report #5376-index 6200-d).

3. This Council of War, which is in almost constant attendance to the Chief of Staff, undoubtedly has great influence in Colonel Batista's decisions as a whole, although he does not hesitate to go contrary to their advice when he so desires. As a case in point, on May 28th, 1937, when the Colonels as a whole backed up Secretary Remos in his wish to disband Congress, and were most vociferous in urging Colonel Batista to rid himself of what they considered a "millstone around his neck," Batista's better judgment prevailed and the governmental structure continued.

4. The following civilians are most frequently summoned by Batista to his nightly conferences:

Secretary of Agriculture, Amadeo Lopez Castro. His sound agricultural knowledge, common sense and vision were a contributing influence to the Three-Year-Plan. (Report #5415-index 3110-b).

General Rafael Montalvo, Secretary of National Defense - an experienced politician and Batista's intimate friend. (Report #5364-index 3110-b).

Dr. Fernando Sirgo, Secretary of Education. Son-in-law, shadow and echo of Dr. Remos, Secretary of State. (Report #5403-index 3110-b).

Colonel Carlos Mendieta, ex-President of Cuba. Long political experience and of most excellent reputation. He has made his advice most valuable to Batista.

Senator Santiago Verdeja, leader of the powerful Partido Conjunto Nacional Democratico -- political adviser. (Report #5372, index-3700-b).

Senator Alfredo Hornedo, owner of the Spanish-language newspaper "El Pais," of great wealth and knowledge of finance and practical Cuban politics, and is utilized daily by Colonel Batista.

Senator Lucilo de la Pena, President of the Senate. (Report #5380-index 3210-a).

Congressman Martinez Fraga, President of the House of Representatives. (Report #5378-index 3210-a).

Senator Alonso Pujol.
Representative Carlos Palma. (Report #5436-index 3210-a).
Representative Isidoro Garriga.
Senator Jose Casanova, adviser on sugar matters. (Report #5437-index 3210-a).
Senator Carlos Saladrigas.
Dr. Maximiliano Smith, ex-Secretary of National Defense and of Interior (under Mendieta and Barnet). He has been trained in Fascism in Italy and is the mainspring of the Civic-Military projects. (See report No. 5009-index 3020-b).
Dr. Antonio Bustamante, legal adviser and head of the leading law firm of Latin-America. (Dr. Bustamante's father is a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague).

5. The above-mentioned advisers to Batista control enough votes

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to pass any measures that Batista really desires. In addition, Batista, who has little technical knowledge, has the ability to utilize the tools at hand to accomplish the ends sought, and summons without notice, the best brains in Cuba to his nightly conferences.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts.

EWT:vm

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL., INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT
3410-a 7

G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Loyalty of Local Governments to Central Government.

Mario Menocal
Batista

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1943, from TAG to Archivist.
By [illegible] Date 8-24-49

Trip to Interior of Island —

1. Upon the invitation of Colonel Batista, who knew that I was planning a trip around the Island, and upon the advice of our Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Matthews, who believed that my presence might refute to some extent a subversive rumor that the United States had withdrawn its tacit support from the Cuban regime (which rumor was badly rocking the Cuban Ship of State), I attended the review and banquet at Camaguey, April 2, 1937, celebrating the visit of President Laredo Bru and Colonel Batista to that City.

2. This mission lent itself readily to my plan for visiting the eastern part of the Island, and looking over the 1st, 2nd. and 3rd. Regiments stationed in Oriente, Camaguey and Santa Clara, respectively.

3. Leaving Havana at 4:00 A.M. on April 1, 1937, and preceding the Presidential party by some 24 hours, I noted that each bridge and culvert on the Central Highway between Havana and Camaguey, a distance of some 355 miles, was heavily guarded; that the 40 odd towns passed through enroute to Camaguey were decorated with palms, bunting, triumphal arches, etc. etc., and crowded with country people.

4. After inspecting the 3rd. Regiment in Santa Clara on April 1st., and the 2nd. Regiment in Camaguey on April 2nd., I joined the President and Colonel Batista in the reviewing stand at Camaguey at 3:00 P.M. on April 2nd., and witnessed a very impressive military-civilian review. The initial phase of this review included mounted elements from the 1st., 2nd., and 3rd Regiments, and approximately 10,000 uniformed school children from all towns in the Province of Camaguey. This obviously prepared demonstration was followed by an impromptu parade by a mob of at least 15,000 wildly enthusiastic "sons of the soil" from Camaguey and Oriente, who milled by hysterically shouting the praises of Colonel Batista, and utterly ignoring the President. The police at first tried to stop this demonstration, but upon the orders of Colonel Batista, allowed it to proceed for more than an hour.

5. The Presidential party immediately thereafter attended a banquet given by a thousand of the leading professional and business men of Camaguey. This banquet had all the enthusiasm of a football rally and lasted for four hours, wherein all preliminary speakers were drowned out by cries for Batista, who eventually promised "dos palabras" and then talked enthusiastically and well, without notes, for 45 minutes. In this speech he emphasized the following points:

(a) His desire that all men and women exercise their suffrage to elect delegates for a free and sovereign Constituent Assembly.

(b) That he was neither a communist nor an extreme conservative but leaned heavily to the right; that he was friendly to all efforts to establish a balance between the classes.

(c) That his primary object was to improve the social position of the Cuban people.

(d) That while Cuba was nominally a free and independent country, its economic welfare depended upon the export of one crop - sugar - and that while Cuba has at present a good economic position because the United

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5347 Date: April 15,1937.

2nd CA, ONI 6/4/37 Copy for 3110-a

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

States and its governing authorities are well disposed towards Cuba, someday the contrary might be the case; he emphasized that Cuba must be prepared for such a change by the diversification of crops.

(e) He deplored the credence given to wild rumors regarding the stability of the present regime, stating that he, Batista, might fall by the bullet of an assassin, but that he would never "desert the ship."

(f) That he was working hard on sanitary and educational problems, to insure himself that the Cuban people received full value for each peso expended, as he desired to prepare them for a social and economic order based on equity and justice.

(g) He closed by an eloquent plea for all citizens to get behind the Constituent Assembly, and to this end he pledged that the armed forces would guarantee an attitude of fairness and impartiality.

6. This speech was wildly applauded. As I was seated on Colonel Batista's left during the banquet, I had an excellent opportunity to talk with him during the preliminaries to his speech. He interpreted my presence correctly, although the matter was not brought up directly. Aided by the stimulus of the atmospheric enthusiasm and one complete bottle of red wine, Colonel Batista unbosomed himself to me to this effect: That he had no background for meeting the various political problems, except the practical experience of the past three years, when he found that if he did not take a hand in politics, no one else would or could lead Cuba out of the morass: That the necessity for the December, 1936, impeachment of Gomez had crystallized more quickly than he had expected, and that the Cabinet chosen at that time was in the nature of a stop-gap; that recently he had been trying to improve the Government's hand by replacing incompetent with competent men and, at the same time, heal old political wounds; that in so doing, he was greatly handicaped, due to the fact that the best men of Cuba (and none were too good) were either too rich, too proud, too unpatriotic or too cowardly to accept positions in the Cabinet. I gathered that he desired above all else a real Secretary of the Treasury - what with the 1938 Budget staring him in the face and lacking the 12,000,000 pesos seigniorage on silver coinage that had come in so handy in 1937.

7. Following the banquet, I met some thirty odd American mill managers, plantation owners and business men from Oriente, Camaguey and Santa Clara. These men were unanimous in praising Batista's work, several of them stating that he was the only honest Cuban in power since Estrada Palma, the first President. Others stated that while their concerns were called upon by the Army for donations of cement, lumber, steel and other constructions materials (never money), they had willingly supplied these materials, as they knew from actual observation that the material was immediately put into the construction of roads and buildings badly needed; that they looked upon any such contribution as cheap insurance, and declared that the past two years' peaceful grinding of the sugar crop and the fact that they had any cane to grind or mills to grind it in, was due solely to Batista; that between the alternative of Batista or certain chaos without him, he was by far the lesser of the two evils.

8. I continued on my trip April 3rd., visiting Oriente and the 1st Regiment at Santiago. On my return trip to Havana, I witnessed, on April 5, 1937, from the sidelines at Santa Clara, another demonstration for Colonel Batista, similar in every respect to that given him in Camaguey, and was again impressed with the sincereity of the country people's feeling toward Batista.

5347 3410-a

6-23-37

Trip to Interior of the Island.

You are to be congratulated on the comprehensive nature of both your travel and your report. Enclosed map is a very desirable adjunct, as are also the photographs of the interior sent under separate cover. The outline of Batista's speech, and the resume of his conversation with you, throw considerable light on his personality and plans. The reactions of the general public and American business men are noted.

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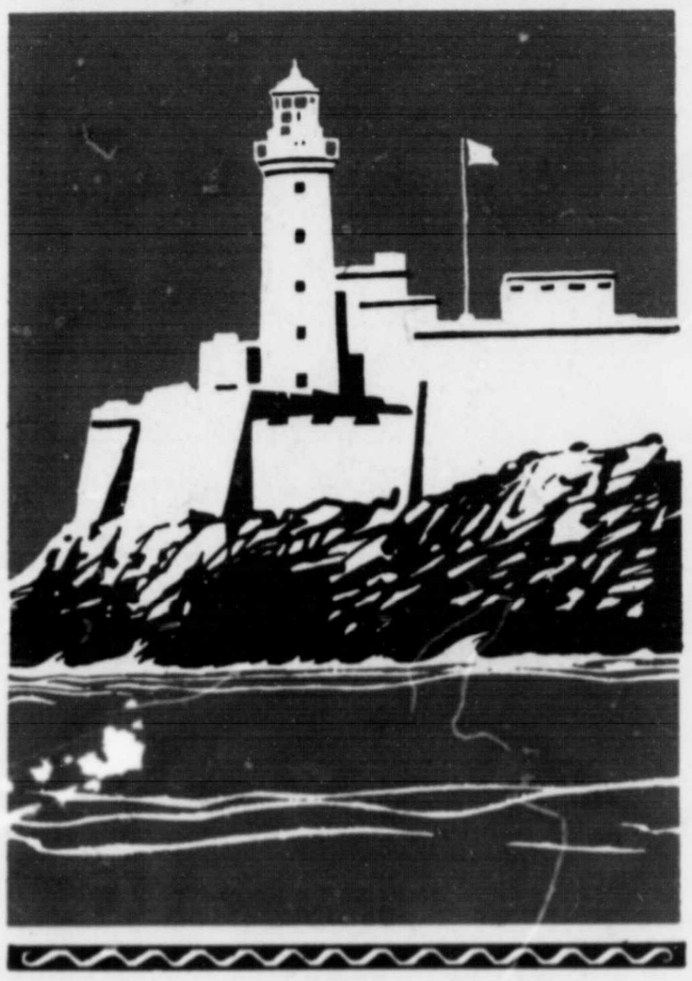
MAPA DE CAMINOS DE LA REPUBLICA DE ★ CUBA ★



Mostrando la nueva Carretera Central y otros caminos para automóviles en Cuba.

Obsequio de

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CUBA

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

MAPA DE CARRETERAS DE LA REPUBLICA CUBANA

Obsequio de la

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CUBA

LEYENDA

La Carretera Central indicada en Rojo

- Carreteras de Primera Clase
- Carreteras de Segunda Clase
- Carreteras de Tercera Clase

No use los caminos de tercera clase sin averiguar si son pasables

- Ferrocarriles
- Puertos Aereos

LEGEND

The Central Highway is shown in Red

- First Class Roads
- Second Class Roads
- Third Class Roads

Make local inquiry before using third class roads

- Railroads
- Flying Fields

Poblacion Aproximada (1919) Approximate Population

- Mas de 100,000 Over
- 50,000 – 100,000
- 25,000 – 50,000
- 10,000 – 25,000
- 5,000 – 10,000
- 2,500 – 5,000
- 1,000 – 2,500
- Menos de 1,000 Under

Escala en Millas

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Escala en Kilometros

10 0 10 20 30 40 50

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GENERAL DRAFTING CO, Inc.
Mapmakers
31 WEST 31 ST
NEW YORK CITY

April 1-5 incl.
Total 1541 Miles
out —
in —

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAPA DE CARRETERAS DE LA REPUBLICA CUBANA

Obsequio de la

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CUBA

LEYENDA

La Carretera Central indicada en Rojo

- Carreteras de Primera Clase
- Carreteras de Segunda Clase
- Carreteras de Tercera Clase

No use los caminos de tercera clase sin averiguar si son pasables

- Ferrocarriles
- Puertos Aereos

LEGEND

The Central Highway is shown in Red

- First Class Roads
- Second Class Roads
- Third Class Roads

Make local inquiry before using third class roads

- Railroads
- Flying Fields

Poblacion Aproximada (1919) Approximate Population

- Mas de 100,000 Over
- 50,000 – 100,000
- 25,000 – 50,000
- 10,000 – 25,000
- 5,000 – 10,000
- 2,500 – 5,000
- 1,000 – 2,500
- Menos de 1,000 Under

Escala en Millas
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Escala en Kilometros
10 0 10 20 30 40 50

OCEANO ATLANTICO

MAR CARIBE

GOLFO DE GUACANAYABO

CAMAGUEY

ORIENTE

SANTA CLARA

Habana

Matanzas

Las Villas

Pinar del Rio

Camaguey

Oriente

Sagua la Grande

Caibarién

Remedios

Morón

Ciego de Avila

Nuevitas

Gibara

Holguin

Baracoa

Guantanamo

Santiago de Cuba

Manzanillo

Bayamo

Cienfuegos

Trinidad

Sancti Spiritus

Jatibonico

Jucaro

Palma Soriano

Contramaestre

Campechuela

Niquero

Cabo Cruz

April 1-5 incl.
Total 1541 Miles
out —
in —

2 Regt
night Apr 3-4

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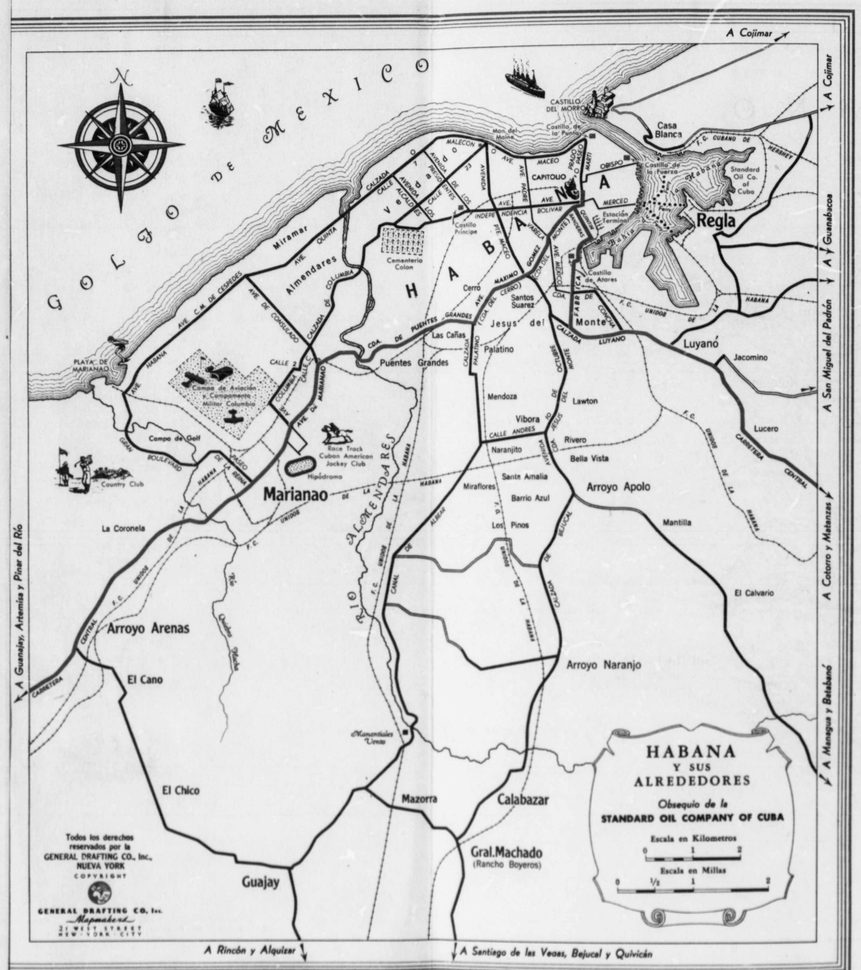
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89



DISTANCIA APROXIMADA EN KILOMETROS

ENTRE ALGUNOS POBLADOS PRINCIPALES

EN LA CARRETERA CENTRAL

PARA ENCONTRAR LA DISTANCIA ENTRE DOS PUNTOS:

Localice en la columna vertical de la izquierda el nombre de uno de los puntos y que se encuentran en orden alfabético.

Siga la línea horizontal que corresponda á dicho nombre hasta que corte á la columna vertical encabezada por el segundo nombre.

El número encontrado en dicha intersección indicará la distancia aproximada, en kilómetros, entre los dos puntos.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES IN KILOMETERS

BETWEEN CERTAIN PRINCIPAL POINTS

ON THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY

TO FIND THE DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS:

Find in the left vertical column the second of these points in alphabetical order.

Follow the horizontal line of figures alongside of this name to the right until it intersects the vertical column running down from the name of the other point.

The figure at the intersection is the approximate distance in kilometers between the two points.

	Arroyo Arenas	Artemisa	Baire	Bayamo	Bauta	Cabaiguan	Caimito	CAMAGUEY	Candelaria	Cascorro	Catalina de Güines	Ciego de Avila	Colisco	Colón	Consolación del Sur	Esperanza	Florida	Guanajay	Güaimaro	HABANA	Hoguin	Jatibonico	Jigüaní	Jovellanos	Madruga	Manacas	Marianao	MATANZAS	Palma Soriano	Perico	PINAR DEL RIO	Placetas	Punta Brava	Sancti Spiritus	San José de las Lajas	SANTA CLARA	SANTIAGO DE CUBA	Santo Domingo	Sibanicú	Victoria de las Tunas
Arroyo Arenas																																									
Artemisa	43																																								
Baire	898	911																																							
Bayamo	860	903	38																																						
Bauta	11	32	909	871																																					
Cabaiguan	385	428	513	475	396																																				
Caimito	18	25	916	878	7	403																																			
CAMAGUEY	589	632	309	271	600	204	607																																		
Candelaria	68	25	966	928	57	453	50	657																																	
Cascorro	647	690	251	213	658	262	665	58	715																																
Catalina de Güines	69	112	829	791	80	316	87	520	137	578																															
Ciego de Avila	479	522	419	381	490	94	497	110	547	168	410																														
Coliseo	157	200	741	703	168	228	175	432	225	490	88	322																													
Colón	207	250	691	653	218	178	225	382	275	440	138	272	50																												
Consolación del Sur	136	93	1034	996	125	521	118	725	68	783	205	615	293	343																											
Esperanza	302	345	596	558	313	83	320	287	370	345	233	177	145	95	438																										
Florida	548	591	350	312	559	163	566	41	616	99	479	69	391	341	684	246																									
Guanajay	28	15	926	888	17	413	10	617	40	675	97	507	185	235	108	330	576																								
Güaimaro	667	710	231	193	678	282	685	78	735	20	598	188	510	460	803	365	119	695																							
HABANA	17	60	881	843	28	368	35	572	85	630	52	462	140	190	153	285	531	45	650																						
Hoguin	789	832	109	71	800	404	807	200	857	142	720	310	632	582	925	487	241	817	122	772																					
Jatibonico	434	477	664	626	445	69	452	155	502	213	365	45	277	227	570	132	114	482	233	417	355																				
Jigüaní	886	929	12	26	897	501	904	297	954	239	817	407	729	679	1022	584	338	914	219	869	97	452																			
Jovellanos	174	217	724	686	185	211	192	415	242	473	105	305	17	33	310	128	374	202	493	157	615	260	712																		
Madruga	83	126	815	777	94	302	101	506	151	564	14	396	74	124	219	219	465	111	584	66	706	351	803	91																	
Manacas	269	312	629	591	280	116	287	320	337	378	200	210	112	62	405	33	279	297	398	252	520	165	617	95	186																
Marianao	6	49	892	854	17	379	24	583	74	641	63	473	151	201	142	296	542	34	661	11	783	428	880	168	77	263															
MATANZAS	119	162	779	741	130	266	137	470	187	528	50	360	38	88	255	183	429	147	548	102	670	315	767	55	36	150	113														
Palma Soriano	942	985	44	82	953	557	960	353	1018	295	873	463	785	735	1078	640	394	970	275	925	153	508	56	768	859	673	936	823													
Perico	199	236	705	667	204	190	211	396	261	454	124	286	36	14	329	109	355	221	474	176	596	241	693	19	110	76	187	74	749												
PINAR DEL RIO	159	116	1057	1019	148	544	141	748	91	806	228	638	316	366	23	461	707	131	826	176	948	593	1045	333	242	628	165	278	1101	352											
Placetas	353	396	545	507	364	32	371	236	421	294	284	126	196	146	489	51	195	381	314	336	436	81	533	179	270	84	347	234	589	160	512										
Punta Brava	5	38	903	865	6	390	13	594	63	652	74	484	162	212	131	307	553	23	672	22	794	439	891	179	88	274	11	124	947	198	154	358									
Sancti Spiritus	404	447	494	456	415	19	422	185	472	243	335	75	247	197	540	102	144	432	263	387	385	30	482	230	321	135	398	285	538	211	563	51	409								
San José de las Lajas	49	92	849	811	60	336	67	540	117	598	20	430	108	158	185	253	499	77	618	32	740	385	837	125	34	220	43	70	893	144	208	304	54	355							
SANTA CLARA	318	361	580	542	329	67	336	271	386	329	249	161	161	111	454	16	230	346	349	301	471	116	568	144	235	49	112	199	624	125	477	35	323	86	269						
SANTIAGO DE CUBA	989	1034	91	129	1000	604	1007	400	1057	342	920	510	832	782	1125	687	441	1017	322	972	200	555	103	815	906	720	983	870	47	796	1148	636	994	585	940	671				
Santo Domingo	279	322	619	581	290	106	297	310	347	368	210	200	122	72	415	23	269	307	388	282	510	155	607	105	196	10	273	160	663	86	438	74	284	125	230	39	710			
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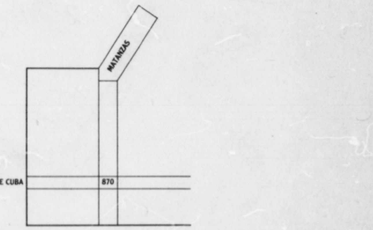
Victoria de las Tunas	712	755	186	148	723	377	730	123	780	65	643	233	555	505	848	410	164	740	45	695	77	278	174	538	629	443	706	593	230	519	871	359	717	308	663	394	277	433	75		



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Camaguey
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y
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APPROXIMATE DISTANCES IN KILOMETERS

BETWEEN CERTAIN PRINCIPAL POINTS ON THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY

TO FIND THE DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS:

Find in the left vertical column the second of these points in alphabetical order.

Follow the horizontal line of figures alongside of this name to the right until it intersects the vertical column running down from the name of the other point.

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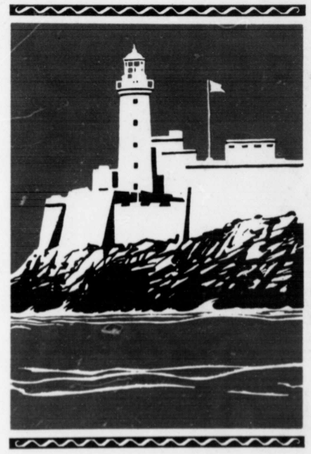
1-1

2657-8-330
365

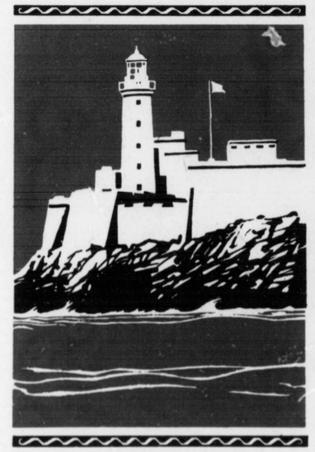
ROAD MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF ★ CUBA ★



Showing the new Central Highway through Cuba and other automobile roads.

Presented by
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CUBA

MAPA DE CAMINOS DE LA REPUBLICA DE ★ CUBA ★



Mostrando la nueva Carretera Central y otros caminos para automóviles en Cuba.

Obsequio de
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CUBA

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

AUG 27 1937
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-385
f/w1
WAR DEPARTMENT

(34

In c/w shipment of Arms&ammunition from
Mexico to Cuba for revolutionary purposes
see also: 2724-G-72/15& 2657-Q-382/3
2724-G-72/7&13.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

AUG 27 1937
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2-1 1 Enc 1657-G-385

Air Mail

August 25, 1937

No. 5460

Subject: Alleged Subversive Activities.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 26 1937

1. The following information pertaining to the discovery of an alleged conspiracy against the present regime was given me by Captain Belisario Hernandez on August 18th.

2. Three previously unknown men, Jose Blanco Gutierrez, Francisco Pico and Algiberto Alonso, members of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (pictures attached), were placed in Principe Prison on August 17th, and after three postponements, due to lack of evidence, I am informed today that their trial has been indefinitely postponed. The circumstances attending this case are as follows:

3. A search made by agents of the Secreto Inteligencia Militar - Corporal Gil in charge - in a house on Concepcion Street, Havana, on August 17th, 1937, yielded a false bottomed trunk containing a Thompson 45 Cal. sub-machine gun; 50 rounds of ammunition for same and a pile of revolutionary propaganda matter. The three above named men were arrested on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the present government by force and substitute therefor a proletariat dictatorship. According to Captain Hernandez, documents found in the trunk bear evidence of a vast conspiracy among Cuban political exiles in Mexico and the United States, who are said to be shipping arms and ammunition into Cuba for revolutionary purposes. Evidence now in the hands of the Military Intelligence Service reportedly indicates that the exiled revolutionist Pablo Rodriguez, ex-Major and intimate friend of Colonel Batista; Evaristo Ulloa, ex-Lieutenant of the Constitutional Navy; Rene Reina, ex-Captain of the Machado regime; Emilio Laurent, ex-Chief of Havana Police; Pablo Torrado, under-Secretary of the Treasury in the Grau Cabinet; Fernandez Velasco, under-Secretary of Labor in the Grau Cabinet; Calixta Guiterrez*, ex-leader of the Joven Cuba Party, Carmelita Gutierrez, sister of the late Antonio Gutierrez, and many other notorious radicals now living in Mexico and the United States, frequently meet in San Antonio, Texas, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Tampa, Florida, where the conspirators maintain permanent headquarters. Their base ports for shipping arms and ammunition into Cuba are alleged to be Tampa and Key West, Florida, Verz Cruz, Mexico, and Kingston, Jamaica. The police authorities have been making every effort to involve old Army officers now resident in Cuba in this matter, without result to date.

* Guiteras?

Guiteras

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Omit

4. [After mature consideration of this entire matter, confirmed by items of information from various sources, it is the belief of the undersigned that this whole matter is a "tempest in a teapot"; that the Cuban authorities having found an old Thompson sub-machine gun in the hands of unimportant members of the present Autentico Party, are, in accordance with propaganda policies of Lenin, Hitler and Mussolini, attempting to further discredit members of the above named party and, in particular, those who signed the "Pact of Mexico." (An old manifesto against Batista and all his works).] It is interesting to note that Pablo Rodriguez was one of Colonel Batista's original confidants, and after the Sept. 4, 1933 revolution, claimed equal rights with Batista in the control of the Army. He is distinctly "persona non grata" in Cuba. On the other hand, attempts are continually being made by the militant revolutionaries in exile to introduce arms and ammunition into Cuba.

5. Further developments in this matter will be reported as they occur.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Incl.1
Clipping

EWT:vm

Carbon copy retained in A/a files. No distribution 8-27-37
avp

Later distributed (omitting part of par. 4 and encl.) as follows:

2nd C.A. M.I.D. Mex. 12/4/37.
4 " " G.S.I
8 " " State avp
9 " "

(In Ltr rec no. 5490, 11/18/37, from M.I.D. Carbon)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89



José Blanco Gutiérrez, Francisco Pico y Algiberto Alonso, detenidos por miembros del SIM al ocuparles una ametralladora y otras armas, así como gran cantidad de documentos comprometedores.

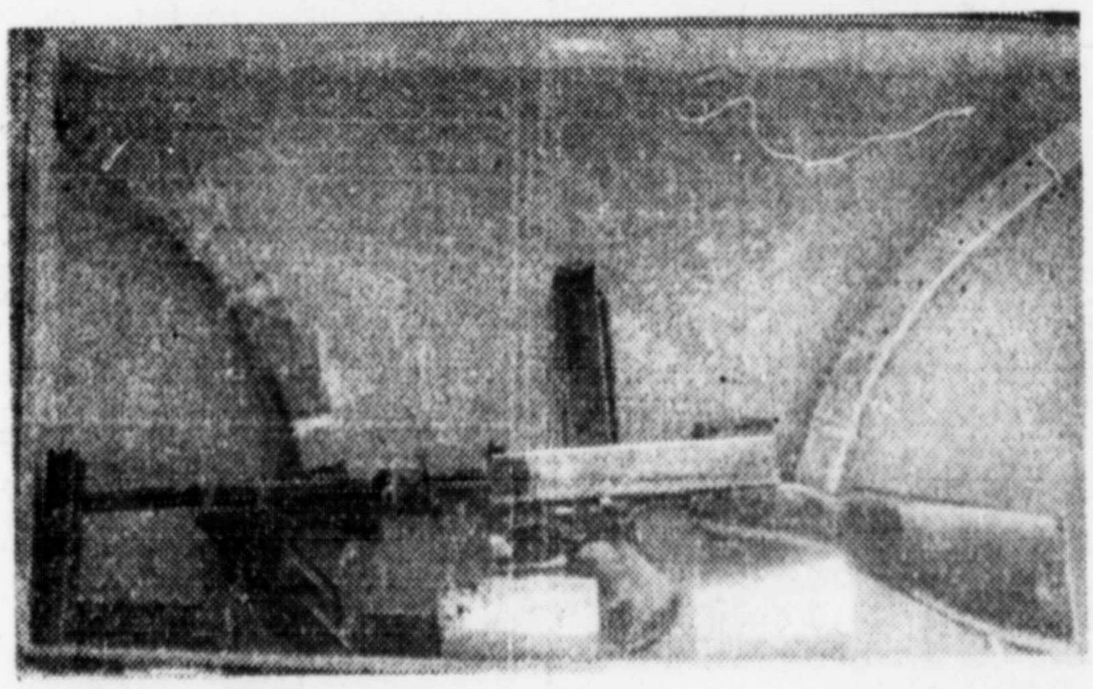
ENCUENTRA EL "SIM" QUE EL EX CMDTE. PABLO RODRIGUEZ, CUETO, ULLOA, REINA, LAURENT, TORRADO, FERNANDEZ DE VELASCO Y OTROS, ESTABAN MEZCLADOS EN UN COMPLOT

Diario Nov 18.

Al ocupar los agentes del "SIM" una ametralladora, llegaron al descubrimiento del complot. Documentos y armas ocupados en la Víbora. Detalles. En Urgencia

En la mañana de hoy han sido elevadas al Tribunal de Urgencia de la Habana las actuaciones llevadas a cabo por miembros del Servicio de Inteligencia Militar, dirigidos por el cabo Abad Gil, en las cuales, después de procederse al arresto de tres individuos pertenecientes a distinto

(Continúa en la pág. ULTIMA, Col. 7



Ametralladora Thompson y peines para la misma ocupados por el SIM en importantes investigaciones.

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

AUG 27 1937
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-B-385
WAR DEPARTMENT

Encuentra el . . .

(CONTINUACION)

sectores políticos, ocupárseles armas municiones y numerosos documentos tar organizando un movimiento pa comprometedores, se les acusa de esra derrocar al gobierno legalmente constituído; labor que realizan no solamente en Cuba, sino en el extranjero, citándose como lugares en donde tienen delegados, México, San Antonio de Texas, Tampa, Jamaica y otros.

Consígnase en los atestados levantados por el SIM, que entre las personas comprometidas en los hechos que se mencionan figuran el ex comandante Pablo Rodríguez, José B del Cueto, Evaristo Ulloa, Antonio Santana, ex comandante de la Marina Constitucional; Mario Salabarría, los ex tenientes del Ejército Nacional René Reina y Emilio Laurent, el ex subsecretario de Hacienda Pablo Torrado; Nando Aguirre Muliz (a) "Chan", Calixta Guiteras, Miguel A. Fernández de Velazco, José Manuel A. Fernández Guitart y su esposa Blanca García González.

Todos, dice el cabo Abad Gil, vienen laborando por obstruccionar a los partidos políticos y evitar que éstos se reorganicen y vayan a la Constituyente en elecciones próximas.

Cita como elementos que actuan en la Habana a Evelio Torres Helpes, vecino de 11 número 12, entre Concepción y Dolores, en el reparto Lawton; Francisco Pico Hernández, de 15 y Dolores; Gilberto Alonso Reverter, de Colón sin número, en el pueblo de Holguín; José Blanco Gutiérrez, conductor de uno de los ómnibus de la ruta Lawton-Batista y vecino de Concepción entre 18 y 19, en Lawton.

OCUPAN ARMAS EN UN BAUL

Con noticias el cabo Gil y sus agentes —según informa— de que en el domicilio del citado Blanco Gutiérrez, conocido por "Kokofat", se ocultaban armas, se personó en dicha casa, practicando allí un registro, el que dió por resultado la ocupación en un baúl de doble fondo, de una ametralladora marca Thompson, calibre 45, con dos cananas de balas; un culatín también de ametralladora, numerosos cápsulas de distintos calibres y otra caja de balas 45.

Al ser interrogado Blanco sobre la procedencia de dichas armas y pertrechos confesó haberlas trasladado a su casa en el automóvil de Francisco Pico Hernández, después de recoger el baúl en que se guardaban, en el departamento 514 del Hotel "Andino", sito en San Lázaro y M., operación que realizó a petición de Evelio Torres Helpes, con el cual había hablado sobre este asunto el día 8 del actual al visitarlo en el paradero de los ómnibus Lawton-Batista.

CONFIESA EL AUTOR

Efectuada la detención del chofer Pico Hernández, confesó ser cierto haber hecho el traslado del mencionado equipaje desde el "Andino" al domicilio de Blanco Gutiérrez, agregando que le constaba que después de estar el baúl en la expresada casa, el Evelio Torres le manifestó a Blanco que lo que contenía eran dos pistolas.

DETIENEN A REVERTER

Como entrelos documentos ocupados por el SIM, aparecía según hemos dicho, entre otras personas comprometidas, el nombre de Gilberto Alonso Reverter, residente en Holguín, se dieron órdenes a las autoridades de allí para su arresto, el que eefectuaron y practicado un registro en su domicilio se le ocupó una documentación prolija bastante reveladora de sus actividades revolucionarias, hallándose entre los citados documentos varios manifiestos.

Alonso Reverter fué traído a la Habana en la mañana de hoy e ingresado con Blanco Gutiérrez y Pico Hernández, en el Castillo del Príncipe a disposición del Tribunal de Urgencia.

OTRO REGISTRO

También los referidos miembros del SIM se personaron en el apartamento 514 del Hotel Andino, domicilio que aparecía de José Manuel Fernández Guitart y practicando también allí otro registro, ocuparon numerosos documentos de carácter revolucionario, un título de bachiller perteneciente a Blanca García González, esposa de Fernández Guitart y una boleta de pasaje para viajar entre Veracruz y la Habana.

La encargada del hotel nombrada Francisca, expresó a los agentes que hace varios días se había presentado ante ella solicitando un apartamento un matrimonio que llevaba un niño de pocos meses de nacido, tomando la habitación 514 y que a partir de esa fecha no había vuelto a ver a dichas personas.

El SIM hace constar que tanto el citado matrimonio como el Evelio Torres Helpes, al enterarse de la actuación de las autoridades han desaparecido, ocultándose a la policía.

La causa ha sido radicada por tenencia de pertrechos de guerra y asociación ilícita contra Blanco Rodríguez, disponiéndose una amplia investigación sobre la partición los demás acusados.

Mientras las investigaciones de los cuerpos policíacos continúan, el Tribunal de Urgencia se ha limitado a radicar la causa, ocupar el baúl y los documentos, dejando la ametralladora en la armería de la Policía Nacional.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

SEP 8 1937
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3-1 2657-Q-385
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

August 26, 1937

2657-Q-385/1

MEMORANDUM
For the A.C. of S, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. AUG 31 1937

The reasons for conclusions arrived at in paragraph 4 of letter No. 5460 (forwarded by air mail Aug. 25th, and one copy attached hereto) are as follows:

1. One week's intensive search, which has proved fruitless.
2. Stringent third degree methods have been applied to numerous old officers, without result to date.
3. The false-bottomed trunk was empty when it passed through the Customs, I am reliably informed. Was the machine gun planted?
4. It would be extremely poor tactics for the Autenticos at the present time, when the Army, the police and the people are well fed and contented, to start a revolution, when the Autenticos themselves are seeking guarantees for freedom of action and preaching peace and goodwill.

It was not believed advisable to include these items of information in my letter of August 17th, which was sent through the open mail, and included only items which were generally known.

E. W. T.

EWT:vm

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

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NOV 24 1937
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-385

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

November 18, 1937

No. 5490

Subject: Subversive Activities.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. NOV 24 1937

1. With reference to airmail letter No. 5460 from this office, dated August 25, 1937, would state that searches made by the police on October 14th at 86 Maloja Street, Havana, and the basement of the Maine Building, 13th & M Streets, Vedado (Havana), yielded a quantity of arms and ammunition and revealed a plot against the lives of prominent Army officers and Legislators. This haul consisted of thirty Springfield rifles, 10 shotguns, 15 Thompson light machine guns, ammunition for the above, and 50 lbs. of dynamite. In addition, a powerful short wave radio set was uncovered and also a stolen Buick sedan adorned by faked automobile license plates, topped by "September 4th" plates commonly used by high officials of the Army. Six Cuban officers' uniforms were also seized.

2. According to best information obtainable, this armament was shipped from Mexico by the Joven Cuba and other revolutionary organizations; cleared the Havana Customs under the guise of "sundry merchandise." Apparently the plotters had further armament distributed among different caches - two of which were found on October 14th. Records seized indicate that these arms are part of five carloads of arms and ammunition alleged to have been shipped by one Dinely from San Francisco, consigned to General Cedillo, Mexican revolutionist leader, for transshipment to Cuba. Although this discovery was made on October 14th, the various secret police agencies involved - in an attempt to gain credit - permitted the above information to be published in the papers of the 16th, with the result that searches for additional caches, indicated by the confessions of the captured revolutionists, proved barren.

see 1724-2-2

3. All evidence in this matter has been split three ways - between the Secreto Ingeligencia Militar, and the Cuban National Police and Cuban Secret Police. Both Mr. Ward (special Treasury representative) and the undersigned have been unable to gain access to the evidence without recourse to Colonel Batista, which action by the undersigned does not seem advisable for obvious reasons. In this the American Ambassador concurred when informed of the plot on October 15th.

Distribution (with No. 5460, 8/25/37):

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4. Two of the four men arrested, Carlos Perez Julien and Antonio Domingo Garzon, are well known revolutionists,and have made a complete confession of their intended coup, which involved attempts against the lives of Colonel Batista, Colonel Pedraza (Chief of Police), the President, and various military and civil officials. In passing, it will be interesting to note that Ambassador J. Butler Wright's name was mentioned. He has been so informed.

5. The police have made a complete round up of all available revolucionaries and have included a great many old Army officers, whom, I understand, are being submitted to a stringent third degree method in an attempt to secure additional information.

6. Further developments in this matter will be reported as they occur.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

EWT:vm

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL., INTEL. DIV.
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2657-9-385
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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA. CUBA.

December 3, 1937

No. 5501

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 11 1937

Subject: Subversive Activities.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
Washington, D. C.

1. Dr. Pedro Pablo Torrado Hidalgo, Under-Secretary of Justice in the short-lived radical Grau regime, was "taken for a ride" in Mexico on December 2nd., and killed on the Toluca Highway just outside of Mexico City.

2724-g-12/17

2. According to letter No. 5204, dated June 17, 1936, from this office, Torrado was one of the recipients of the Falla Bonet kidnapping ransom money. He was believed to be one of the most dangerous of the "Joven Cuba" exiles, and the members of the S.I.M. have long been seeking him.

2657-g-385/11

2657-g-385/3

3. It will be remembered that Pablo Torrado was mentioned in letter No. 5460, dated August 25, 1937, regarding the discovery of contraband arms in Havana during that month. Since my letter No. 5490 of November 18, 1937, there have been no additional caches of arms found in Cuba, although the Cuban police are diligently watching this situation. Corporal Gil of the S.I.M. left Havana for Mexico on November 24th, and further developments in this matter may be expected.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

EWT:vm

M.A. Mexico, 8th Ca, 9th Ca, ONI, State & G/a files 12/14/37
with G-2, W.D. note (see other side) AMF

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SEP 28 1937
WAR DEPARTMENT
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@ 7 army M.I.D.

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

September 27, 1937

No. 5466

Subject: Reported Plot to Assassinate President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 28 1937

1. Sergeant Otto Poland, U.S. Marines, Retired, a late 1st. Lieutenant of Haitian gendarmes, told me on September 26, 1937, that he had been reliably informed by a Dominican revolutionist by the name of Rodriguez who is now employed as a feature writer with "Carteles" in Havana, that Dominican revolutionists, under direction of the deposed Vice President, Ureno, and several active officers of the Dominican Army, plan to assassinate President Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic on the occasion of Columbus Day celebration, October 12, 1937, in the City of Santo Domingo. It is reported that the President will either be ambushed before or after the ceremony or while in the reviewing stand. I am informed that the men designated to perform the assassination, whose names I could not obtain, will arrive in Santo Domingo during the first week of October from Curacao.

2. Sergeant Poland reported this date that he had confirmed this plot by information from a different source, and I have also received this date additional confirmation from an entirely different source - C. H. Kimmell, discharged Sergeant of the U.S. Marines, now a member of the Cuban Secreto Inteligencia Militar. Both Sergeants Poland and Kimmell frequently visit this office in an unofficial capacity, and on various occasions have given the Military Attache valuable information. The use of these two men's names is strictly confidential.

3. The American Ambassador, Mr. J. Butler Wright, has been informed of the above plot. No further action has been taken by the undersigned in this matter.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

EWT:vm

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

WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

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2657-B-387
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In reply refer to
B. I. A. No.

December 22, 1937.

Confidential

MEMORANDUM for the Chief, Military Intelligence Division, G-2.

Subject: Haitian-Dominican Incident.

The following information on the above subject was obtained during my recent inspection of the Dominican Customs Receivership, December 7 to 14, 1937, from Americans who have been long resident in the Dominican Republic and are well informed regarding the local situation.

A large number of Haitians, estimated at about 60,000 to 70,000, reside more or less permanently in the Dominican Republic. Many live and work on foreign-owned plantations, others in the towns, or as "squatters" on private or public land not otherwise utilized. Considerable numbers of laborers are brought in each year from Haiti during the sugar-cane cutting season, their entry, transportation, pay and subsistence being taken care of by contractors under whom they work. In the past there appears to have been no marked objection on the part of the Dominicans to the employment of these Haitian laborers, as the wages they earn are too low and the work they do too hard to offer sufficient inducement to Dominican peons to fill their places. Even the public works program of President Trujillo has been carried out largely with Haitian labor. The Haitians, both resident and transient, play an important part in the economic scheme of the Dominican Republic. Sugar interests directly, and the government indirectly, would be seriously crippled by cutting off this source of cheap and reliable labor.

For many years there have been occasional minor clashes, mainly in Dominican territory, between Haitians and Dominicans living near the frontier. These troubles have been generally due to small scale activities of Haitian bandits, differences between Dominicans and Haitian squatters and local feuds. Little if any official attention has been paid to these disturbances. It is reported, however, that during the current year, Haitian banditry has materially increased. In the past, bandit activities usually have been restricted to thefts of a few cattle, pigs or chickens by individuals or small groups of Haitians, but recently bandit groups are reported to have been larger and their operations bolder and on a greater scale.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic is reliably reported to have made on Saturday, October 2, 1937, at Dajabon, a small town on the northern part of the frontier, a violent anti-Haitian speech, capitalizing the Haitian bandit activities, threatening the perpetrators with death and promising to rid the Dominican Republic of "dogs, hogs, and Haitians." Beginning on the following day and continuing until about October 10th, in the vicinity of Dajabon and Monte Cristi, a neighboring town near the north coast, there was instituted by Dominican soldiers, local police and immigration inspectors, a quiet, systematic and thorough search for all Haitians in the area. Haitian individuals and families were brought into the towns where they were required to surrender the entry permits and identification cards issued them by the Dominican government. They were then confined pending deportation. It is reported that at Monte Cristi alone 1700 cases of deportation were recorded. Following their detention, individuals and families were taken out by soldiers in groups to secluded places where they were massacred. The method almost invariably followed was by clubbing, bayonetting and machette slashing. It is reported that there were few if any shootings. Dominican civilians were not allowed to witness the killings. In fact they are believed to have had no inclination to do so since they were as terrified by the proceedings as the Haitians themselves. It was impossible for the Haitians to offer any resistance. Practically none escaped during their detention. In some places, native Dominicans who had sufficient disregard of their own safety are reported to have hidden out Haitian refugees, many of whom had lived among them peacefully for over a generation. No cases of destruction of huts or other property, and no cases of rape were reported. Such incidents might reasonably have been expected in that country if the massacres had been sporadic and uncontrolled. Victims included whole families, women and children being massacred indiscriminately along with their men.

At Monte Cristi, for three nights ending Tuesday, October 5th, groups of "deportees" were marched to the customs wharf, about three kilometers distant from the town proper, where they were killed and their bodies thrown into the ocean. The customs guard was ordered by the soldiers to clear out and keep his mouth shut. The method of disposing of bodies by throwing them into the ocean was abandoned when numbers of them began floating ashore. The bodies washed up were collected and thrown into an isolated pit not far from the dock where the bodies of other victims had been disposed of. Some bodies were buried in shallow graves, some were burned and others left unburied.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

It is impossible to determine with any accuracy the number of Haitians massacred in the Dajabon-Monte Cristi area. It is reported that about 500 were killed near Dajabon and 1700 or more near Monte Cristi during the week October 3d-10th. On the latter date the massacres in that vicinity stopped, the last group of 26 Haitians having been put to death shortly after dark on Sunday evening, October 10th.

Following the first massacres at Dajabon and Monte Cristi, beginning about October 7th and continuing until about October 20th, the same systematic procedure was carried out at other points in the Dominican Republic distant from the frontier, namely at Puerto Plata, La Vega, Moca and Banao. All these towns are in the Military District of the North, commanded by General Castillo. No killings are reported to have occurred after October 20th.

The total number of Haitians killed in the Dominican Republic during the entire period, October 3-20, has been variously estimated between 3000 and 18,000. It is believed that a fairly reliable estimate is somewhere around 5000 or 6000.

It is reported that no Dominican civilians were involved in the massacres. The soldiers who carried out the work are said in many instances to have been sickened by their bloody task. A few are reported to have been summarily executed for refusing to carry out their orders, while many overcame their repugnance to their task by fortifying themselves with rum.

All circumstances point to President Trujillo as being directly responsible for the massacres. It is difficult to conceive that under a dictatorship such as exists in Santo Domingo a systematic massacre of the extent and duration of this one could have been carried out without his orders or against his will.

It is rumored that Trujillo, while on a prolonged drunken spree, ordered General Castillo to carry out the massacres, that the latter objected to doing so without written orders and that such orders signed by Trujillo were actually furnished him; that later, when accounts of the massacre began to leak out abroad, Trujillo attempted to make General Castillo the scapegoat for the whole affair and ordered Castillo to report to him at Trujillo City, the capital, which orders the General refused to obey. He is reported to have remained at his headquarters in Santiago de los Caballeros where he has a force of some 700 soldiers loyal to him, which Trujillo is unwilling to attack for fear of stirring up a revolution.

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SECRET.

It is generally agreed that Trujillo's action in the whole affair was stupid, utterly lacking in reason and likely to have most serious consequences for his government. It is believed that Trujillo now realizes this and is doing everything possible to suppress the facts, minimize the incident and avoid outside investigation and mediation. If his sole object had been to rid his country of Haitians, he could readily have done so at any time by less objectionable methods.

Through the efforts of the Haitian Minister to the Dominican Republic, several thousand Haitians have been repatriated since the massacre, without interference on the part of the Dominican government. Inspired articles in the Dominican press, which is absolutely government-controlled, claim that the repatriation of Haitians is an effort on the part of Haiti to embarrass the Dominican government and exaggerate the seriousness of the "minor border incidents." Sugar plantation managers are gravely concerned over possible labor shortage during the coming cane-cutting season as no adequate substitute for Haitian labor is readily available.

Since the beginning of the incidents, the strictest and most effective censorship has been exercised. Only brief mention has been made in the Dominican press of the "border incident", its extent and importance being minimized. Dominican "outs" in exile are being accused of spreading fantastic reports designed to discredit the Trujillo regime abroad.

Although many Dominicans are probably well aware of the extent of the massacres, the subject is never openly discussed. Americans who have business interests in the island are reluctant to discuss the affair, probably feeling that their best course is to mind their own business and ignore, at least openly, the whole situation. There seems to be a feeling among them that if Trujillo succeeds in weathering this storm undamaged, he will feel so strengthened that his future course of action may impair the security of foreign interests and investments in the Dominican Republic.

Copy filed in D. Sec

Howard Eager

HOWARD EAGER,
Lieutenant Colonel (FA),
Bureau of Insular Affairs.

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

(Indicate if Secret, Confidential or Restricted.)

Intelligence Branch
Military Intelligence Division
General Staff

~~SECRET.~~

Date 12/30/37

R.S. File 2652-9-387

I.G. No. 2

JAN 10 1938
WAR DEPARTMENT

Latin American Section

Summarization and Evaluation of Report ~~Mxx~~ by Lt. Col. Howard Eager, ~~fromxMxxAxx~~ F. A.

Subject: Haitian - Dominican Border Massacres

SUMMARIZATION.

1. The attached report was rendered by Lt. Colonel Howard Eager, F.A., now on duty in Bureau of Insular Affairs, in compliance with a request by this office. Until this report was received, G-2 had no official information on the subject.

Colonel Eager during an inspection of the U. S. Receivership of Dominican Customs, was able to make an unofficial investigation of the facts connected with the alleged massacres of Haitian citizens living in Dominican territory without in any way implicating the U. S. officials connected with the Customs Receivership.

In view of the delicacy of the subject and the fact that Cuba, Mexico, and the United States are now engaged in an attempt to investigate the case and induce the Haitian and Dominican Governments to settle the issues peacefully, it is believed that this report should be considered as secret information.

2. Press reports during the past two months have varied widely and have indicated that from 3,000 to 18,000 Haitians were killed in cold blood in the Dominican Republic during the period October 3 to 20, 1937.

Colonel Eager estimates that about 5,000 or 6,000 Haitians were actually killed. He is also of the opinion that President Trujillo, of the Dominican Republic, was directly responsible for the massacres and that he issued a written order to effect the slaying of Haitians and gave his order to the Military Commander (General Castillo) whose troops performed the executions.

EVALUATION.

It is believed that, through the mediation of the Governments of Cuba, Mexico and the United States, this situation may be expected to be settled on a friendly basis. However, in consequence of such a settlement President Trujillo, of the Dominican Republic, will very likely feel that his position has been so strengthened that he can adopt a course of action which may impair the security of foreign interests and investments in the Dominican Republic.

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By JEN NARS, Date 3/7/78

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NOTED BY W. P. D

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

JAN 13 1938
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-387
WAR DEPARTMENT

For facts leading up to this file see 2736-Q-19/21&22 (the Cuban Labor File)showing deportation of Haitians and distribution to far parts of Haiti;not being able to find work and starving,they crossed into Dominican Republic where trouble began. (27

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAR 9 1938
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

Air Mail

March 8, 1938

No. 5543

Subject: Revolutionary Plot

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 9 1938

1. Four alleged conspirators (1 Army, 1 Navy and 2 civilians) were killed in a gun battle the night of March 7, 1938, when a detachment of soldiers from the 7th Regiment raided a revolutionary meeting held in Camarones Cave near Cojimar, ten miles due east of Havana, where a group of sailors, soldiers and civilians were plotting a revolution. Approximately ten of the revolutionists made their escape, and it is understood that these men were included in the recent amnesty. This secret meeting is alleged to have been in connection with a conspiracy which was inaugurated before Colonel Batista, Chief of Staff, left for a tour of Oriente Province on February 22nd. Army authorities had full information of this plot prior to Colonel Batista's departure from Havana, and deliberately waited for an opportune moment to suppress it.

2. Colonel Batista states that the undersigned will be furnished with a copy of the Cuban military intelligence report on this matter, and a translation of same will be forwarded as soon as obtainable.

3. Colonel Batista states that several prominent politicians were seriously involved in the plot, and he appeared to me to be mildly amused at the futility of such a movement.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

S.I.M. Report
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Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No.
of March 10, 1938, from the Embassy at Habana

WAR DEPARTMENT

1-1 2657-S-38
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TRANSLATION

From the Habana newspaper El País
dated March 10, 1938

REPORT OF THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE WITH REGARD TO A CONSPIRACY

In Ciudad Militar, headquarters of the S.I.M., on this 9th day of the month of March, 1938, the undersigned, José Ramón Pérez Linares, Sergeant of the Constitutional Army attached to General Headquarters, states: That in fulfillment of superior orders, he has for some time been making investigations in connection with a movement of a revolutionary character which it is planned to carry out throughout the national territory, by a group of persons belonging to different sectors and bodies, inimical to the constituted authorities, and, although it has not been possible to determine up to this time that they are in contact among each other, nevertheless, it has been verified that they act separately with a perverse and unpatriotic purpose to establish confusion among the Armed Forces of the Republic, and the movement is likewise in response to a well planned plot, as shall be shown hereinafter; that the activities of these conspiring elements have been intensified since the date of the constitution of the so-called Round Table (Mesa Redonda), unequivocal evidence of unrest throughout the nation being noted since that time; that among the persons who carry out this disturbing work are several outstanding persons such as Drs. Alfredo Pequeño and Guillermo Belt, Mr. Edgardo Martin, known as "Riverita", and others, who were appointed to establish contact with high officers of the Army and of the Navy, daring to use the absurd and repugnant argument, with the purpose of making them desert their flag, that the Government of the United States supports this movement, which should be seconded by the Armed Forces, because otherwise they would challenge an intervention, either political or economical, against the regime established in Cuba, which facts are proved with the memoranda which they have sent to some military chiefs with whom they intended to establish contact, in one of the paragraphs of which it is stated:

"To take advantage of the departure to Oriente of Colonel Batista on the coming 24th, in order that, in accord with the pre-conceived plan, and counting upon the cooperation of other military elements, among which will be in-

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cluded a large part of the Navy and the civil elements that might be deemed necessary, that the chiefs to be named place themselves at the head of the forces at Columbia and of the Fifth District. Once this is achieved, it will be assured that Habana will have been occupied militarily. This condition will allow pressure to be exerted on the civil authorities in order to obtain a legal confirmation of the change. The study of the circumstances and necessary details for the complete realization of either of the two plans mentioned must be personally handled. It can be assured that both plans count upon decided support of civil elements of high standing and merit in the country, as well as it is very possible, almost sure, that likewise the Government of the United States will support it, which possibility we mention by reason of certain conversations which have been had with the Ambassador in Cuba of that Government."

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION

That the result of the investigation permits me to aver that the persons implicated in this criminal plot belong to the following groups: Partido Agrario Nacional, Unión Revolucionaria, Demócratas de Menocal, A.B.C., and Partido Comunista, and their branches in the Brotherhood of Cuban Youths which are directed by Dr. Juan Marinello, Dr. Salvador García Agüero, Dr. Carlos Manuel Betancourt, Lázaro Peña, and other elements known to have leftist tendencies.

It is a significant fact that some of the members of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano who were approached by those persons with the purpose of having them join their plan did not accede, because they were not in accord with those violent proceedings, and because they considered that they were contrary to their ideas, which recently have been repeatedly expressed, to the effect that they will not support any armed movement, but, on the contrary, will only participate in a civic electoral contest.

That on January 27 agents of the Military Intelligence Service reported to their superiors that from conversations held with different persons who

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live in Guanabacoa, it is known: that in a house located at the rear of the grocery store of Messrs. Rogi and Company, in the borough of Campo Florido in the Municipal District of Guanabacoa, meetings have been held by persons inimical to the Government, which meetings were attended by Messrs. René Lavalette, Nicanor Menéndez, Roberto González, a person known as "El Japonés", and also by ex-Captain Guillermo Ara, together with others whose names, in order not to arouse suspicion, it has been difficult to ascertain; that the end sought is the organization of a group of disgruntled individuals belonging to different revolutionary association, in order to carry on a campaign against the THREE YEAR PLAN, and to plot a seditious movement; that Dr. René Lavalette is aware of the precautions that are taen by the Police, inasmuch as he is intimately acquainted with members of the Constitutional Army; that the investigation will continue, and a report will be made in the event that it is known when another meeting is held.

That on the 5th of the past month of February agents of the Military Intelligence Service tendered another report to their superiors, which literally reads as follows:

"As a supplement to the report of the 2d of last month, relative to meetings which have been held by members of the opposition at a house located at Campo Florido, I may add the following: that, together with Messrs. René Lavalette, Guillermo Ara, Roberto González, Nicanor Menéndez and "El Japonés", contact is held with them by Dr. Silvio Dechard, a lawyer and relative of Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Antonio Apud (employee of a radio station), Luis Aedo, brother of a man who was sentenced to death and later released and sent abroad by his relatives, a doctor known by the name of San Martín, Francisco Torre, and a sister of his named Margot de la Torre; that these persons rely upon individuals with radical ideas in different factories in the Province of Habana wherein they are carrying on an active campaign, as well as a revolutionary plot, against the THREE YEAR PLAN; that Dr. Lavalette receives telephone calls at a house located at Barreto No. 52, Guanabacoa, by telephone XO-1611 and also by a telephone F-6596 which he has installed in an office at No. 605 19th Street, Vedado;

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that Dr. Lavalette is the director of that new group, and frequently visits the Fifth Military District, but it has not been possible for me to know with whom he talks when there; that I have also ascertained that he has a station-wagon, and that, although he says that he uses it to transport fruit and vegetables, the fact is he uses it to carry documents and arms; that I have also ascertained that at the corner of Pepe Antonio and Máximo Gómez, in Guanabacoa, (the place where ex-Lieutenant Peña was killed), Roberto González, one of the authors of that crime, "El Japonés" and others meet to receive news from others implicated in this movement";

that on the 12th of last month the agents of the Military Intelligence Service rendered another report to their superiors, which reads as follows:

"That I have ascertained that Dr. Lavalette owns a farm on the Campo Florido highway on the road between the Bacabal Bridge and the borough of Santa Fe; that last Monday night Dr. Lavalette transpoted from the house at Barreto 62, to the manzana de Gómez, Habana, in a Ford automobile, olive color, license plate 14093, a package which it has been asured contained a mimeograph for correspndence among the conspirators, depositng the same in the office of Dr. Alfredo Pequeño; that he was accompanied by Antonio Illeras, a person name Ponce, who is Court Clerk of Guanabacoa, who are knon as outstanding members of the A.B.C.; that likewise I ascertained that Dr. Pequeño visits the house located at Barreto 62, accompanied by other persons, among whm I have seen Bernabé Varona, and anoter known as "Llito"; that I have bee able to ascertain that during the lastfew days Mr. Mario Cañal, ex-Secretar of Martínez Sáenz, called a secret meting at the office of Dr. EmeterioSantovenia; another notice to Dr, Lavatte to meet at Santovenia's office, recommending that care be taken because the house was under the surveillance of the Police, and advising them to leave their cas at a distance from the rendezvous; tha, on the other hand, the agents

of

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of this service report the presence of Dr. Pedro López Dorticós in the city of Cienfuegos, where he arrived from Miami with instructions from Dr. Martínez Sáenz, ad held a meeting with Mr. Meruelosand other members of the Board of the AB.C. in that city, all of which proves te participation of that secret society n the revolutionary movement that is enounced."

GUANABACA, CENTER OF CONSPIRACY

That whis all this was taking place, agents of the Milita Intelligence Service reported to their superio on the 17th of February as follows:

"Th two houses in Guanabacoa, one at Cocostreet and the other at San Juan Stat, wherein there lived, respectivel the Sergeant of the Navy Raúl Margaránand ex-Captain Mazorra of the Constitional Army, members of the Navy, of the y, and civilians have been seen to entesurreptitiously; that the investigator s able to learn that Mazorra's wife hatold a neighbor that her husband was "qui compromised", but that if everythi went well victory would result; that I also state that Mr. Mazorra takes fuent trips to the interior of the Repuc."

That by ason of the fact that it was established that habacoa was a center of conspiracy, for all the sons mentioned, vigilance was redoubled, and investigations continued with the greatest carand that on the 19th of February the agents infor their superiors:

"T Sergeant Raúl Margarán, of the Constional Navy, resident of Cocos St between Apodaca and Santa María, he right side of the street coming Cocos, in a house painted red, me st Sunday with another Sergeant o e Navy, a negro, a Corporal of the , a white man of ordinary height, other corporals with brown chevronne of them white and stout,

and

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and the other, white of medium height; that the house of Sergeant Magarán is visited by a teacher named Roberto Betardo de Luna, who is accompanied by a man known as Bermúdez; that the negro sergeant of the Navy brought a package which seemed to be of cartridges, because in leaving the place he told one of them: 'They are 30 caliber', which words were heard by a child; that the watch kept on that place has revealed that many persons enter the house of Sergeant Magarán with packages, and that said Sergeant has a relative who owns a farm at Campo Florido, and that we also ascertained that one of those entering the house with packages is named Argelio."

That on the 20th of last month the same agents of the Military Intelligence Service reported:

"As a supplement to the report of yesterday, we report that yesterday afternoon we watched the house at Cocos Street, in Guanabacoa, where Sergeant Magarán lives; that about three o'clock a man named Bermúdez arrived with another tall man who carried a revolver; that a little later Bermúdez left that place, took a bus, which I also took, and Bermúdez left at the corner of Manuel Pruna and Luyanó; that half an hour later he returned to this same corner and took a bus of Route 6, which I also took, Bermúdez leaving it at Reina and San Nicolás, and, after looking all around him, entering the notarial office of Dr. Santovenia; that he stayed there about an hour and left, coming to the corner of San Nicolás, where he took a bus of the Mantilla Route to O'Reilly and Mercaderes, where he left it, being followed by the investigators in a taxi, it being noted that he entered a building at O'Reilly 11; that from this place he emerged accompanied by a thin white man, both taking an automobile at the corner, disappearing because it was impossible to follow them."

That likewise the agents of the Military Intel-

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ligence Service later reported:

"That on the afternoon of the 21st of February there appeared at the house of ex-Captain Mazorra two well-dressed men and later a person dressed as a police officer, who, from his shield, appeared to belong to the National Police; that the investigator, while acting in such a manner as not to raise suspicion, nevertheless was able to approach, and hear the following words: 'Tell Corporal Fernandez that I shall not be able to turn up at two this morning, as I promised, because I have to leave very early'; that said persons then left along Cocos Street, taking a bus which goes through that street. That, as can be seen, all of this revolutionary movement was being planned two months before the trip of the Chief of the Army to Oriente, which was known to the superior officers, since during the last days of January the Military Intelligence Service did not restrict itself to one sector alone, but extended its activities and reported to the High Command of the Army regarding the different steps which were being taken by members of the aforementioned groups to contact superior officers of the Army and of the Navy. And, before the 22d of February, date on which the Chief of the Army was to start on his trip to Oriente, a full report was rendered to the officers of the results of these steps, which, for the conspirators, were apparently turning out successfully in their effort to seduce the high officers with promises, on the one hand, and with threats of intervention of the United States in the political and economic affairs of Cuba, on the other hand. That likewise on that date a report was made of the status of this conspiracy among the "Enlisted Men", in which the few who were taken by surprise were made to believe that the whole Army was ready to get a movement under way which would allow them to obtain rank as officers and posts of Secretaries in the Cabinet, and even that of President of the Republic.

NOTE: No indication given of end of quote.

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That of all this the conspirators said nothing to the officers with whom the conspirators had contact, nor to the enlisted men with respect to the officers, in order to create confusion in the event that either of the sides met with success in their plans.

Likewise, the superior officers were advised, in order that they might take the proper measures, of an attempt that was being planned at that time to dynamite the train carrying the Chief of the Army, at one of the bridges between Santiago de Cuba and Banes, and that is why the Chief of the Army transferred the children of the Civic Military Institute to another train, for fear that something might happen to those innocent creatures.

That the persons appointed to carry out this sinister plot were: Orlando Varona Lastre, Aurelio Varona Lastre, known as "Yeyo", and Felix Velásquez Escobar; and it is also known as a fact that the person who financed this plan, that is, who had furnished the money for the purchase of the dynamite and the transportation of the infernal machine to Oriente, was Senator Octavio Rivero Partagás, married to "Miss Universidad," a lady who has been accused on many occasions of terroristic and revolutionary activities, and was also condemned for seditious propaganda by the Court of Urgency of the Province of Habana.

Because of the foregoing the Colonel, before starting on his trip, made very pointed statements, which were published in the newspapers of this city.

That during the stay of the Chief of the Army in the Province of Oriente the investigations continued, and it was established that, in addition to all the persons mentioned, there also acted separately for the Partido Agrario Nacional Dr. Alejandro Vergara, for the "Democratas" Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, and also Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Dr. Arturo Vilela, and others whose identity we are trying to establish.

That from the above it may easily be seen that the conspiracy had its center in Guanabacoa, with ramifications in other parts of the Republic, and, although it has not been possible to determine up to this time the connection between the persons mentioned and others whose activities are being investigated, it is evident that it must exist, due to the close connection between the persons implicated by reason of their status as irreconcilable enemies of the Government, and to the reports obtained confidentially from different persons, that all of them

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had publicly stated that they would do all in their power to hinder the holding of fair elections.

That, as a further proof, there exists a most important fact: that Dr. Alfredo Pequeño, on becoming aware of the watch placed over him and other individuals who called upon him in their seditious work, or else warned that the authorities were aware of the plot, determined to leave hastily for the United States, stating to some persons that he had been forced to abandon the country, showing his guilt by these words and the direct part he had in the revolutionary movement.

That when Colonel Batista, Chief of the Constitutional Army, returned to this city, he was informed by the different investigation corps as to the status of the conspiracy, and at that time he ordered that care be taken and that we act quietly in order to effect the discovery of all of the conspirators and to achieve a complete exposé of the plot that was planned against the public peace by those civil elements, the ever discontented disturbers of the peace of the nation, who have been able to seduce through lies and slander a few easily misled soldiers and sailors in their despicable attempt to destroy the work of September 4, and whose nefarious task has not found any encouragement in our armed forces.

That in addition to all that has been stated above it may be affirmed in a manner leaving no room for doubt that there exists a revolutionary movement, due to the proof given above in the transcribed reports of the agents of the Military Intelligence Service, and it is seen that on the other hand there has been contact with the conspirators, in accordance with instructions received by the corporal of the Constitutional Army No. 7, "Máximo Gómez", named José Luis Carrillo y Valdés, effected through Corporal León of the Navy, whom he had previously met at the Military Hospital at Columbia when said León went there to be cured of a foot sore, and Corporal Carrillo was there under medical orders; that after that acquaintance Corporal León one day appeared accompanied by Corporal Carrillo, who attemped to induce him to take part in a seditious movement, wherefore, doing his duty as a soldier, he evaded the issue, creating confidence in Corporal León, and at the same time he referred the matter to the Chief of his Company as to what he should do; that under these circumstances he was authorized to get into contact with the persons who were acting in accord with Corporal León; that, things being in this condition around the second fortnight in January,

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Corporal León invited him to a meeting which was to be held in Luyanó; that on that date Corporal León sent a message to Corporal Carrillo by a sailor named Ontivero, inviting him to a meeting which was to be held, both taking a bus of Route 3 and, since the bus was very full, both sitting on the front seat; that a little while after the bus got under way two soldiers got on board, at which time sailor Ontivero told Corporal Carrillo that they "are ours"; that the bus having gone beyond Luyanó, Corporal Carrillo, believing that this was a plot of some kind, called the attention of sailor Ontivero and asked him to get off, but Ontivero told him he was doing so, and asked him to be careful; then they took another bus, which took them to Guanbacoa, to Cocos Street, the home of Navy Sergeant Magarán; that on arriving there sailor Ontivero introduced Corporal Carrillo to a man who was there named Bermúdez; that a few moments later soldier Ramos, of the Aviation Corps of the Army arrived, and later Corporal León, and, finally, Sergeant Magarán, and all were duly introduced; that at that first meeting it can be said the purpose was to feel out all those present, since the only thing that was discussed was the need of eliminating Colonel Batista; that four or five days later Corporal Carrillo went to another meeting which was held at the home of the same Magaran, all the persons mentioned above being present; that on that day they spoke of what they would do when in power, in the event that the movement was successful, and these plans consisted in modifying the electoral system, establishing a method that consisted in placing boxes on the corners of the streets of the cities, perfectly guarded, and having the citizens place their votes in them, after they had properly identified themselves to the respective custodian; that Bermúdez stated that he was to be President of the Republic, and that a man named Santos, who had not been seen by Corporal Carrillo up to that time, would be Chief of the National Police.

That also on that day Corporal Carrillo was informed that they were to have a special form of Government; that, in addition to the conspirators already mentioned, they asked Corporal Carrillo on that occasion if he could count upon individuals from Cabaña Fortress, since he was to be the Chief of the Army; that then Corporal Carrillo answered them that he would introduce them to certain enlisted men and non-commissioned officers who could be counted upon and who had cooperated with him on September 4; that it was under these circumstances that Corporal Carrillo introduced Sergeant Magaran and Bermúdez to his colleagues, Corporal Pedro Valle and Private Eugenio Queija, who afterwards attended

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the meetings which continued to be held at Magarán's house; that on one occasion the conspirators attemped to hold one of their conferences at a place known as Villa María, but that Corporal Carrillo was opposed to this, alleging that that was not the proper place as there were many people thereabouts and they might be found out; that at that house, nevertheless, a man named Argelio lived who is a relative of Magarán, as he was told when he saw him at one of the meetings; that the conspirators were always very discreet as regards the naming of the persons who were to hold the principal offices in the Executive Power of the nation, but that on one occasion they mentioned Dr. Cosme de la Torriente and Dr. Angulo, as well as a Dr. Cartaya, and that in such contact Corporal Carrillo, Corporal Valle, and Private Queija were able to find out that there was a Navy Corporal, brother of sailor Ontivero, who was detailed to the Naval District of Cienfuegos and who was also in the conspiracy, and was to be the Chief of that District, and that they then elected Corporal Valle to be Chief of the Cabañas District; that they were also able to learn that among the civilians there was a brother of Magarán who used glasses, an old man named Santos, and others, and that they learned all of this from talks, because they were never all together at meetings, but separate, since on many occasions Sergeant Magaran, as well as Bermúdez, told Corporal Carrillo that they had to leave, as it was time for another meeting; that at the last of the meetings Corporal Carrillo made them believe that he had everything under control at La Cabañs and that at the last meeting he would introduce them to all their colleagues in order to confer their ranks on them; that last Sunday Corporal Carrillo, Corporal Valle, and Private Queija went to the gunboat ENRIQUE VILLUENDAS, where they held a conference with Sergeant Magarán and he told them that an important meeting was to be held, without saying where, but Magarán telling them that all would attend and that he would take charge of bringing other persons along in order to introduce them, and that at the same time Corporal Carrillo, following suggestions of Magarán, should bring all his men, and it was thus agreed that Magarán would tell them at the proper time the day and time of the meeting. That all these facts appear in the different reports rendered by Corporals Carrillo and Valle of Regiment No. 7, who were assisted by Private Queija of Regiment No. 6; the three being members of the Military Intelligence Service, which reports were presented to their superiors.

That matters being in this state, news was received at Regiment No. 7 that there was a group of around 20 persons meeting at the Camarones Cave,

which

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which is located between Cojímar and La Cabaña, whereupon Captain José M. Napoles of Regiment No. 7 was commissioned, with personnel under his orders, to arrest those who were there, but that when the troops arrived at the place the officer gave the command to halt, at which time the armed forces were greeted with shots by the conspirators, the troops returning the fire, and, as a consequence, Sergeant Julio Machado Vila was wounded and is in the General Army Hospital, four of the persons in the cave being killed, the others escaping--the descriptions of three of them being similar to those of Dr. Alejandro Vergara, Dr. Guillermo Belt, and a man known as "Riverita", as stated by certain of the troops.

That the four bodies were later identified as being those of conspirators Sergeant Raúl Magarán, Corporal Domingo León, civilians Philip Bermúdez and José Santos González; that it is evident that the meetings were held with a small number of the plotters, but it has been verified by the reports of Corporals Carrillo and Vega, rendered to their superiors, that a division of classes had been made by the leaders of the movement, because the privates were never in contact with the officers nor with the persons of social standing who instigated the plot, and we likewise note that the officers had no knowledge of what was being planned as to the enlisted men and civilians, this being the consequence of a plot which was truly subtle in the manner in which it was developed, since it had not only the object of evading the persecution of the police, but also of preventing the meeting of the two elements involved therein; that nevertheless we have been able to ascertain that Philip Bermúdez, who appears to have been checked by Agents of the Service on the afternoon of the 21st of February visiting the notarial office of Dr. Santovenia on Reina Street, was a member of the ABC cell of Cienfuegos and lived at No. 102 Dragones Street, but it also appears that on the day in question he was seen entering the building at No. 11 O'Reilly Street, which is precisely the building in which Dr. Guillermo Belt has his office, it being thus proved that there is a connection between those individuals and the members of ABC, which has been mentioned above; that it was also ascertained that Navy Sergeant Magarán was the person who had been seen a few days before visiting the home of Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio on O Street between 19 and 21, in the Vedado, which shows that Magarán was in contact with Dr. Cuervo Rubio and his friends, which reports have also been submitted to superior authority by the Military Intelligence Service.

That

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That it is not necessary to stress the participation of Dr. Cosme de la Torriente in this plot because, precisely as stated by the conspirators themselves in the reports of Corporals Carrillo and Valle, he was one of the persons named by Magarán and Bermúdez.

That the participation of Dr. Marinello and his colleagues, Dr. Salvador García Agüero and Carlos Manuel Betancourt, with Lázaro Peña and other leftist members of the Brotherhood of Cuban Youths, and also of members of the Communist Party, is also proved by the reports rendered by the Military Intelligence Service with regard thereto; that these reports show that Dr. Marinello brought to Cuba the German, Ludwig Rhen, who at a meeting held at the Curroz Enriquez Society, on the occasion of celebration of the anniversary of the newspaper MEDIODÍA, declared that he was on a special mission to Cuba of a private character, concerning which the only person who could give information was Dr. Marinello; that this private mission was none other than the preparation of the revolutionary movement that was being planned and that they knew for some time back that they could incite the labor classes to revolution, whom they would win over by showing them that the movement had all the earmarks of a Popular Front.

That the persons who had received instructions to get into contact with the labor groups were none other than Gabriel Canut, General Secretary of the U.N.R. Party of Luyano and a director of the Brotherhood of Cuban Youths; a person known by the nickname of "Chaqueton", who works on the newspaper MEDIODÍA and is a member of the Communist Party; that these persons are those who are attempting to persuade the laborers to join a movement in accord with the parties already mentioned and that they also seek the downfall of Colonel Batista and all the men with him; that these propagandists say that the only thing lacking is the unification of labor, whose Congress is announced to be held on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of the month of March; that it is also assured that another one of the leaders in the transportation section is the Secretary of the Syndicate, named José María Pérez, who wages a campaign, using as a pretext the transportation tax that has been established; that the unions, as well as the cellular blocks of the Communist Party, in factories and on the streets are carrying on the same work and are now seeking the cooperation of the American and Mexican laborers; that precisely those elements have decided to send a delegate to Mexico to achieve greater success in the movement.

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That, as regards the persons who are mentioned at the beginning of this report, that is, those individuals led by Dr. René Lavalette, their connection is perfectly clear because, as has been said above, the conspirators acted in small groups and one or two persons established the contacts, and that those that contacted the former were Dr. Santovenia, Cañal and Pequeño, through the medium of Philip Bermúdez, who was acting with Sergeant Magarán.

That later investigations which are to be made will permit the discovery of other persons implicated in the aborted revolution, as well as to assemble more proof against those who have been arrested.

The deponent states all of this through the medium of this affidavit, in order to report to the President of the Fifth Criminal Chamber of the Habana Audiencia, this being signed.

JOSÉ RAMÓN PÉREZ LINARES

Sergeant of the Constitutional Army
detailed at General Headquarters.

LLG/fsl-dec

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

MAR 14 1938
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-9-388
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Political)

Subject: Stability of Government.
(d) Revolutionary Movements.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 14 1938

2657-9-388

Subversive Activities Frustrated.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 13, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 5-25-89

1. In reference to air mail letter No. 5543, dated March 8, 1938, a lengthy, detailed and involved report made by two non-commissioned officers of the S.I.M. of a revolutionary plot and attempt on the life of Colonel Batista, was published by Army Headquarters this date. This report implicates the National Agragrian Party; the Revolutionary Union; the Menocal Democrats; the Marianistas; the A.B.C.'s; the Communist Party, and the Joven Cuba. In other words, all anti-governmental political parties. It names as leaders of the movement, Dr. Guillermo Belt, Mayor of Havana during the regime of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez; Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, formerly Secretary of State, Senator, and Ambassador to Washington; Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, defeated candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Conjunto Nacional Democratico ticket, which had Dr. Mario Menocal slated for the Presidency in the 1935 elections to restore constitutional government; Dr. Alfredo Pequeno; Dr. Alejandro Vergara, leader of the National Agragrian Party, and who was Mayor of Havana under the provisional regimes; Dr. Pedro Lopez Dorticos; Dr. Juan Marinello; Dr. Garcia Aguero; Orlando Garcia Lastra; Senator Octavio Rivero, and numerous other leaders of opposition parties.

2. Drs. Cuervo Rubio, Belt and Torriente branded the charges in the above report as absurd, and informed the undersigned that the incrimination of the above listed politicians is merely a political expedient to besmear the names of Opposition leaders; that none of these men were in any way involved in a plot to upset the Government or assassinate the Chief of Staff of the Army, and that the present military regime is taking advantage of a minor conspiracy to put Opposition political leaders "on the spot;" that they believe that the names of all these men will be cleared when and if they profess support to the present regime.

3. The report goes on to state that advantage was to be taken by the plotters to seize the government during Colonel Batista's recent trip to Oriente. Leaders of the plot used as an argument to win followers the absurd claim that they had talked to Mr. J. Butler Wright, U.S. Ambassador, who was in favor of the scheme, and that unless such a plot succeeded, the U. S. Government favored economic and political intervention; that forces of the Army and Navy were counted on to compel civil authorities to recognize the coup d'etat, and that Colonel Batista was to be eliminated by blowing up his special train.

4. A statement by Colonel Batista this date reveals that a few days before his visit to Oriente on February 22, 1938, several Army officers and enlisted men and agents of the Military Intelligence Service informed him of the conspiracy, but that action could not be taken until the incipient revolt came to a head; that with full knowledge of what was going on, he published a full itinerary of his trip to Oriente, and through indirect means frustrated a plot to place an infernal machine on a railroad bridge between Banes and Santiago; that his (Colonel Batista's) apparent indifference in making the trip and taking some 2000 of the Army personnel from Havana, lead the conspirators to believe him ignorant of their activities, with the result that a trap was sprung on March 7, 1938, at Camarones Cave near Cojimar, a short distance from Havana, which resulted in the death of four of the conspirators and the implication of the prominent politicians named above. This statement ends with the assurance that the conspiracy is definitely ended and that official action will now be taken to determine responsibility for the plot and to inflict the proper punishment.

5. It is the opinion of the Military Attache that the truth of

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5544 Date: March 9,1938

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the matter lies somewhere between the statements of Army Headquarters and those of the alleged conspirators; that there was a definite plot by ambitious groups and individuals to attain power, in which minor members of the armed forces were involved; that enlisted men of the Army and Navy were promised glory and promotion and workers were given encouragement in planning a general strike; that the life of Colonel Batista was threatened by the placing of an infernal machine on the railroad bridge. However, it is not believed that Colonel Batista would have made such an extended trip to Oriente (some 800 miles from Havana) had he not had definite information of the plot and full confidence in the loyalty of his followers to circumvent it. It is also my belief that this conspiracy has been nipped in the bud, and that no evil effects therefrom will accrue to the stability of the present government. However, Batista will certainly take political advantage of this incident to further solidify himself with the Cuban public in general and to crush opposition. In other words, Batista has seized this opportunity to put the "fear of God" in any revolutionists or those tending to promote revolution.

6. It is my belief that a real revolution will have no chance of success in Cuba until such a time as the economic situation becomes so oppressive that the mass of people become desperate, and lack of money to remunerate the armed forces and various political leaders induces mutual distrust and causes a dissolution of the present closely-knit civic-military regime.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Press and Personal Contacts.

EWT:vm

Restricted

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5544 March 9,1938.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

JUN 17 1938 WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-J-388
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G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Loyalty, Discipline and Morale.
(b) Discipline.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 14 1938

Enlisted Men Implicated in
Revolutionary Plot of March 7,1938.

1. On May 28, 1938, the approval of the findings of a Court Martial against ten enlisted men implicated in the plot to overthrow Colonel Batista, which came to a head at Camarones Cave, Province of Habana, on March 7, 1938, was promulgated in army orders.

2. As far as could be learned, there were no commissioned officers involved in this affair -- at least the Cuban Army has as yet taken no disciplinary action against any such individuals. In addition to the four men shot at Camarones Cave (see airmail letter No. 5543, March 8, 1938, and report No. 5544, index 3020-d, March 9, 1938), ten enlisted men were apprehended - two from the Army Aviation Corps and eight from the Navy - and were charged with conspiracy to rebel against constituted authority. Seven of these men were sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three years and six months, and dishonarable discharge. The three remaining men were absolved from guilt.

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2657-J-388
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3. This trial was given great publicity among the armed forces of Cuba and created a most favorable impression of Cuban military justice.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts
Official Documents.

Incl. pictures.

EWT:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5584 Date: June 9, 1938.

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

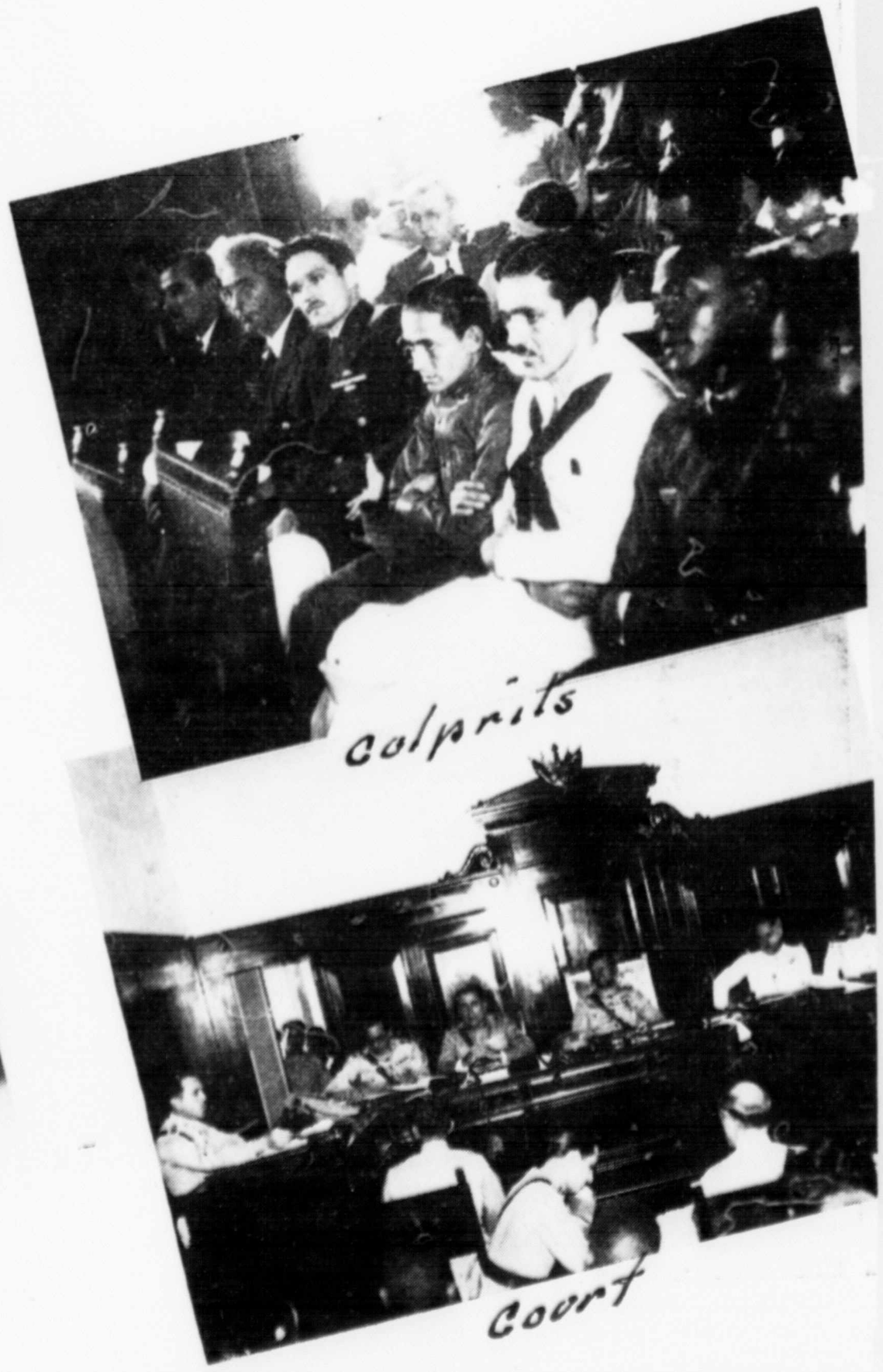
WAR DEPARTMENT

LEX

CONSEJO de GUERRA

Las fotos de esta plana recogen interesantes aspectos del Consejo de Guerra celebrado recientemente en la Ciudad Militar y el cual fué presidido por el Comandante Borbonet. Se ve a los acusados al Tribunal, al público, la defensa y los taquígrafos.





Culprits

V. A's

Court

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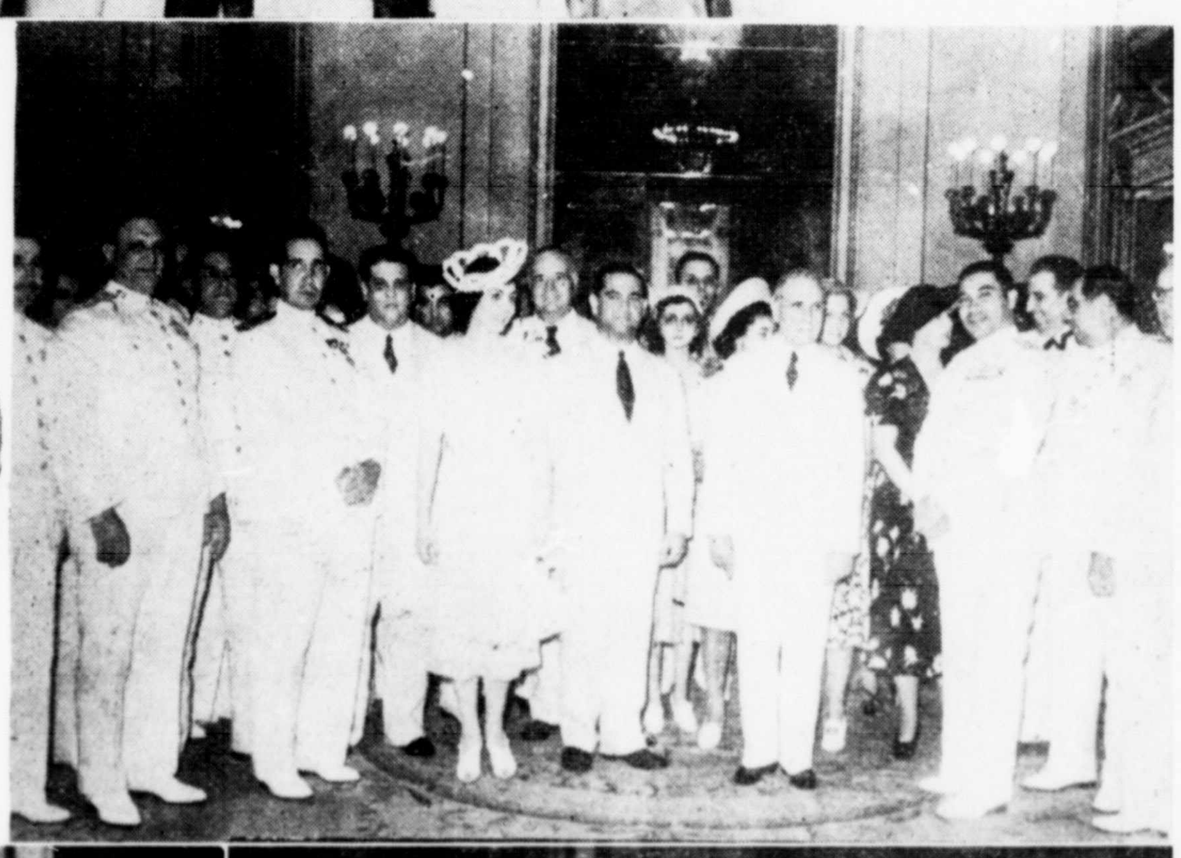
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CONDECORADO UN AMIG DE CUB



El Presidente de la República, Coronel Laredo Brú, condecora a Mr. León Mandel. Abajo un aspecto general de la concurrencia.









En estas dos fotos se encuentran el Coronel Batista, el Comandante Timberlake y Mr. Mandel.

CON un acto brillantísimo celebrad lacio fué impuesta al señor León (personalidad norteamericana y millor sidente en la ciudad de Chicago en cuy midades posee vastísimas haciendas), l lla del Servicio Distinguido, condecora liosísima del Ejército Constitucional. to tuvo efecto en el Palacio Presidenci asistieron con el agraciado y el Prime trado de la Nación, el señor Secretari tado, S. E. el doctor Juan J. Remos del Ejército Constitucional coronel F Batista, y las más altas y significada nalidades de nuestro mundo s y c

En el acto de la ceremonia, el doct J. Remos hizo uso de la palabra. D para el pueblo de Cuba, el señor Mand senta el verdadero espíritu de coopera tre los Estados Unidos y Cuba. Su sas gestiones encaminadas a fomentar tro país los deportes, lo significan c verdadero y útil amigo de Cuba. I más significado cuando a más de sus nes por traer a Cuba un equipo de Ejército Norteamericano logró con acercamiento más estrecho entre las armadas de la América sajona y las de latino-americano. Y es que, efectiv esa labor del señor Mandel propende a vechoso resultado para el mejor desar nuestras relaciones intercontinentales.

Después dijo el Canciller doctor Rer

—Al condecorar al señor Mandel c medalla es como si se le diera un ped corazón del Ejército Constitucional de y decir corazón del Ejército Constituc decir también corazón del pue cuba

Después, el señor Presidente de la Re ofreció un buffet a los invitados a ese lísimo acto, en que se hallaban presente otras personalidades el jefe del Estado y posa; el coronel Batista y señora, todos cretarios de Despacho y señoras, el coror gel A. González, el coronel Leal, el com te Julio Argüelles, de la Marina; coron Velasco, coronel Despaigne, coronel Gar drosa, comandante Bernardo García, dante Santana, alcalde Beruff, comandar pez Jorge, y otros oficiales del Ejércit Marina. También el Mayor Timberlake ché Militar americano, capitán Harold comandante del Yate Buccaneer.

El señor Mandel se desposó esa ña la señorita Carola Panera y Badi

Embarcaron esa misma noche en e Buccaneer en viaje de luna de miel por del Caribe.

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

MAY 5 1936
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-17-389

7

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

Subject: Situation in Puerto Rico and in Cuba.

Captain Eduardo Andino (28th Inf.), R.O.T.C. Instructor at the University of Puerto Rico, called on the Latin American Section, G-2, to offer information on the present situation in Puerto Rico, at the suggestion of Colonel John W. Wright, Commanding Officer 65th Inf., Puerto Rico. Captain Andino, born in Puerto Rico of American parents, was visiting the United States on two weeks' leave. He had flown from San Juan via Havana and Miami, and was en route to New York.

He stated that the situation in Puerto Rico was quiet and well under the control of the island police who are developing into quite an efficient corps under the command of Major Enrique Orbeta. He believed that the number of police should be considerably increased and that their pay (from $75.00 to $85.00 a month for a private) should be increased. However, the Insular Government lacks funds for this purpose, but he felt that money might be made available by reducing the size of the National Guard which is paid jointly by the Federal and Insular Governments. He said that the maintenance of public order in Puerto Rico should be a function of the police - rather than the military forces - and that, if financial provision were made for adequate numbers and pay, the police would be capable of preventing disorders. He stated that the Puerto Ricans were law-abiding people and were not given to riots and similar disorders; that the Nationalist agitation had been the work of a few leaders and now that they were in the penitentiary things had become quiet again; and that some terroristic activities which had been planned by their followers had been uncovered by the vigilance of the police.

Sentiment in Puerto Rico is greatly in favor of the island continuing as a dependency of the United States, he said, but it is very disturbing to economic conditions not to know the intention of the United States toward Puerto Rico. People who have money do not want to make investments there if the United States intends to give the island its independence. Most of the business people realize it would be ruinous to the country to be deprived of U. S. aid; also, the Puerto Ricans are accustomed to following the dictates of their superiors, and do not desire to have the responsibility of taking the initiative. He did not consider that statehood would be as advantageous to Puerto Rico as its present status, and thought that statehood and independence would soon cease to be incorporated in party platforms.

The split in the Liberal Party will probably eventuate in the formation of a new party, in coalition with an existing party.

The conditions of the poor are gradually showing improvement under the program of the present administration. Governor Winship is well qualified for his office and is believed by Captain Andino to be the best Governor Puerto Rico has yet had.

The Nationalists and Communists are mostly cab drivers, bootblacks, etc., with a sprinkling of lawyers and members of other professions. Not more than four or five teachers at the University are advocates of these causes. Of two who were outspoken in their opinions, one was forced to resign and the other is being continued virtually on trial.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Captain Andino spent a short time in Cuba en route to the United States, and there talked with a number of acquaintances including Colonel Lores (former C. of S. of Cuban Army) and other army officers and business men. Most of these were opposed to Batista and resented the usurpation of civil powers by the military. They believed that a revolution was brewing under the leadership of ex-President Grau, who is now in Miami. Colonel Lores, though not pleased with present conditions in Cuba, was grateful to Batista for allowing him retirement pay of $200.00 a month. Captain Andino saw Major Timberlake (American Military Attache), and visited Camp Columbia and other military posts. He thought there was a marked difference in education, ability, and courtesy between the present captain risen from the ranks and the officers of the old army who had remained in the new army, for example, the Chief of Field Artillery. Some of the new commissioned officers were just studying algebra at the army school.

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

JUN 14 1938 WAR DEPARTMENT

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2657-9-380
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AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

June 8, 1938

No. 5582

Subject: Impending Visit of Communistic Labor Leader to Porto Rico.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 14 1938

1. I am reliably informed that Sr. Alexander Bustamante, a Cuban citizen who has gained some prominence in the communistic party and who has had quite a bit of experience fomenting labor strikes in the United States prior to assuming leadership of the present general strike in Jamaica, intends to visit San Juan, Porto Rico, as soon as his work is completed in Jamaica. It is understood that his object in visiting Porto Rico is to join forces with the Porto Rican Nationalist Party, and organize a general strike.

2. This man is well educated and is particularly competent in handling the organization of communistic activities in scholastic circles, having gained an apprenticeship in the frequent student riots in Havana University. He is a "black sheep" of the famous Bustamante family, the present head of which, Dr. Antonio Sanchez Bustamante, is a judge of the Permanent Tribunal of the League of Nations at the Hague.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

EWT:vm

Copy sent 2nd CA 6/10/38
" kept in M/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.

June 9, 1938

JUN 1938 WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-B-391

No. 5585

Subject: Comments Reference Article on Colonel Batista in June 2nd Issue of "K E N."

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 14 1938

1. Generally speaking, the article entitled "The Little Colonel Goes Bye-Bye," in the June 2nd issue of KEN, is a compendium of misinformation. However, as the article was eliminated from all issues of the magazine reaching Cuba, a great deal of publicity and importance has been given the matter locally, and, in the long run, every Cuban will see it. There are, unfortunately, people in the United States, as well as in Cuba, who not knowing the character of articles published in KEN, will accept the distortion of facts in the above mentioned article as the true condition of affairs in Cuba, while actually the contrary prevails. It is generally believed locally that this propaganda matter was provided and paid for by Batista's opponents in Cuba, and with a few sensational embellishments by the Jewish editors (anti-Fascists), published to create ill feeling in the United States. This expedient was used most effectively by opponents of Machado, with the result that a most unfavorable picture was presented to the American people. The alleged author, Herb Graffis, is said to have gathered his material during a week's visit to Cuba, so his grasp of the situation could only be superficial, even had he limited himself to known facts.

2. While there is a slight factual basis for each paragraph, the author has in no case limited himself to the true facts in painting his picture of the Cuban scene. In fact, the truth has been so mangled and distorted that the resulting article may be said to have no factual value. His introduction to the article is typical of this, as the eighty five million dollars was not an additional loan but was the partial repayment of loans made prior to Batista's coming into power, and the statement in the article that this amount was borrowed to pay Batista's over-size army can only have been inserted to give the unthinking an impression of the enormous size of an army which required eighty five million dollars to pay. At no place in the article was the strength of the Cuban army given.

3. As this article mentions a great many topics which have been covered factually by the undersigned in previous reports, the various paragraphs of the article have been numbered and my comments and reference to reports bearing thereon have been numbered similarly for the sake of convenience:

Paragraph 1. False -- the 85 million dollar bond issue by the present Cuban Government is to liquidate Public Works debt incurred by previous regimes. (See report No. 5540, Feb.17,1938,index 5030-d). Batista

2 copies retained in G/A 6/6/38

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has never tried to borrow money from American bankers to pay the army, as this money is allocated in the government budget and is the first to be taken out.

Par. 1-a: False - it is doubtful if 100 Cubans could organize secretly against Colonel Batista due to present secret service organizations. (See report No. 5427, July 12, 1937, index 2710).

Par. 1-b: Rather a broad statement considering the proximity to the United States. Japan was introduced apparently for pure sensationalism.

Par. 2: Partially true, but the men consisted of one Sergeant, one Corporal and two Privates - there were no commissioned officers involved. A platoon of the 7th Regiment with two S.I.M. operatives did the shooting and made the arrests. (See air mail letter No. 5543 dated March 8, 1938, and report No. 5544 dated March 9, 1938, index 3020-d).

Par. 3: True - yesterday, today and all of the tomorrows the chief indoor and outdoor sport of all Latin-Americans is to conspire - usually to get some individual out of a job so that the conspirator may take it. These meetings have absolutely no organization and usually take place in cafes.

Par. 4: False - see 1-a above.

Par. 4-a: If Batista made such a remark it was not in this connection. Considered a pure figment of imagination.

Par. 5: Batista's thoughts are most difficult to read. However, he unquestionably looks upon the army he commands as his chief source of power and he has every reason to believe it loyal. I estimate that 95 per cent of the Privates, 90 per cent of the non-commissioned officers and 85 per cent of the officers are 100 per cent loyal to Colonel Batista, the man.

Par. 5-a: True.

Par. 5-b: True.

Par. 5-c: True in the general sense that Colonel Batista is responsible for the tremendous overhead necessitated by the present democratic machinery of government, used as a stage-setting to indicate that Cuba is a democracy. Batista has stated on several occasions that his budget could be reduced 60 per cent if he did not have to support the present governmental machinery. However, there is no question that graft, malfeasance in office, organized gambling, etc., combined with the recent recession in the United States, and the low price of sugar, have drained the country. (See report No. 5577, May 24, 1938, 4000-e; report No. 5564, April 20,1938, index 6000; report No. 5477, Oct. 13, 1937, index 6000).

Par. 5-d and e: False - see paragraph 1 supra.

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Par. 5-f: False assumption.

Par. 6: There is no question that Batista's glory is fading. While Batista's golden opportunity to go down in history as the savior of his people and the greatest Cuban of them all has been lost through permitting himself to discard his high ideals in accepting and permitting graft and other nefarious enterprises, he still dominates Cuba and it is believed that he will continue to do so for quite some time.

Par. 6-a and b: False - the old army forced Machado to resign on August 12, 1933. Colonel Batista did not come to fame until the result of the Sergeants' revolt against these officers on September 4, 1933. There is no bondage in Cuba. Colonel Batista has and will continue to improve the lot of the mass of Cuban people. (See report No. 5553, March 24, 1938, index 3600; report No. 5559, April 2, 1938, index 6300-c; report No. 5554, April 20, 1938, index6000, and report No. 5381, June 7, 1937, index 6000-g).

Par. 7: True.

Par. 7-a: The Federation of Physicians in striking deserted their posts and caused untold misery to thousands of patients. They have never been forgiven by Batista nor by any other right-thinking Cuban.

Par. 7-b: Comparatively few were shot.

Par. 8: True, including this article.

Par. 8-a: I have never heard this popular Cuban saying nor has anyone else interviewed. However, opposionists are given castor oil and their pants removed for functional facility, as well as to immobilize them.

Par. 9: True - with a hundred more effective expedients.

Par. 10: Partially true. Batista used many other and more benevolent means than force, such as educational, sanitation and social reforms. He brought order from chaos.

Par. 10-a: Cubans are too individualistic to be solidly behind any one man or policy.

Par. 11: True except last sentence. Batista having never obtained loans from banks, no security has been necessary.

Par. 12: True, in general. Oversize of army highly questionable. Cuba is inherently a turbulent country with poor means of communication throughout vast regions. It is believed, however, that the job of maintaining order in Cuba could be done by one-tenth the number of American Regulars. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the Army is the real government of Cuba and that it functions in many capacities.

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Par. 13: Partially true. However, no financial connection is known to exist between Colonel Batista and Colonel Pedraza. Milk is universally excellent, and while members of the armed forces have muscled in on the milk business, as on all others, it does not control same. Ward's Creamery, a branch of the American bakery, dominates the Cuban milk industry, and Mr. Ward tells me that he has had absolutely no interference from the present regime.

Par. 14: True in part. Utopia is a long way off in Cuba, as it is in other parts of the world, except for the maintenance of peace and order.

Par. 14-a: False - the minimum wage is $1.00 for 8-hour day, and two weeks vacation. This is higher than it has ever been in the history of Cuba.

Par. 14-b: True.

Par. 15: Cubans have held secret meetings in small groups since Columbus landed, and will continue to do so.

Par. 15-a: The labor unions have been encouraged to organize by Colonel Batista. He has only one restriction in this respect - that their leaders be Cuban citizens, as he has found that the principal trouble-makers are foreigners. I am reliably informed that about 150,000 men are now carried by the various labor unions. However, the key men of each union are members of the Army Reserve, and will be automatically called into the federal service upon declaration of a strike.

Par. 16: True. However, no united action or meeting of minds between the parties was arrived at.

Par. 17: There is no cohesion within any of the parties other than Grau's Autenticos. The other parties are mere names, having neither leaders, favors or money to bestow.

Par. 18: The organization of a million workers is pure falsehood, as the Round Table Conference, which met with the full consent of Batista, concluded its meeting having accomplished exactly nothing - a united front least of all. The undersigned, at the time, did not believe that this meeting even merited a report. Ruben de Leon and Paco Prieto, leading organizers for the Autenticos, recently told me that they toured the Island for over six weeks and had received exactly $29.60 for organization funds.

Par. 18-a: False - greater confusion exists in the Opposition now than at the time of the March, 1935 strike. While the best and most conservative class of Cubans deplore conditions under Colonel Batista's regime, they avidly fear that the man who succeeds him will be much worse.

Par. 19: This logic is false and would eliminate the reason for any army. Soldiers (with the possible exception of Jason's legions which sprang up in Colchis when he planted dragons teeth) have been members of families since the beginning of time -- as they were in March, 1935, and are now. However, it is true that the great dispersion of Rural Guards throughout the countryside in groups of four and five tends to lessen their discipline. It is believed that the Regular Army, the greater part of which is concentrated in the City of Havana, would fight even more efficiently against any rabble that may be brought against them than

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they did in 1935.

Par. 20: There is no reliable information that officers were involved in this plot. (See report No. 5584, June 9,1938, index 6300-b).

Par. 20-a: Through a change in the policy of the United States State Department in Cuba, Mr. Wright, who relieved Mr. Caffery as Ambassador to Cuba, has departed from his predecessor's policy of walking hand in hand with Colonel Batista. Mr. Wright has kept his hands off of the army and has all his dealings with the Cuban State Department. This situation has caused Batista much perturbation, and I am certain that by including Mr. Wright in the S.I.M. report, he hoped to so shock the present American Ambassador that a public statement would be forthcoming from the American Embassy to the effect that Mr. Wright and the American State Department were 100 per cent behind Batista and his regime. Needless to state, no such result was obtained.

Par. 20-b: Less than forty people were indicted. (See air mail letter No. 5543, March 8, 1938, and report No. 5544, March 9th, index 3020-d).

Par. 21: About half of the alleged conspirators took refuge in the United States for various periods of time - some are still there.

Par. 21-a: True, except that no one in Cuba openly defies Colonel Batista. The men who called on him appealed to his sense of justice, promised to mend their ways and departed in peace.

Par. 21-b-c-d: False. The S.I.M. are still investigating. (See report No. 5584, June 9, 1938, index 6300-b).

Par. 22: True, but on account of economic conditions. (See report 5577, May 24, 1938, index 4000-e).

Par. 22-a: False. No Cuban will unite with any other Cuban on any matter of importance.

Par. 22-b: False. Canvass of local banks substantiate the fact that Batista has made no attempt to borrow money.

Par. 22-c: False - unless this article was written on the 21st of the month. All government employees, including the armed forces, are paid monthly, and records show that the Army was last paid on May 31,1938. It is axiomatic that the Army will be the last group to feel the pinch of economic depression.

Par. 23: True - with the possible exception that no Fascist navy has as yet been reported moving up from South America.

Par. 24: Exhaustive inquiry of the Cuban State Department, Embassy files and those of the American Commercial Attache, and personal questioning of the Ministers of Italy and Germany indicate that no commercial treaties have recently been completed with Italy or Germany .

Par. 24-a: True - one man.

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Par. 24-b: True (See report 5545, March 9, 1938, index 3520 - Arrest of Communistic labor agitators).

Par. 25: False. Colonel Batista is not aligned with any party and he agrees with no creeds, but tries to choose the most effective principles that he encounters for the government of his country. He states that as a choice between Communism and Fascism he leans to the right. (See report No. 5429, July 14, 1937, index 6200-d).

Par. 26: Colonel Batista has encouraged and promoted two previous labor meetings. At the one held in March, 1938, he addressed the representatives and "brought down the house," securing verbal endorsement of himself and his policies.

Par. 26-a: False - see above.

Par. 26-b: Not known.

Par. 26-c: Not necessarily true.

Par. 27: The title "entire Democratic Front" is a misnomer. See paragraph 17 supra.

Par. 27-a and b: Who knows? A Cuban general strike is highly improbable. The S.I.M. would know all about it, and, as the key workers are members of the Reserve, they would immediately be called into the federal service to perform their normal commercial missions. It is believed, in addition, that the present status of Cuban labor is generally acknowledged to be due to Batista, and there would be no object in striking against their benefactor, unless economic conditions were such that starvation prompted the mass of people to drastic action.

Par. 27-c: Not quite as simple as this, as can be testified to by numerous leaders of the Opposition.

4. The foregoing comments represent the consensus of opinion of leading bankers, sugar, commercial and professional men, interviewed during the past week in regard to this article, and are also based upon duty of a year and a half of the undersigned in Cuba, during which time he has visited every part of the island.

5. While it is common knowledge that a dictatorship strongly influenced by Fascism exists in Cuba, it is the opinion of the Military Attache that the present regime with all its lawlessness, graft and skullduggery, provides peace and order in Cuba, and is superior to the chaotic conditions that would most certainly ensue were the present regime ousted. Further, that the present regime, barring untoward accidents, will continue, unless the economic situation becomes so oppressive that the mass of people become desperate through starvation, and lack of money to remunerate the armed forces and political leaders induces mutual distrust and causes a dissolution of the present closely knit civic-military regime.

E. W. Timberlake,
Major, GS., CAC.,
Military Attache.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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THE LITTLE COLONEL GOES BYE-BYE

1. Batista recently tried to borrow 85 million from American bankers to pay his oversize army; the loan was refused because bankers know that a million Cubans have succeeded in organizing secretly against their dictator.

Cuba makes a fine base for Italian, German, Japanese attack on South America.

2. ONE late afternoon last winter four men sat quietly in a tiny motor boat which scudded across the brilliant blue waters of the Bay of Havana. Two were army privates, one a sergeant, and one a lieutenant in the Cuban navy. When they reached the opposite side of the Bay, they stopped the boat under the shadow of the giant rocks, in the spot known to fishermen as the shrimp caves, and settled down until night should darken the water. As they waited there, another group of men, members of the Cuban Military Intelligence Service, came swiftly upon them, and, before they could move or speak, shot all four of them dead.

3. For months before, little groups of men had been meeting secretly at night in Havana. They never turned the lights on in the houses where they met. Others held picnics in fields out in the Cuban countryside. There was one peculiar thing about these picnics. No matter how hot the day, they were always held in a large open field, with no shade anywhere around; and everyone present sat in a circle, with each person facing a different direction, so that a stranger approaching the field from any side could be clearly seen.

4. Beginning in this way, almost a million Cuban workers organized to free themselves from the tyranny of a little brown man with piercing eyes. And the little brown man's answer was, "If they want to get me out of here, they will have to kill me!"

5. The little man believed he was quite safe in saying that because he thought, "I have my army with me, and a trained army is proof against all the unarmed peasants in the country." But the four men waiting in the shrimp caves were shot because the little man found out that he did not have his army with him as solidly as he had thought. However, he was smart enough to realize that as long as he fed and clothed and paid the soldiers better than any of the other people in the country, and saw to it that their families were taken care of as well, and that they had the best schools for their children and the best hospitals for their wives, the majority would still be with him.

But it takes money to do all this. He had already squandered so much that he had all but bankrupted his country. So he began to worry about where he could get some more. When he turned to the American banks who had always loaned him money before, he found that they began to show a strange and disquieting reluctance to continue. In particular, he tried to borrow $85,000,000 from one bank, and practically offered to mortgage Cuba, lock, stock and barrel, in return. He didn't get the money. And the reason why he didn't was because the American banks had begun to realize that the people of his country were rising against him, and that his period of usefulness was drawing to a close.

These are the reasons why the Little Colonel is slated to go bye-bye.

6. And thus begins to fade the vision of glory of Fulgencio Batista, the mulatto peasant who rose from a rank and file soldier to become the revolutionary sergeant who, with brilliant violence, made himself the hero of the revolt which drove out the tyrant Machado in the bloody summer of 1933. It is also the story of a revolutionary who, like those other revolutionaries, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, promised to free his people—and then betrayed them into a bondage worse than before.

7. In March, 1935, various political parties in opposition to Batista's ever-increasing dictatorship, instigated a general strike. It was completely and brutally crushed by the army. Then began The Terror. All trade unions and all organizations which faintly resembled unions—including the Federation of Physicians—were declared illegal and abolished, as were all political parties in opposition to Batista; and thousands of political prisoners were shot or flung into the dismal Cuban dungeons to be tortured.

8. Since that time, there has been practically nothing written about the Cuban situation which has been true. Persons who talked—as well as newspapermen who tried to defy the censorship—were given the time-honored fascist *palma Cristi,* or castor oil, treatment. If they refused to swallow the quart of castor oil prescribed (a Cuban cartoon shows a victim protesting to his captors, "If it's all the same to you, I prefer the American Ex-Lax") their teeth were knocked out with a revolver butt and the oil poured down their throats. Since the treatment is used mostly as a warning only, it is the Cuban custom to give the victim 40c for taxicab fare to the hospital, because, of course, if he does not get to a hospital quickly, he will die. From this comes the popular Cuban saying, "You do this or else—castor oil and 40c!"

9. A neat variation of this is to strike matches and burn the victim on various parts of his anatomy. Since all Cuban matches are made of wax, the burns are extraordinarily painful.

10. By methods such as these, the people were brought solidly in line behind Batista's dictatorship.

11. To the outside world went reports of his Three-Year-Plan to help the people of Cuba—distributing land to the peasants, building hospitals, establishing a rural school system, bringing order out of chaos. He did bring a certain kind of order—through the use of The Terror. He did build hospitals—(and Mussolini built roads). He did build schools—which were very useful to him, because through the children he could keep tabs on the activities of the parents. ("Are there many people who come to your father's house? What do they talk about? How often do they come? Do you know their names?") And he distributed some land—frequently to the banks as security for his loans.

12. In the meantime, he built up a standing army out of all proportion to the country's size, and he used every cent he could lay his hands on to develop, train, feed, clothe and house that army.

13. Batista, together with his Chief of Police, Colonel Pedraza, controls many large industries, owning real estate and valuable sugar and tobacco interests. They control the milk industry, which is the reason all Cuban milk is so heavily watered that it is practically tasteless. Until recently, Colonel Pedraza also used the shakedown system of cutting in on the Bolita (or numbers racket), and received a certain percentage—amounting to around $500 a day—from all number writers. He was able to do this because the Bolita was illegal and therefore, as Chief of Police, he could hold the threat of arrest over them.

14. But slowly the people of the country began to realize that they were not getting the reforms which had been promised them. Wages were lower than in the time of Machado (a large majority of the workers in the country—such as waiters, trolley-car conductors, etc., receive $12 a month, while tobacco and sugar workers of course get less), and, although Batista had finally authorized the formation of company shop unions, they were denied by law the right to strike, the right to boycott, the right to hold mass meetings.

15. It was then that there began to be held the ever-increasing series of secret meetings in unlit houses and in open fields. A committee for the unification of all Cuban workers was formed, and once again the trade unions began to spring up. Last fall, there were only 200 members in legal bona fide unions. Today, there are 886,000—and the entire population of the country is only four and a half million—with new groups joining weekly.

16. In addition, all political parties opposed to Batista held a conference last winter, called the Round Table conference, and organized a Democratic Front, which includes:

17. 1. The revolutionary bloc (this is made up of the following organizations: The Revolutionary Union, headed by Juan Marinello, famous Cuban poet; the Authentic Organization—a group which had broken away from ex-President Grau San Martin's Authentic Party; the National Agrarian Party; and the Cardenas Progressives.)

2. The Republican Actio —the party of deposed Presiden. Miguel Mariano Gomez.

3. The Republican Democratic Party of former President Mario Menocal.

4. The Cuban Revolutionary Party —the new name for Grau's Authentics.

5. The ABC—the Association of White Cubans.

18. This organization has been accomplished with lightning rapidity, with the result that today the Little Colonel is faced with almost a million workers united against him (including professional groups such as doctors, lawyers and teachers), and in addition, with a strong union of every political party in the country, with the exception of his own. There is no longer the confusion there was during the strike of 1935, when every political party worked alone, hostile to every other party.

But there are always the Little Colonel's soldiers. Or are there?

19. Every soldier in his army is a member of a family. Practically every soldier has a brother or a sister or a father or some relative who today is a member of a trade union. Therefore, if Batista tries to send them out to destroy the unions with machine guns, as he did in 1935, he will find that this time they will refuse to fight

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Ken



Accord

against people of their own blood.

And are they all with him, anyway?

20. That is where the four men in the boat come in. Last winter, the Little Colonel, through his SIM intelligence service, discovered that a group of his own army officers were planning to assassinate him. Naturally, he didn't want to admit to the world at large that he was losing the support of his troops. So he hit upon a brilliant idea to kill two birds with one stone. Secretly, he arrested the officers. Openly, he announced that the leaders of the Democratic Front had conspired to overthrow the government by force, with the approval of the American Ambassador, Butler Wright. Naturally, Ambassador Wright truthfully denied any knowledge of the plot. (It is hard to guess why Batista made this accusation which he, himself, knew was false and which he also knew would be denied.)

b At any rate, Batista issued indictments against 2,500 people, including, among the most prominent: Cosme de la Torriente (former Cuban delegate to the League of Nations; Cuervo Rubio (a leader of ex-President Menocal's extremely conservative party); Mendes Penate (of Grau's party); Dr. Vergara (president of the Agrarian Party); Juan Marinello; Senator Partagas; and Martinez Saenz (head of the ABC, who wasn't even in Cuba at the time, having been in exile for years!) He also named all the labor leaders and Jose Maria Perez, chairman of the committee for the unification of Cuban workers.

21. Now he undoubtedly expected that the majority of these people would flee the country in terror, as has been the custom in similar cases. Instead, a group of them went of their own accord to see him at Camp Colombia and said, "We understand you have

a made charges against us. Go ahead and prove them." He dropped the

b whole case like a hot potato. Moreover, he released all of the army officers who had actually been implicated

c in the plot, with the exception of four who, instead of being shot, or forced to commit suicide, or subjected to the "*ley de fuga*" (told to run and then shot "while attempting to escape") as had always happened before for offenses far less grave than plotting to kill the country's leader—he had them sentenced secretly to

d one and two years in prison. For the sake of the outside world, he ordered the shooting of the four men in Camerones Caves—the shrimp caves.

22. The Little Colonel at this moment finds himself in a tight spot which is closing in around him from day to

a day. The people of his country are united solidly against him; and

b American money has turned against him because he no longer has the support of his people. He needs American money to pay his army. At the

c time this is written, the army has not been paid for three weeks.

23. Cuba is a little country, but its future form of government is important to the United States. The American government is beginning to get jittery over Italian, German and Japanese penetration in South America. The eyes of all Pan-America are on Cuba at this moment. Cuba, although small, is rich—and she has a strategic position from the point of view of the fascist interests in Brazil, Guatemala *et al.* Cuba can supply the great part of the world with sugar. She has coal, iron and manganese mines, in addition to gold and silver. She has hitherto comparatively undeveloped agricultural resources. Most important factor of all: *she could be a vital naval base for fascism moving up from South America.*

24. Batista recently signed new trade treaties with Germany and Italy.

a Italy has just increased her diplomatic corps in Cuba, and a large banquet was given in Batista's honor, at which he was presented with an autographed picture of Mussolini. Batista

b is pro-Franco—to the extent of closing by force all Spanish clubs sympathetic to the Loyalists and even sentencing 16 members of the Spanish Socialist Center to one year in prison for the terrible crime of collecting funds for the Loyalists. Last winter, the Spanish Left Republican Club was raided by members of the SIM, who completely wrecked the flags, furniture, and photographs, destroyed the club records, and roughed up all the members who happened to be present.

25. Batista has definitely aligned himself with fascism, and it is too late now for him to back down. There is only one answer: he must go.

26. For the first time in the history of Cuba, a Labor Congress has been called to unite all the Cuban trade unions into one National Federation. This Congress is scheduled for July

a 18. Batista says that he will pre-

b vent it. But the French Federation of Workers has promised to support the Cuban workers. The Mexican Federation of Labor (the CTM), has gone on record with its unequivocal support. And only last month, in the United States, the National Maritime Union, a CIO affiliate, passed a resolution for reciprocal support of all

c Cuban trade unions. This means that in the case of a strike in any Cuban industry, even if Batista could force enough scab labor to carry on the work, there is not a single American ship which would load or carry Cuban products.

27. The National Labor Congress is scheduled for July 18, then. And it is supported politically by the entire Democratic Front. Those in a position to know say that it is useless for

a Batista to start worrying about how he will prevent it—because by that

b time, he may not even be there. The way things are lining up now, there will be trouble before July, probably in the form of another general strike. And this time the Little Colonel will find that there is only one thing he

c can do:—give up his toy soldiers, stop playing Dictator, and go bye-bye. ●

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DIRECTOR PROPIETARIO
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OFICINAS
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HABANA

MARCH 17TH, 1939.

REC'D O.C.S. MAR 24 1939

HONORABLE GENERAL MALIN CRAIG
CHIEF OF STAFF OF WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEER SIR:

I AM TAKING THE LIBERTY OF HANDING YOU HEREWITH A COMPLIMENTARY COPY OF THE SPECIAL EDITION OF EL MAGAZINE INTERNACIONAL, WHICH WE HAVE PUBLISHED IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HOMAGE OF THE PEOPLE OF CUBA TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH TOOK PLACE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THIS COMMITTEE ON JULY 4TH OF LAST YEAR.

THE CIRCULATION OF THIS MAGAZINE, WHICH IS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THIS COMMITEE, FORMS PART OF THE PROGRAM WHICH WE ARE FOLLOWING TO FOSTER AND INCREASE THE FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL COOPERATION BETWEEN VUBA AND THE UNITED STATES AS EXPLAINED IN THE ARTICLE ENTITLED OUR POINT OF VIEW, ON PAGES TEN AND ELEVEN, WHICH ALSO EMBODIES THE PETITION PRESENTED BY THIS COMMITTEE TO THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT, AN ANSWER TO WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED.

HOPING THAT THIS MAGAZINE WILL MERIT YOUR ESTEEMED APPROVAL, I BEG TO REMAIN, DEAR SIR,

VERY RESPECTFULLY

Rafael H. Reyna

RAFAEL H. REYNA, PRESIDENT
COMITE ACERA DEL LOUVRE.

REC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. MAR 24 1939

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G-2/2657-Q-392

March 27, 1939

Sr. Rafael H. Reyna,
President, Comite Acera del Louvre,
Habana, Cuba.

Dear Sir:

General Craig has asked me to acknowledge receipt of and to thank you for your kindness in sending him a copy of the special edition of EL MAGAZINE INTERNACIONAL, commemorating the ceremonies held under the auspices of your committee on July Fourth of last year.

The friendly sentiments toward the United States contained therein are deeply appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

MAILED G/2 W. D. G. S. MAR 28 1939

E. R. W. McCABE,
Colonel, General Staff,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

meb

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OCT 26 1939 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

G-2 Report

No Objection to Publication in Service Journals.

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CUBA (Political)

Subject: Foreign Relations
NEUTRALITY.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 25 1939

Proclamation of Neutrality by President of Cuba.

1. There is transmitted herewith a translation of Decree No. 2073, signed by the President of Cuba on September 1, 1939, which sets forth the manner in which neutrality is to be observed by the Cuban nation:

"WHEREAS: Pursuant to the proclamation which I have made public under date of September 1st, announcing the decision of the Cuban Government that while a state of war exists between the nations mentioned, the Government of the Republic shall maintain the strictest neutrality in accordance with the general principles of International Law and of the international conventions with respect to the rights and duties of neutrals in case of war.

"WHEREAS: It becomes necessary to issue adequate rules, which derive from the principles of international law and which are consecrated by the practice of nations as well as in the different treaties and conventions of which Cuba is a signatory, regarding the form in which neutrality is to be observed by the Cuban nation.

"THEREFORE: In use of the powers vested in me, and on the proposal of the Secretary of State, I RESOLVE:

"FIRST: No belligerent may establish in the territory of the Republic of Cuba any radiotelegraphic or radiotelephonic station, or any other apparatus destined to serve as a means of communication with land, maritime or air belligerent forces, nor make use, for the same purposes, of those already established, whether they are commercial or private.

"SECOND: Belligerents are likewise prohibited the use of radiotelegraphic or radiotelephonic apparatus belonging to the Government.

"THIRD: No corps of combatants may be organized, or enlistment offices opened for the benefit of any of the belligerents, in the territory of Cuba.

"FOURTH: No Cuban citizen residing in a belligerent country may avail himself of his neutrality if he performs any hostile act against a belligerent, or in favor of a belligerent, especially if of his own volition he enters the military service in favor of any of the belligerent parties.

"FIFTH: No act of hostility may be exercised in the jurisdictional waters of Cuba, including capture and the right of call, by a belligerent war vessel.

"SIXTH: No belligerent may establish prize tribunals in the territory of the Republic or in vessels in the jurisdictional waters of Cuba.

"SEVENTH: No vessel whatever with respect to which there may be reasonable grounds to believe that it is destined to serve as a cruiser or to take part in hostile operations against one or more of the belligerent powers with which this Republic is at peace, may be armed or equipped within the jurisdiction of the Republic.

"EIGHTH: War vessels of the belligerents may not remain more than twenty-four hours in the ports, anchoring-grounds and jurisdictional waters of the Republic, unless it be for reasons of damage to the ship or due to the condition of the sea, or because it is unable to obtain a supply, within that

From M.A.,Havana Report No,5775 October 14, 1939

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

period of time, of the quantity of fuel which it may require to reach the nearest port of its nationality; but in any case, it shall have to leave as soon as the cause for the delay, duly proved, has disappeared.

"NINTH: In the ports and anchoring-grounds of the Republic, no repairs may be made to belligerent war vessels except to the extent necessary for the safety of navigation, and without any way increasing their military power. Neither may there be repaired, in any case, the damages caused as a result of the enemy's fire. The proper authorities any officials of the Republic shall verify the nature of the repairs pending, which shall have to be effected as rapidly as possible.

"TENTH: Belligerent war vessels may not make use of the ports and jurisdictional waters of the Republic to renew or increase their military supplies or their armaments, or to complete their crew. Neither may they take on any supplies or provisions of fuel in the ports of the Republic, except to the extent necessary to complete their normal supply in times of peace.

"ELEVENTH: Ordinary auxiliary ships, as well as merchant vessels transformed into war vessels, in accordance with the seventh Convention at The Hague, and armed merchant vessels, are placed in the same category as war vessels.

"TWELFTH The following rules shall be applied to belligerent merchant vessels which carry armaments or munitions:

a) Merchant vessels of belligerent nationality may carry armament and munitions for the sole purpose of defense, without acquiring the character of a war vessel.

b) The presence of armaments and munitions on board a merchant vessel gives rise to the presumption that such armament is destined for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may present evidence to the contrary, showing that the ship carries such armament only to defend itself.

c) The proof necessary to establish the fact that the armament is destined only for defense, and not for offensive purposes, whether it is mounted in the proper place, or stored in the hold, shall be instituted in every case independently of the official investigation. The result of the investigation

must fully prove that the armament is not destined for purposes of offensive

operation and that it will not be used therefor. The following are indications that the armament is not destined for purposes of offensive operations:

1. That the caliber of the guns carried by the ship does not exceed six inches.

2. That the guns and inferior arms carried are few in number.

3. That it carries no guns mounted in the fore part of the ship.

4. That the quantity of munitions on board is small.

5. That the ship carries its usual crew, and that the officers are the same ones who were on board before the declaration of war.

6. That the ship intends to sail, and is actually cleared for a port on its usual merchant route, or for a port which indicates its purpose of continuing in the same trade in which it was engaged before the declaration of war.

7. That the ship does not take on more fuel and supplies than sufficient to carry it to its port of destination, or substantially the same quantity as was customary for it to take on every trip prior to the declaration of war.

8. That the ship's cargo consists of articles of commerce unsuited

to the use of a war vessel in operation.

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9. That the ship carries passengers altogether unfit for military or naval service of the belligerent whose flag it flies, or of any of its allies, particularly if there are women and children in the list of passengers.

10. That the ship is of slow speed.

d) Upon the arrival of an armed vessel of a belligerent nationality, which claims to be a merchant vessel, at a Cuban port, the port authorities shall immediately make an investigation of the nature described above with respect to the use for which the armament is intended, and report to the Department of Defense, in order that the latter may determine whether the proof is sufficient to destroy the presumption that the ship is, and should be treated as, a war vessel. Clearance shall not be granted until authorized by the Department of Defense, and the Captain should be informed of it on his arrival.

e) The transformation of a merchant vessel into a war vessel is a question of fact which has to be established by direct or circumstantial evidence that there is the intention of using the ship as a war vessel.

THIRTEENTH: It is prohibited in the territory of the State to equip, arm or man vessels destined for military purposes in favor of any of the belligerents, or to furnish or send such vessels to the belligerents.

FOURTEENTH: Belligerent war vessels which may have taken on fuel at a port of the Republic may not renew their supply in any port thereof except after a period of three months has elapsed.

FIFTEENTH: No prizes of war may be taken into the ports of the Republic, unless it be because they are not in a condition to navigate, because of bad weather conditions at sea, or because of lack of fuel or provisions, but they shall have to leave as soon as the reason for their arrival in distress has ceased to exist. Should the prize in question fail to do this, its officers and crew shall be set free, and the crew which the Captain may have taken on board interned.

SIXTEENTH: The prize of war which may have been taken into a port of the Republic without being in the condition set forth in the preceding paragraph must be set free.

SEVENTEENTH: In case a belligerent war vessel fails to leave a port of the Republic, in spite of the notice which may have been served by a competent Cuban authority, steps shall be taken to incapacitate the vessel from putting to sea while the war lasts, and the commander thereof shall facilitate their execution. The vessel having been detained under these conditions, the officers and crew shall likewise be detained and left on board the vessel, or lodged either in another vessel or on land, there being left on board, however, the men who may be required to take care of it. The officers may remain on land under parole not to leave the territory of the Republic without authorization.

EIGHTEENTH: Aircraft of belligerents may not fly over the territory or jurisdictional waters of the Republic, except in accordance with the regulations governing the matter, and there shall be applied to them, as far as practicable, the rules set forth above and the provisions contained in the Habana Convention on Maritime neutrality.

NINETEENTH: The Departments of State, Defense, Interior and Communications, are entrusted, each one with respect to that part which concerns it, with the fulfillment of this Decree.

DONE at the Presidential Palace, in Habana, this first day of the month of September, 1939. (Signed FEDERICO LAREDO, PRESIDENT)."

Henry A.Barber, Jr.
Major, GS., Infantry
Military Attache

Source: Official Documents
HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 5775 Date: October 14, 1939.

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

NOV 24 1939
INTEL. DIV.

TULIO A. VAZQUEZ, c/o
Comisión Industrial de P.R.
San Juan, Puerto Rico.
Junio 8, 1939.

Hon. Produrador General,
Estados Unidos de América,
Washington, D.C.

Señor:

Un deber de ciudadano americano me permite indicarle sobre la conveniencia de que se tomen todas las precauciones imaginables en cuanto a secretos navales y militares se refiera, antes de establecer base naval alguna en esta Isla, ya que Puerto Rico es un centro muy apropiado para el espionaje que incuestionablemente han organizado Alemania, Italia, España y Japón, que es parte para tratar de destruir la democracia y especialmente nuestra Nación.

Este servidor suyo está plenamente convencido de que las naciones arriba indicadas quieren abrirse paso a la fuerza y afirmo y sostengo que las naciones dichas están firmemente identificadas al fin apuntado, cada una en su zona de influencia.

Refiriéndome a España específicamente, la imposición militar encabezada por Francisco Franco Vahamonde, está eliminando sangrientamente toda posible oposición al absurdo engrandecimiento de España. Aquí en Puerto Rico existe una sociedad que viste uniforme y que hace ejercicios militares y es rama de la falange española, a la cual está afiliada toda la juventud española residente en Puerto Rico asi como gran parte

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de la juventud puertorriqueña perteneciente a las clases ricas y la afiliación a la dicha falange incluye un juramento solemne de defender con vida y hacienda la causa del llamado Gobierno Nacionalista Español y además, presumiblemente, cualquier compromiso que con Alemania, Italia y Japón haya hecho el régimen militar español.

A menos que no se disponga vigorosamente la organización de un contraespionaje, sugiero la conveniencia de cambiar con más frecuencia la oficialidad del Regimiento 65 de Infantería o de cualquier otra fuerza regular que se haya de establecer en esta Isla y; asi mismo que se investigue continuadamente la vida privada de la oficialidad de la Guardia Nacional de Puerto Rico y de todo funcionario tanto federal como insular residente en Puerto Rico.

Quizás haya alguna exageración de mi parte, pero la situación internacional y la seguridad de nuestra nación justifican cualquier indicación sobre el particular.

Respetuosamente,

Julio Vázquez

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

NOV 24 1939
MILITARY INTEL. DIV.
2657-B-394
WAR DEPARTMENT

TRANSLATION

(BRIEFED)

San Juan, Puerto Rico,
June 8, 1939

To: Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

The writer suggests that all possible precautions be taken with respect to naval and military secrets before establishing a naval base in Puerto Rico, inasmuch as that island is a strategic point for the espionage which Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan have organized in their effort to eliminate democracy.

In Puerto Rico there is an organization that is a branch of the Spanish phalanx. To this is affiliated the Spanish youth residing in Puerto Rico as well as the large majority of the Puerto Rican youth belonging to the wealthy class. Said organization wears uniform, makes military drills, and requires a solemn oath upon entrance to the effect that the members shall pledge themselves and their wealth to the cause of the so-called Spanish Nationalist Government, including, presumably, any agreement made by that regime with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Unless a strong military intelligence service is organized in Puerto Rico, the writer suggests a more frequent change of the officers of the Sixty-fifth Regiment or of any other regular force to be stationed in the island, and that the private lives of the officers of the Puerto Rican National Guard and those of insular as well as federal officials residing in Puerto Rico be investigated regularly.

There might be some exaggeration on his part, but the writer believes that the international situation and the security of the nation justify his suggestions.

Tulio A. Vazquez
c/o Comision Industrial of P. R.

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File With: 7657-Q-395

Subsequent Papers will be found under the

New System.

Number: MID 336.7 Cuba ~~125-4~~ (5-19-40)

(This is a temporary form which will be destroyed at the time the papers in the old file are actually transferred to the new system.)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CONFIDENTIAL

5/29/40

6935-C

G-2.Report

SECTION CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
JUN 7 1940
WAR DEPARTMENT

c-1 2657-9-395

1 8

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Activities of Espionage Agents in Country to which M.A. is accredited.

Subversive Activities of German, Italian, and Japanese Agents in Cuba.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 6 1940

1. Analysis of information received from the Naval Attache, the Consul General, and members of the Embassy, also various contacts, leads the Military Attache to believe that there is a large Nazi organization in Cuba and especially in Havana. The German Legation here is undoubtedly participating in subversive activities, and from two separate sources it has been reported that they have in the Legation building a sending and receiving radio which one source states is capable of reaching Berlin. There is here a German Club of unknown strength, which, it is believed, is also used for propaganda and other purposes.

2. In this connection, the previously reported murder of Joaquin Birkenstadt (report No.5851-Current Events #19), who was suspected by the Naval Attache before his demise of being a Nazi agent, was celebrated by a champagne dinner at the German Club, which, incidentally, one of the most prominent Spanish "Franco" leaders attended. Birkenstadt left an estate reported at more than $500,000, which is far in excess of what could be expected from his business activities.

3. The following order, obtained by an agent of the Naval Attache from the German Legation files, is illuminating:

> "Strictly Confidential: To be destroyed at once:
> Every kind of propaganda and explanation pamphlets no matter in what language, are to be destroyed entirely. Likewise address material if on hand. Communications to Party, Legation or members of the Party concerning Party, Party affairs, must not be issued by mail or telephone. In urgent cases the Section Leader is to be informed by word of mouth. Any kind of contact with outside persons, regardless of its nature, without express orders, is forbidden. All orders concerning this matter given in the past are cancelled. Participation in sessions, meetings, outings, etc., are to be only by express private invitation.
> Caution with conversation. Enemy is listening."

~327. B-23

4. As previously reported, the Nazi activities are considered to be the spreading of propaganda detrimental to the Allies, and in this connection, attention is called to mimeographed propaganda sheet and translation forwarded with report No.5852-2900-c, and also to the Cuban broadcasting station CMBS. This station, the announcer of which is one Juan B. Prohias, has for sometime been broadcasting the most open and virulent Nazi propaganda. The station was closed on May 23rd., by order of the President of Cuba, but was reopened shortly thereafter after promise had been made that only news and not propaganda would be broadcast. This promise was not kept, as the station has since been broadcasting much as before.

5. Ample evidence has been received that the Germans are in the habit of meeting every Sunday at a farm located near the town of Cojimar about five miles east of Havana on the seacoast. This farm is owned by one Robert Frederich, a German and probably a Nazi. The meetings onthe surface are in the nature of social gatherings for the purpose of picnics and exercise, but, being held in a secluded spot, would be an admirable place for the issuing of orders and the organization of various projects.

From M.A.Havana No. 5855 May 29,1940

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

6. One type of propaganda has been that against the Royal Bank of Canada. The aforementioned radio station CMBS several times in the midst of a broadcast would abruptly announce that "people are taking their money out of the Royal Bank of Canada," and various business men of Havana have been called by telephone and advised to remove their money from this bank.

7. The leading Havana newspaper "Diario de la Marina," has been generally pro-Nazi, which is believed to be due to the fact that the proprietor, traditionally a Franco-Spaniard, is, for that reason, favorable to the Nazis or has been approached by them.

8. The Naval Attache has obtained several code messages purporting to come from Berlin to the German Legation, and these messages together with the presence of the radio in the German Legation is the basis for the surmise that they forward information to Berlin concerning allied shipping and other subjects.

9. Activities with a view to undermining the Government and Army are apparently not extensive, but the following may be noted:

The present Cuban Director of Radio Control, Sr.Arturo Novo, has shown himself very non-cooperative in his suppression of radio stations carrying propaganda, and it is believed that he has been suborned by the Germans.

One Herbert R. Richter, German, for sometime resident in Cuba, sometime ago obtained for himself the title of "Honorary Commercial Representative in Rome," and with this title, a diplomatic passport. This man, with certain Cubans, has been running a loan business, and it is suspected that many of his clients were minor members of the Cuban Government. Should they fail to be able to meet their loans, they will, of course, then be in the hands of Richter. This man has recently left Havana, presumably for Rome. A photograph of Richter in Nazi uniform has been seen.

One Clement Landmann, German Vice Consul at Matanzas and manager of the Matanzas Cordage Company, has for some time been cultivating friendly relations with the officers of the 4th Regiment, by such means as contributing money and materials for the officers' club they are building, and by entertaining them profusely.

10. Generally speaking, it is believed that neither the Government, the Army or the population are pro-Nazi, or have been influenced to any appreciable extent by Nazi propaganda. The generally self-seeking politicians who compose the government are aware of the necessity of coordinating with the United States and of looking to them for protection, discounting any possibility of the Germans becoming paramount - at least in the Caribbean. The police officers are generally not pro-Nazi, with the exception of one officer, Lieut. Matias Haendell, who is in charge of Ordnance in Havana City. This man, of German parentage, is reported to be pro-Nazi. As far as the Army is concerned, Colonel Pedraza, all the regimental commanders, and a good many of the Majors, are known to the Military Attache, and none of them have shown any evidence of being pro-Nazi.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5855 Date: May 29,1940

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11. Recently the local press has devoted a great deal of space to the supposed activities of a 5th Column in Cuba, with condemnation of its activities and warnings against it. In addition, one Sergio Carbo, a prominent politician, has started the organization of what he calls a "6th Column," for the purpose of combating the activities of the Nazis. These efforts lend color to the Nazi order quoted in paragraph 3 of this report.

12. The Italians were reported by the Naval Attache some months past to have received orders to discontinue subversive activities. They are now believed to have received orders to resume activities, but no active agents are known at this time. The Italian Minister to Cuba, Sr. Giovanni Persico, is well known to the American Embassy. He is a career diplomat with little sympathy for Fascism and none for the axis. His attitude may possibly dampen Italian activities here.

13. No activities of Japanese agents have come to light recently, although there is a thriving colony of Japanese on the Isle of Pines, and Japanese fishermen are scattered up and down the coast. Many of them speak excellent Spanish, and could, presumably, serve as a nucleus.

14. Mr. Messersmith, the American Ambassador at this post, desired the Military Attache to report that he is extremely interested in the activities of the Germans, Italians and Japanese, in Cuba, and that he proposes to coordinate the efforts of the Embassy and Consulate for the purpose of gathering information on the subject. The means available to the United States in Cuba for counter-espionage work consist of the Naval and Military Attaches, the Embassy and the Consulate, and the unofficial help of American residents. These agencies have been working together informally for sometime, and should continue more effectively under "official" sanction.

Source: Personal Contacts

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:vm

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From M.A., Havana Report No.5855 Date: May 29,1940

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CONFIDENTIAL

6/15/40
2657-g-395
6-1
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
6935-c

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat)

Subject : Activities of Espionage Agents in Country to which M.A. is Accredited, against Foreign Countries other than the United States.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 11 1940

Subversive Activities of German Agents.

1. Activities for the purpose of undermining British credit: About the second week of May, 1940, one Dr. Alfred Manes, professor of economics, and stating himself to be a member of the faculty of the University of Indiana, made a visit to Cuba. He was entertained by the Cuban Government in the official suite at the Hotel Nacional. Reliable information is to hand that he proceeded to form clubs or societies which were, ostensibly, for the purpose of studying insurance and other economic subjects, but were, actually, vehicles whereby he undermined the credit of local British firms. In this connection, see report No.5855,(6935-c) paragraph 6, dated May 29,1940.

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The American Ambassador has written to the State Department concerning this man, with a view to having his status investigated.

2327-B-233

2. Mimeographed propaganda sheets (see report No.5852, index 2900-c, dated May 18,1940) continue to be distributed throughout the Island.

3. The German Library of Information, 17 Battery Place, New York City, obvious center of distribution for German propaganda, has extended its activities to Cuba, and has sent around to numerous prominent Americans and others, copies of an excellently prepared book, of which the Military Attache has a copy, entitled "Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland." This book besides containing written propaganda, is filled with pictures of alleged murdered Germans. It is accompanied by an annex called "Pictorial Report on Polish Atrocities," which is filled with the most revolting photographs of corpses, again alleged to be innocent Germans murdered by the Poles.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

Source: Personal Contacts.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5859 Date: June 5,1940.

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

JUN 19 1940 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV.

Restricted

L-1 2657-g-395
3
WAR DEPARTMENT
6935-c

G-2 Report

CUBA (Combat-Army)

Subject: Activities of Espionage Agents in Country to which M.A. is Accredited against Foreign Countries other than the United States.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 18 1940

Report by Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba.

1. There is given below copy of a report rendered by Mr. Arthur D. Jukes, American Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba. Mr. Jukes has been stationed in Nuevitas for many years, and his reports have proved themselves both timely and reliable. The report follows:

"I have the honor to refer to Consul General du Bois' confidential letters of May 22 and 23,1940, File 127, requesting information relative to the attitude of certain officials toward the German Nazi party, and regarding any purported "fifth column" activities in this Consular district.

"I have made four trips to the capital of the province during the present month, in order to enlarge on information already on hand in this Consulate. The situation, as I see it in this province, is outlined hereunder.

" About the time of the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, I was present at a two hour, four sided discussion between the regimental commander and his staff officers. The Army element here was and is highly enthused about the tactical perfection of the German Army. The commanding officer and exec appeared pro-French and pro-English. The head of the SIM would seem to be more pro-German than otherwise, and soundly dislikes Americans. The provincial Supervisor of Police, a young captain in the infantry, seems to be about on the fence. I was with the regimental commander on Thursday night, and he seems to be perturbed and not a little disillusioned about the present turn of events in Europe. My guess is, however, that the whole outfit is more pro-American than anything else, and that if it comes to an actual show-down, none of them are actively pro-Nazi. There is a noticeable undercurrent in all army quarters that if a break comes, they will in any case be obliged to follow the dictates of the United States. Some are enthusiastic about this, and others are resigned to it. As far as I know at the present time, no actual Nazi propaganda is moving in the army here, except possibly in isolated cases, nor have I been able to pick up any threads which indicate subornation of officers. Nor do I know whether the mimeographed propaganda which is sent out by the German Legation or Consulate in Habana isreaching many army officers, but would imagine that a certain amount of it is. This stuff is well and logically presented, and whoever distributes it is missing a good bet if he is not spreading it in the army.

"The present mayors, and this seems fairly general, are all so wrapped up in local politics that it is doubtful whether they are giving the European situation much consideration, and those of Camaguey, Ciego de Avila and Nuevitas are so stupid that they are harmless. However, the individual who will probably be elected mayor of Camaguey is a pro-American, educated in the United States, anti-Nazi, and is attorney for a large American concern which pays him a steady monthly retainer of about $200.00. This man's ideas will undoubtedly be molded by the retainer.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5865 Date: June 12,1940

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"The present Captain of the Port in Nuevitas may have been pro-Nazi, but is one of the most devout Catholics in the province, and while a great admirer of the German army from a tactical viewpoint, is thoroughly disgusted with Hitler because of his attitude toward religion. He is close mouthed, insofar as expressing his views is concerned. He is being replaced by Lt.Emilio Farinas within the next five or six days. Farinas is 100 per cent pro-American, of independent means, spends his vacations in the United States, thinks the American Navy and its training the best in the world, and is one of the best friends of this office in this port. He knows a great deal about what goes on at the local Naval Base, and does not hesitate to keep this office informed.

"In short, in uniformed quarters, I have found no evidence of enthusiastic Nazi or Fascist supporters. Pro-Nazi sentiment is most strongly expressed by a few wealthy Spanish business men (Falange members); the Negro brothers (wealthy Peruvian cattle men who are rabid germanophiles); the Spanish Falange, Oscar Arnoldson, executive secretary of the Consolidated Railways of Cuba, and a small handful of Germans. The Germans, with the exception of the party representative, are exceedingly quiet.

"The party man Friederik Sontag, is a German, believed to be a naturalized Cuban, age about 44 years, for 19 years a resident of this consular district, is a wealthy cattle rancher, married to a well-to-do Cuban, and is a former member of the Imperial German Air Corps and rumored to have been at one time a member of Baron V. Richtofen's flying circus. He has been sent on various occasions to check up on Jews, anti-Nazi and anti-German individuals in this district, and makes daily passes at Juan Castrillon, "Don Pancho", Camaguey's local "Lowell Thomas," news commentator, American citizen, and owner of the largest radio broadcasting company on this end of the Island. "Don Pancho" carries a good following throughout Cuba and the West Indies, and countries on the Gulf, and during the four years I have known him, has shown pro-Franco, pro-Hitler and pro-Mussolini tendencies, but it is believed that he is becoming less suspectible to Sontag's missionary work than was previously the case.

"Sontag distributes considerable propaganda, some of which comes from New York German-language newspapers, and, of course, the data direct from Germany and from the Legation in Habana.

"Salustiano Diaz, Spanish Vice Consul in Nuevitas, appears to be the head of the "fifth column" activities here, under the direction of Dr. Roa Lago, chief of the Falange's secret service in Camaguey. A significant thing here, is that Diaz has recently been of moral and material assistance to known Spanish communists during the past ten days. This matches up with a rumor current here that Russian-directed communists are working with Nazi and Falange heads.

"With regard to the Falange's secret service, this is a splendid organization, well-oiled, efficient, with threads to and control over Spaniards throughout the entire Province of Camaguey, even to the smallest towns and sugar milling districts. This office, on occasions, has had recourse to the organization, and has found it surprisingly efficient.

From M.A., Havana Report No.5865 Date: June 12, 1940.

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"Diaz' district, insofar as the Falange is concerned, extends from Moron to Manati. He receives, and I believe distributes, Nazi propaganda which comes direct from Germany. I have, on various occasions, sent the Embassy copies of this material which he has given me. Since his Consulate has been officially recognized, I believe that he is being more careful.

"An individual in Camaguey, Sr.Tristan Rodriguez, millionaire, owner of the Cia. Licorera de Camaguey, head of the more conservative Spanish Republican element, former president of the Colonia Espanola, appears to be spending considerable time and money to bring Spaniards into a closely knit organization, and is endeavoring to expose "fifth column" activities of the Falange and the communists. He is anti-German, anti-Franco, anti-communist, and a fervent admirer of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He is now opening a New York office. I learned that he was endeavoring to approach me during the past two weeks, but that he was doubtful about doing so because of Clerk Joaquin Carbonell, who he claims is now becoming involved in Falange activities.

"Clerk Carbonell is a strong Franco supporter, and is the son of the No.2 Falangista in Nuevitas, which may account for the unusual interest he has recently begun to display in getting hold of this Consulate's reports on military and naval information. Hence, I have had to watch him closely. I do not believe that he has taken the Falangista "vows", but if he could lay hands on anything here which might be compromising, I think he would not hesitate to turn it over to Diaz, and might keep it for future reference to use as a club if necessary.

"The former head of the Spanish Nationalists in Camaguey, and later, Honorary Spanish Vice Consul there, Casildo Lopez, wealthy merchant and cattleman, and active member of the Spanish colony, has apparently gotten disgusted with the Falange's "fifth column" activities, and tried to resign. I understand that they called his attention to the oaths he signed when he joined the organization, and indicated that he not only could not resign, but would be "liquidated" if he did. I have seen the Falange oaths, which apparently amount to a direct translation of the German storm troopers' oath, and are definitely a rough proposition. I take it that there are a good many other members of the organization who want into this thing with their eyes closed, and now cannot withdraw because they are involved or know too much. Some of them are frightened but can do nothing about it.

"Sr. Ricardo Gutierrez of Nuevitas, importer and coffee dealer, anti-communist and anti-fascist, who is Tristan Rodriguez" right hand man in Nuevitas, is endeavoring to organize the Spanish conservative Republican element and sympathizers, to counteract Falangista and communist activities. Gutierrez informed me that the members of the communist party here, particularly those associated with the "Casa de la Cultura", have talked openly of tentative orders regarding sabotage of docks, railway shops, bunker "C" and gasoline depots at Tarafa and Pastelillo, but that no definite instructions or orders have been given. Gutierrez also stated that Clerk Carbonell was involved in local

From M.A., Havana Report No.5865 June 12, 1940

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

extremist activities, particularly since the present turn of events in Europe.

"Captain Fritz Koch, regarding whom this office has previously written, appears to be doing very little, apart from probably reporting movement of British vessels calling here for orders and/or cargo. He is not distributing German literature or propaganda. I note a change in his attitude, however, to the effect that "everything will be different here in the comparatively near future." Koch is not, or at least was not, a party man.

"The individual believed to be interested in British intelligence in Camaguey, has approached me twice recently, promising interesting information, new British blacklist, etc., and endeavoring to draw me out regarding movement of American airplanes at Camaguey and war vessels here. This office has been unresponsive, because he is recognized as being the most bald-faced crook in the province.

"While the foregoing may seem exaggerated, the fact remains that the Falange, with its excellent organization, is not actively associated with the German "fifth column", is certainly sympathetic to it, and is also enlisting the aid of the communists, who are anxious to gain weight. With its organization, methods, and the oaths taken by the shock troops, it could well be extremely dangerous, and seems to be spreading rapidly. In addition, if I know Latin Americans, the second factor which must be taken into consideration, with the Germans obtaining the results they are in Europe, is that when one poor devil is losing, there is a strong tendency on the part of all hands to jump in and help the poor winner.

"I have endeavored to include herein actual conditions and present the picture as I see it, and while there is no desire to create a tempest in a tea pot, it is believed that activities here are increasing rapidly and are crystalizing into a smooth running proposition which should be watched closely."

(Signed by Arthur D. Jukes)
(American Vice Consul.)

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache

Source: Shown above

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No.5865 June 12, 1940.

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None Enclosures

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Record Section File No.

Copy No. 6-1

For Record Section Only

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 26 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT CUBA

Country Reported On

Subject Inability of Cuban Government to Suppress Subversive Activities. I. G. No. 3850-g

Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Personal Observation and Embassy files.
Reliable.

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Influence of Coming Presidential Elections on Cuban Government, and inefficiency of Department of Registry of Foreigners:

1. In view of the fact that the suppression of subversive activities of foreign elements, such as Germans, Italians and Japanese, must be effected by the Cuban Government in this country, the following situation should be noted:

2657-g-395/1

2. Practically all members of the Government are only occupied with the outcome of the approaching Presidential election, and, for that reason, have failed to take effective steps either to control propaganda or to check espionage activities of foreigners. For example, the radio station CMBS (see report No.5855, index 6935-c, May 29,1940) continues to operate, broadcasting Nazi propaganda. The Communist Party also continues to spread anti-American propaganda. When any approach is made to the proper officers of the Government to take steps to control these matters, they franklystate that they do not wish to do anything until after the elections.

3. In addition, an illuminating memorandum was received by the Embassy on June 15,1940, from Dr. Israel Castellanos, Director of the National Bureau of Identification, in which he states: "It appears that the Immigration Department is working in combination with the Foreign Registry with the sole object of exploiting the entrance of aliens. It is a well known fact that a Director of the Immigration Department would grant the necessary papers to enter the country to any Jew who could and would pay $500.00 for such services, and this was the means of which the Jews took advantage to enter this country by the hundreds. Some of those who have so entered are German officers, veterans of the World War who sell German arms at a very low cost. These German officers always try to gain entrance into the United States. Since Cuba has no laws whatever which chastise espionage, it is very easy indeed for it to be practiced. Photographs of boats, places, and cargoes are constantly being taken from the docks in Havana without those taking them being molested despite the fact that they do so quite openly."

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From M. A. Havana Report No. 5869 Date June 19,1940
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4. In view of the above facts and the known inefficiency of the Latin character, it should be borne in mind that the Cuban Government cannot be expected to do an efficient job of controlling subversive activities unless very strongly backed by the United States Government, or even directly aided by that government.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana No.5869 Date: June 19,1940

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 16, 1940

AUG 21 1940
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Miles:

Information has been received from a confidential source to the effect that prior to the outbreak of the European war a camp similar to the Nazi Bund camps in the United States was operated at Cojimar, Cuba, under the leadership of one Robert Friederich. The German Legation is said to have paid the rent on this camp, which was located approximately ten miles from Havana.

A large number from the German colony in Havana attended meetings held at the camp and there were fiery Nazi speeches at all of the meetings. After the outbreak of the war in Europe the Cuban Police stopped the meetings at Cojimar. The camp, however, is still in existence and the German Legation is said to still pay the rent on it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D Executive Office C. I. AUG 19 1940

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Military INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

SERIAL NO. 26.

July 26, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Col. John Magruder, G.S.C.,
Office A.C. of S., G-2,
War Department.

Subject: Verification of newspaper account of increase in Nazi residents, Cuba.

Request verification of statement contained in article appearing in the "Evening Star", this city, July 25, page A-4, signed Garnet D. Horner, Staff Star Correspondent, Havana, Cuba, to the effect that in the past six months the number of Nazi residents in Cuba had increased "from less than 100 to more than 3,500".

E. P. KING, JR.
Colonel, F.A.

CONFIDENTIAL

Capt. Brode, ONI
M.I. Cuba
8/3/40

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2657-2-395

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

G-2
JM/ARK/AKB

2657-2-395

WAR DEPARTMENT

August 3, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL E. P. KING, JR.,
ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

Subject: Number of Germans in Cuba.

1. The statement in your memorandum of July 26th (No. 26), to the effect that in the past six months the number of Nazi residents in Cuba has increased from less than 100 to more than 3,500, is believed to be in error, although the number of Germans in Cuba at the present time can only be surmised.

2. Estimates, based on official figures, vary greatly and range from 100 (born in Germany) to 1,456 (including Germans born in Cuba). As of March, 1938, published statistics of the Cuban Government showed that of a total of 305,230 registered foreigners, 720 were Germans. This figure compared favorably with a total of 605 reported to be registered at the German Legation at that time. Available information does not indicate how many of these registrants were born in Germany.

3. The Cuban State Department has been unwilling to permit any large groups of German refugees to enter Cuba, and has instructed its Consuls against the issuance of visas to individuals of that class. A few have been admitted legally, and it is suspected that some have entered the country through bribery. Others may have been smuggled in. In addition to the normally small number of Germans entering Cuba for various reasons, a few Germans have recently entered the country in connection with the American Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Havana.

4. Notwithstanding these possible increases, there appears to be no adequate basis for a present estimate of 3,500 Germans in Cuba.

5. The Military Attache at Havana is being asked to comment on Mr. Horner's statement, and any pertinent information received will be promptly forwarded to you.

MAILED
AUG 5 1940

Record Section copy

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JOHN MAGRUDER,
Colonel, F. A.
Chief, Intelligence Branch.

Capt Borda, ONI
M.A. Cuba 8/3/40

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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August 22, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL THOMPSON LAWRENCE, THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE:

Subject: Increase of Germans in Cuba.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of July 26, 1940 (Serial No. 26) on the above subject, and my reply of August 3, 1940.

2. I am now in receipt of despatch No. 611 from the American Embassy at Havana, July 31, 1940, giving the total number of Germans resident in Cuba as 3,044, of whom 1,698 registered with the Government in 1939.

3. As of interest in this connection, there are enclosed tables from the same despatch, showing the number of German, Italian, and Japanese aliens resident in Cuba by provinces, and the registrations of such aliens by years beginning with 1932.

4. The figures submitted are for persons born outside Cuba. Persons born in Cuba are considered to be Cubans, and no record of the number of such persons born of German, Italian, or Japanese parents exists.

JOHN MAGRUDER,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Branch.

1 Encl.

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MAILED G/2 W. D. G. S. AUG 24 1940

Record Section copy
Copy to Capt. Boda, G-2.

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

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1940
WAR DEPARTMENT

TABLE I

Province	Germany	Italy	Japan	Total
Pinar del Rio	11	59	11	81
Havana	2,912	938	316	4,166
Matanzas	28	33	156	217
Santa Clara	14	85	51	150
Camaguey	39	61	193	293
Oriente	40	126	42	208
Total	3,044	1,302	769	5,115

TABLE II

Registration by Years

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Germans	287	169	39	182	32	39	578	1,698
Italians	270	259	68	537	31	17	50	66
Japanese	437	86	38	184	11	4	9	—

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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None Enclosures

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Record Section File No.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba

Country Reported On

Subject Under-Cover Activities of German Agents I.G. No. 5940

Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Agent for Naval Attache
(See paragraph 1)

Summarization of Report

When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Espionage Activities in Connection with President Roosevelt's trip to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

1. The Naval Attache at this station has an agent who has proved himself reliable on several occasions, and has an inside contact with the German Legation here.

2. This man reported at noon of the day on which President Roosevelt sailed for Guantanamo Bay that the German Legation had already been advised that the President would sail that day for Cuba.

3. If the President's trip was secret as to its purpose, route and destinations, this information is believed to be of importance, indicating efficiency on the part of the German agents and a leak somewhere in our own setup.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Lieut. Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5957 Date Dec. 5, 1940
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WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.

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FEB 26 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.

2657-Q-395
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WAR DEPARTMENT

dk

December 18, 1940
(Date)

Subject: Espionage Activities in Connection with President Roosevelt's trip to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Summary of Information:

An agent who has proved himself reliable on several occasions, and has an inside contact with the German Legation in Cuba, reported at noon of the day on which President Roosevelt sailed for Guantanamo Bay that the German Legation had already been advised that the President would sail that day for Cuba.

If the President's trip was secret as to its purpose, route and destinations, this information is believed to be of importance, indicating efficiency on the part of the German agents and a leak somewhere in our own setup.

Informant considered:
Reliable
Questionable
Unknown

Distribution: FBI
File

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

JAN 18 1941
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
INTEL. DIV.
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 16, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of a letter which appeared in the Havana newspaper "Luz" of December 17, 1940. It will be noted that the letter indicates that Genaro Riestra, who is the Spanish Consul General in Cuba, is the head of the Spanish Falange in Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

cc - Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

cc - Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson
Director
Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

REC'D Executive Office G-2, ... JAN 17 1941

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"LUZ", HAVANA, CUBA, 12-17-40

SALUDO A FRANCO ARRIBA ESPAÑA

Falange Española Tradicionalista
y de las J O N S

JEFATURA TERRITORIAL DE DELEGACION DE
Cuba

Sr. Octavio Alvarez
La Habana

Muy Sr. nuestro:

En estas oficinas, se encuentra una planilla de afiliación presentada por usted. Como quiera que esta solicitud de ingreso data de varios meses, ruego a usted pase por las Oficinas Generales de la Organización, con el fin de que por usted sea ratificada su afiliación.-

De Vd, muy atentamente

El Jefe de F.T.T. y de las J.O.N.S. en Cuba.-

Fdo. Genaro Riestra

Oficinas: Calle 19 No. 152 esquina a L (Vedado)
Horas: De 8 1/2 a 12 a.m.
De 3 a 6 1/2 p.m.
De 6 a 12 p.m.

Facsimil de la carta firmada por el señor Jenaro Riestra, demostrándose sus actuaciones al frente de la "Jefatura Territorial de Cuba" de Falange.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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None Enclosures
2657-Q-395
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Record Section File No.
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT CUBA
Country Reported On

Subject Propaganda of Foreign Origin **I.G. No.** 2930
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 25 1941

Personal Contacts - Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Subversive Agents in Cuba.

1. Anita de la Vega, Cuban citizen, aged 25, is known to the Military Attache in Havana and to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Panama Canal Department, as the mistress of President Arias of Panama, and very probably his personal courier and assistant in anti-American efforts.

The Military Attache was informed on March 13,1941, that Miss de la Vega was applying for a visa on her Cuban passport to visit Bermuda and then return to Panama. The British Consul agreed to the Military Attache's request to stop this voyage, if possible, and otherwise to have this lady watched while in Bermuda and to inform the Military Attache of her future movements.

2657-M-287/8

On March 17,1941, the British Consul informed the Military Attache that Ernesto Fabrega, Minister of Agriculture, Panama Republic, now in Cuba on a special mission (see MID cable No.193 dated March 4,1941), visited the British Consulate and personally requested that Miss de la Vega's visa be expedited. Fabrega's further actions are being checked.

On March 18, 1941, the British Consul informed the Military Attache that President Arias had personally requested the British Minister in Panama to expedite the granting of the above mentioned visa; that, in consequence, the visa would be granted, but that Miss de la Vega's future movements would be watched and reported to the Military Attache.

The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Panama Canal Department, has been informed.

2. Amadeo Barletta , Italian Consul General in Havana, Fascist sympathizer, and agent for the General Motors Company, recently

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... **5,** ..... **6,** .....
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From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 6031 **Date** March 19,1941
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concluded a deal with the Cuban Police Department whereby fifty Fords now in the hands of the Police are to be turned in on fifty Buicks, ostensibly with a credit of $600.00 for each Ford on the price of $1000.00 for each Buick. Actually, there is undoubtedly a very special price and a slice for Colonel Benitez, Chief of Police, in this deal.

It is the opinion of the Military Attache that there are two motives behind this transaction; first, Barletta wishes to show the General Motors Company in the United States how important he is in a business way, and, second, he wishes to make himself solid with the local Police Force. However, Benitez, while perfectly willing to profit by this deal, is not likely to be won over to Barletta in consequence.

3. It is reliably reported that one Carl Goetz, assistant fireman on the SS Oriente, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, address 84th Street, Brooklyn; and Gustof Marie, Hudson Street, Hoboken, also of the SS Oriente, are Germans, Nazi sympathizers and spreaders of Nazi propaganda. The same source reports that Ruben Ramires, Porto Rican (American citizen), member of the crew of the SS Kungsholm, swedish ship, is an active communist.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache

HAB:vm

From M.A., Havana Report No. 6031 March 19, 1941

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File With: 2657-Q-395/12

Previous Papers will be found under the old

Filing System.

See also Number MID 201 Barletta, Amadeo

(This is a temporary form which will be destroyed at the time the papers in the old file are actually transferred to the new system.)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Record Section File No.
Copy No. 6-1
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba
Country Reported On

Subject Military Activities of Foreigners in Country I.C. No. 5940
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability: RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 26 1941

Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Visit of German Minister from Santo Domingo to Havana, and Information resulting therefrom

2657-Q-409/9

1. As reported in weekly "General Stability" letter, dated April 19, 1941, Hans Rohreski arrived in Havana April 16, and left April 22.

2. While he was here the Naval Attache directed an agent of his to gather information concerning the visit. As an aid to evaluating this report, it should be repeated that this agent poses as a Nazi, and is intimate with a member of the German Legation, and from this member of the German Legation obtained his information.

3. The visit of Hans Rohreske is stated to be for the purpose of checking up on local Nazi plans which in conjunction with German world domination are to be carried out when the proper time comes.

4. The informant stated that Rohreske received the following Ministers stationed in Havana,-Peruvian, Venzuelan, Argentinan, Swedish, Brazilian. (Through the Cuban Police the Military Attache also received information as to the visit of the Minister of Peru, although not of the others.)

5. The member of the German Legation also stated to the Naval Attache's agent as follows:

a. Spain will soon send divisions to Africa.

b. There will be mutiny in some parts of the British Army (Australians?).

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From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6062 Date April 24, 1941
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c. Japan proposes to maneuver in the neighborhood of the following islands,- Kermadec, Phoenix, Tokelan and Ellice.

d. Turkey has already accepted Germany's conditions, and will cooperate with her (in this connection the same informant from the same source prophesied exactly and step by step what would happen in Roumania and the Balkans)

6. a. It is the opinion of the Military Attache that considering the communication that is undoubtedly maintained between the German Legations ~~and~~ Cuba and Puerto Rico and BERLIN, that it is not illogical that a member of the German Legation should be in possession of information of the character stated above.

b. Also the actions of the various South American Ministers and the Swedish Minister are in accord with their previous conduct, and have been partially confirmed from a separate source.

c. That this information may well be very important, especially if it can be substantiated by other sources available to the War Department.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6062, Date: April 24, 1941

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Six (6) 1 Enclosures
Nazi Organization Charts. 2657-Q-395 14
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT

Cuba
Country Reported On

Subject Espionage, Sabotage, and Under-Cover Activities.
Brief Descriptive Title
I.G. No. 5940

Source and Degree of Reliability:

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 1 1941

Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

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In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Nazi Organization in Cuba

1. Herewith, a chart of the probable Nazi organization in Cuba as of this date.

2. This chart is based on information received from a great many sources by the Secretaries of Embassy, the Military Attache, the Naval Attache and the Consul General.

3. Although errors undoubtedly exist as to the specific jobs of certain individuals, it is believed to be generally correct.

4. The only pro-axis paper is the "DISCUSION", editor, Tomas Julia; claimed circulation is 5000; actual is probably 500; it is often given away free.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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From M. AHavana, Cuba. Report No. 6063 Date April 25, 1941
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WAR DEPARTMENT

PROBABLE NAZI ORGANIZATION IN CUBA, BASED ON COMBINED INFORMATION OF EMBASSY, NAVAL ATTACHE, MILITARY ATTACHE & CONSULATE

Bearer of Power of Reich

W. Kirsten* / **Robert Friedrich***

RADIO
- Walter Liwowkis (Linowski)
  - Juan Prohias

SCHOOLS
- Kate Heidrich
- J. Heider

GESTAPO
- C.A.Hoffman*
  - H. Klath
  - C. Lademann*
    - Hans Otto Zernecke*
    - Hans Biederloch
    - Bruno Muehlig*
    - Paul Braun*
    - Dr. Conrad Witkopf*
    - H.K.F. Cordes
    - Otto Cornides
    - Otto Fiebig
    - Emil Hachez*
    - Claus Hansen
    - Paul Herzberg
    - Felix Lent
    - Enrique Luhn**
    - Ed von Paupinsky
    - Michael Pfeiffer**
    - Adolf Reimann
    - Karl Rudnik*
    - Carlos Stuzel
    - Otto Thien
    - Paul Thumb*
    - Carlos Arons
    - Karl Penner
    - Louis Ulrich
    - German Kolbert**
    - R. H. Haber
    - Richard Busse
    - Robert Friedrich*
    - Baron Meisl

FINANCES
- Luis Clasing

PROPAGANDA
- Peter Paul Schwendt*
  - Rene Reichel
  - Ferdinand Bernoth
  - Simon Hollendorfer
  - Hans Braundorf
  - Dr. Julius Dietrich
  - Hans Luttich**
  - S. L. Adrian**
  - C. Albers
  - Gregorio Alonso
  - Enrique Artalejo
  - Rene Berndes
  - Carl Berndes
  - Tomas Julio
  - R. H. Haber
  - Louis Hamburg
  - Walter Kohler
  - W. Hoppmann
  - Dr. Otto Mahler
  - J. R. Moutas
  - Victor Rabe**
  - Karl Rautzberger (Karl Rautzenberg)
  - Ernesto Samson
  - Herbert Schwilling
  - Hans Walter Schmidt**
  - Ernest Serget
  - Hans Ritter
  - Claude Lloyd
  - Salomi
  - Paul Ludtke***

COURIERS
- Eric Bergerhof
- Otto Dunhaupt
- Dr. Reimers
- Heinrich Pf. Knapp
  - Oscar Fuchs
  - Erich Kaup
  - Julius Ott
  - Paul Radna
  - Rolf Hoppe
  - Julius Reiss
  - Nik Stemmuler
  - Hans Pappe
  - Sofia Bernstein
  - Pasta Blanco
  - Carlos Bohmer
  - Josef Brumann
  - Alberto Costales
  - Paul Csonka
  - Maul Moller Doblestein
  - Jose Estupinian
  - Guillermo Evertz**
  - Cesar Frost
  - Paul Gerkosky
  - Tobias Gluck
  - Lotte Grahn
  - Wilhelm Hahn
  - Hans Jaeckel
  - Benito Remedios
  - Conrad Skaarbrevik
  - Heldegard Sperling
  - Lucia Schumann
  - Eva Marie Schonfelt
  - Rodolfo Karg****
  - Paul Engel*
  - Paul Hattenlacher
  - Walter Fritsche
  - Bruno Muhlig
  - Oscar Wurst***

ESPIONAGE
- C.A.Hoffman*

PROVINCES
- Clement Landmann*
  - Leon Alfalderio
  - Bernard Harves*
  - Eduardo Amores
  - Oscar Arnoldson
  - Anna Maria Dietrich
  - Manuel Eieros
  - Miguel Estrada
  - Teodora Gerhardt
  - Wilhelm Hansen
  - Sabino Javich
  - Rodolfo Karg
  - Pepe Mazzaredo
  - Frederik Sontag*
  - Frank Weizart
  - Moses Kaimen
  - David Resedo
  - John E. Weber
  - A.C. Heisinger
  - Solomon Herbst
  - Sam Reider
    - Fritz Nater*
      - Lilli Steinhart
      - Fritz Tussler****

JUDICIAL
- A.Kaup

* Denotes outstanding Nazis.
** Agent for American business houses.
*** Representative of American corporation.
**** Employee of American firm.

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

02/2657-Q-395

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MAY 13 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-395
15
WAR DEPARTMENT
G-2
JTB

April 1, 1941.

Subject: Letter of transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

Sherman Miles

SHERMAN MILES,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Enclosures: 1

#12

02/2657-Q-395 - Cpy Military Attache Report re subversive agents in Cuba: dtd 3/19/41.

Ltr. & Sgd. Taylor 4/11/41 prior.

pms

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RECORD SECTION

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

G2/2657-q-395

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WAR DEPARTMENT

M. I. D.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF G-2
MIL., INTEL. DIV. JTB
2657-Q-395
16
MAY 13
WAR DEPARTMENT

April 1, 1941.
(Date)

Subject: Subversive Personnel on Ships.

Summary of Information:

It has been reliably reported that Carl Goetz, assistant fireman on the SS Oriente, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, and Gustof Marie of the same ship are propagandists.

Goetz's address is 84 St., Brooklyn, New York; Marie's is Hudson St., Hoboken.

The same source reports that Rubén Ramires, Puerto Rican (American citizen), member of the crew of the SS Kungsholm, Swedish ship, is a Communist.

Distribution:

2nd C. A.
Plant Protection
File

Evaluation
-of source -of information
MA Cuba Reliable
Credible
Questionable
Undetermined

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16—17097 GPO

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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Authority FBI ltr 6 Oct 76
By [illegible] NARS, Date 12/8/76

MAY 13 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

1-13 2657-Q-395 17

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

Reference is made to previous correspondence concerning Amadeo Barletta, Agent for the General Motors Company in Havana, Cuba, and Ulderico Terasca, General Administrator of the Ward Steamship Line in Havana, Cuba.

Information has been received from a confidential source, which is considered reliable, that both of these individuals are Italian Agents.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Captain Alan Goodrich Kirk
Director, Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

cc - Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

MAY 15 1941

MEC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. MAY 13 1941

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

File With: 2657-2-395/17

Previous Papers will be found under the old

Filing System.

Number MID 201 Barbetta, amadeo

(This is a temporary form which will be destroyed at the time the papers in the old file are actually transferred to the new system.)

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

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Classification

None Enclosures
2657-Q-395
18
Record Section File No.

Copy No. 6-1
For Record Section Only

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT

Cuba
Country Reported On

Subject Espionage, Sabotage, and Under-Cover Activities.
Brief Descriptive Title

I. G. No. 5940

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 13 1941

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Personal Contact
Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Seizure of Yacht, EZGOIN, Belonging to One Frederick Wagner

Reference is made to "General Stability letter number 10," numbered 6064, dated April 25, 1941, this office.

2657-Q-409/10

1. As reported in the above communication the Cuban Navy seized the yacht, EZGOIN, then lying off Cayo Largo on the south coast of Cuba, on April 25, 1941.

2. Before the seizure was made, Col. Arguelles, Chief of Staff, Cuban Navy, consulted the Military Attache as to possible complications, in view of the fact that Wagner was understood to be an American citizen, and the yacht flew the American flag. In consequence, the Military Attache consulted with the Consul General, who was of the opinion that the Cuban Navy were within their rights in investigating a yacht which was behaving suspiciously in Cuban waters. He also requested that when the seizure was made that such examination as the Cuban Navy wished to make with respect to Mr. Wagner be made in the office of the Consul General.

3. After the seizure was made, the Military Attache was invited to inspect all the documents found on the ship. Personal letters of Mr. Wagner indicated that he sympathizes with Germany against England, as might be expected, but there was no evidence to indicate that he is an active Nazi agent.

4. One letter was found written by Lt. Patrick, U. S. Navy Reserve, to Wagner, in which Patrick stated generally that he was a loyal American, would follow his orders, and talk to whom he pleased. At first glance this appeared to be an answer to a letter from Wagner endeavoring to

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... 5, ... 6, ...
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6070 Date May 6, 1941
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

influence him along Nazi lines. Investigation by the Naval Attache proved the opposite to be the case; that Wagner had written Patrick's wife, advising them not to see mutual German friends, now that Patrick was in the Navy.

5. The examination of Wagner, in which the above items were taken up and at which he was thoroughly questioned, was held in the office of the Consul General in the presence of the Consul General, the Military Attache, the Naval Attache, and Lt. Col. Aguila, of the Cuban Navy.

6. At the conclusion of the investigation, which was thorough and complete, it was obvious that Wagner is a Nazi sympathizer, which he frankly stated, although he claimed that he was loyal to the United States against Germans, or anyone else.

It was also obvious that there was no evidence of his being an active agent, and that his presence near Cayo Largo was due to his seeking a climate which was beneficial to him as an asthma sufferer.

7. At the conclusion of the examination Col. Aguila, of the Cuban Navy, agreed to release Wagner and his yacht, with the understanding that Wagner would depart promptly from Cuba.

8. The Consul General, having previously received inquiries about Wagner from the F. B. I. in Miami, sent a full report of the incident to the F. B. I.

9. The Cuban Naval authorities were most cooperative with the American authorities in this whole affair.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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Authority FBI ltr 6 Oct 76
By HH NARS, Date 12/8/76

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 14, 1941

JUN 20 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-395
19
WAR DEPARTMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, during the latter part of April 1941 Hans Rohreske, German Minister to San Domingo, visited in Cuba where he conferred with the German Charge d'Affaires and the Italian Minister in Havana, and later conferred with the Chilean Minister and the Swedish Charge d'Affaires at Varadero, a resort approximately one hundred miles from Havana.

According to the information received, while Rohreske was in Havana, the Peruvian Minister paid a long visit to the German Legation, and it is also reported that Rohreske conferred with one Landmann, a reputed Nazi agent for the Caribbean area.

It is also reported that the Italian Minister at San Domingo is planning to visit Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

REC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. JUN 16 1941

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
August 8, 1941

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AUG 9 1941
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2657-Q-395
20
WAR DEPARTMENT

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, information has been received from a reliable confidential source that for some time past Falangist propaganda has been emanating from the Dolores Catholic College at the corner of Aguilera and Reloj Streets, Santiago, Cuba. This institution, which seems to be a propaganda center, is closely linked with a clothing store called La Francia on Enramadas Street. The managers of this shop are members of the Spanish Falange.

From the same source, information has been received that the Club San Carlos, the principal social club of the City of Santiago, is also one of the main totalitarian centers. The President of the club, Colonel Guillermo Mascaro, is a known Nazi sympathizer. His son, Raul Mascaro, Secretary of the Provincial Government of Oriente, is engaged to marry the daughter of a German Consul. Other members of the club who are Nazi sympathizers are Juan Fajardo, a customs inspector; Arsenio Trichet, a notorious gamester; and, Eduardo Martinez Odio, known as "Cucha", who also is a gamester.

Another prominent totalitarian sympathizer is a retired captain, Pedro Mirabal Millan, who is at present at the head of the Secret Police in the Province of Oriente. He is reported to have declared that Germany is bound to win the war owing to the advanced state of its civilization.

Sincerely yours,

E. Hoover

CC - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

who's who ES.

REC'D Executive Office G-2 W.D.G.S. AUG 9 1941

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAY 28 1940
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
3-1 2657-9
WAR DEPARTMENT

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

May 20th, 1940.
Letter #29a

Subject : Pro-german activities in Haiti

To : The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 28 1940

1.- During the past few weeks I have heard many rumours about the increase of pro-german activities in Haiti. Recently Colonel André, Commandant of the Garde of Haiti, told me that he had heard that $200.000.00 had been spent in Haiti by German agents. André agrees with me that this is greatly exaggerated. André also told me of a case of one Schutt whose father and brother live at Cap-Haitien. They are prominent Germans in that locality. Young Schutt came to Haiti from Germany some months ago to visit his father and brother. He made a visit to the Dominican Republic while in this locality. From here he flew to Miami and from Miami he went via San Francisco to Siberia and thence to Germany. The brother who lives at Cap-Haitien told Colonel André that youn; Schutt was a member of the SA. André replied that he believed young Schutt to be on an official mission for Germany. Schutt made no reply to this remark.

2.- Colonel André assured me that he will give me all information that comes to him reference pro-german activities in Haiti. He also made the observation that he would like very much for the U.S.Government to send a few operatives to Haiti to observe and counteract the trend toward increased por-german activities.

3.- It has been noted by many Americans here, and mentioned by Colonel André that influential Germans in Haiti are frequently in intimate association with the so-called refugees here.

4.- I have been told by influential people, both American and Haitian, that some if not all of the newspaper in Port-au-Prince have been paid by German agents to publish favorable news about Germany. I am confident that this is true

2 Copies retained in L.A. Sect. Maj. Bessette plans & report on these activities.
G-2 R/S has info re G. E. Schutt of ... and
has Haiti on the W.T.B. list of enemy
traders during W.W. 8576-256

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JUN 9 1940
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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WAR DEPARTMENT
INTELLIGENCE SEC., A. C. JUN 11 1940
6341

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince. May 21, 1940.
Letter #30

Subject : Pro-german activities - Hoffmann Van Hove

To : The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D.C

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 6 1940

1.- H. M. J. Hoffmann Van Hove, Assistant General Manager of the West Indies section, Royal Dutch Air Lines (K.L.M.) of Curaçao, N.W.I. has within the past few weeks made two or more visits to Port-au-Prince in connection with the project of the K.L.M. to establish an Air Line from Curaçao and/or other points to Port-au-Prince. I can state on reliable information that the Pan American Airways does not desire that K.L.M. establish such a line.

2.- On a recent visit to Port-au-Prince Hoffmann Van Hove indicated such pro-nazi sentiments that he became persona non grata with loyal dutch citizens living in Port-au-Prince.

3.- I have heard from reliable sources that Hoffmann has been arrested by Dutch authorities and is now in prison probably in Curaçao.

GEORGE H. WEEMS
Major, Infantry DOL
Chief U.S.Military Mission

GHW:MJ

File
A.T.D.

2 copies retained in h/a

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JUN 14 1940
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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2657-9-396

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

June 8th 1940.
Letter #33

Subject : Pro-german activities in Haiti

To : The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington D.C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 13 1940

p. 1

1.- Reference is made to letter this office May 20, 1940, subject as above. Herewith a letter from Mr. Monk, the Fiscal Representative's Agent at Cape Haitien, to the Acting Fiscal Representative. Mr. Monk has been in the north of Haiti for several years and is thoroughly familiar with the people, both native and foreigners. The family Schuut mentioned in the above reference is the same as mentioned in the inclosed letter.

GEORGE H. WEEMS
Major Infantry DOL
Chief U.S.Military Mission

GHW:MJ

File G-2

Copy of letter and encl. retained in L. A. Sect.

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

(COPY)

Cap-Haitien, May 30, 1940

Mr. Rex A. Pixley,
Deputy Fiscal Representative,
Port-au-Prince.

2057-F-396

Dear Mr. Pixley:

I had a talk with Lassiter while he was here and he gave me your confidential memorandum. The four persons named therein are well known here for their Nazi sympathies but I have not been able to establish that they are doing anything more than talking. Nobbe is generaly considered to be the principal agent here but I have not been able to obtain any proof that he is distributing proof or money. However I have several persons endeavoring to obtain information for me and hope to report more later.

There are a surprisingly large number of pro-Nazi Haitiens here. It is against all reason that a colored man and a citizen of a small defenseless country like Haiti should favor the triumph of a people with a race creed such as that held by the Nazis, and with proof in the shape of recent events as to what would happen to all small countries if Germany triumphs in the present struggle. There must therefore be some explanation for their pro-Nazi sentiment which cannot be found in admiration for Hitler or the German people. Perhaps judicious distribution of funds accounts for it. I have tried to link it up with anti-American, anti-government or pro-Dominican feeling but it doesn't work out. Some anti-Americans are for the Allies, some pro-Dominicans are anti-Nazi and some government officials are pro-German.

I have a report that the Ferrano brothers, Italians, are active in spreading Nazi propaganda among the lower class Haitians, especially chauffeurs, tourist guides, small clerks and others who frequent their cafe.

I also have a report that a group of Nazi sympathizers use the cafe as a meeting place. Among the names mentioned as belonging to this group are A. Marra, Italian merchant, D. Garcia, chief clerk of the Plantation Dauphin, Emmanual Georges, haitian speculator, Bichar Jiha, cuban, M. Heriveaux, Tessier and Luc Etienne, haitiens.

Some other haitiens who appear to have Nazi sympathies are Louis Beliard, cashier at the Banque Nationale and brother of the Prefet, Dr. Boncy, President of the Union Club, Dr. Valcour, Dr. Mallebranche and Dr. Leveque of the Service d'Hygiene (the sympathies of the last two do not seem very pronounced) and Lieuts. Michaud and Beland of the Garde d'Haiti. The Prefet, Albert Beliard, has been pro-German for a number of years. Whether he is still pro-Nazi is not certain. Max Jean Jacques, editor of the newspaper L'Information, also appears to be a convert to Hitlerism.

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According to my information the man doing the most of the propaganda work in the rural sections is Jean Pratto, an Italian, whom you probably remember from your Contributions days as a builder of stills. He is reported to be circulating among the distillers of Quartier Morin, Milot and Limonade the information that if Germany wins the war the Americans will have to leave Haiti and when this happens they will be allowed to distill freely without paying any tax.

Gonzales, the Dominican Consul, formerly associated with a group of Frenchmen here, Dominique, Novella and others but since the beginning of the war he has dropped all of them and associated with Germans and pro-German haitians. Paulino, the Dominican Minister, was here Sunday and according to rumors came to investigate reports that Gonzales was too pro-German. I understand that Gonzales left for the Dominican ~~border~~ Republic yesterday.

The Germans here are Martin Leonhardt, a partner in Schutt and Co. and the German Consul. He does not go out much and I have not learned anything about his activities that I can report.

Albert Rosenthal, an exporter and importer who buys coffee for Reinbold. He is of Jewish extraction and his wife is German-jewish-haitien. Their three daughters are in Germany. Neither Rosenthal or his wife every go to any social functions except among members of the German colony and do not seem to have any Haitian friends whom they frequent. Although he expresses pro-Nazi sympathies in conversation I do not think that he is a rabid admirer of Hitler and his regime and would not take part in any activities to further the German cause except through fear or some form of compulsion.

Walter Nobbe, employed by Rosenthal. He has been in Haiti about 6 years and goes about a great deal in Haitian circles. He is secretary of the Union Club and spends a great deal of time there. Although he is very temperate in his conversation and given the impression of not being a very rabid Hitlerite he is considered by the French colony here as being the most active propagandist. He is very friendly with the son of Emm. Carbonnel and of Lieutenant Belard.

Walter Bussinieus, associated with Schutt and Co. and half owner and manager of the coffee washing plant at Dondon. He was employed by Reinbold and Company from 1924 until last year. His wife is Haitien-Syrian. In conversation he appears mildly opposed to Hitler and loves to tell jokes about him.

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Kuno Beck, employed by Rene Teuchler. He has been in Haiti since the beginning of the occupation, coming from the United States where he was working when the war broke out. He is married to the sister of Teuchler. The Teuchlers are German-Haitiens. Both Teuchler and Mrs. Beck were in Germany at the beginning of the war and apprently have been unable to return to Haiti. Beck's son, who was raised in Germany, returned last year and is working with his father. They run the Teuchler store and a banana plantation at Quartier Morin. The son is a great hulking lad who seems to be a little muscle bound between the ears. Neither of them go out much and do not associate much with the Haitiens.

Otto Schutt, who inherited Schutt and Company from his uncle. He has been in Haiti for the last ten years, going back to Germany every three years for six months vacation. He is a pleasant, intelligent young man and has many friends amongst the Haitiens. Since the war started he has associated mainly with Haitiens known to be friendly to Germany. Last year his brother Dr. Hans Schutt visited him and was here when the war broke out. He left for the States several months ago and returned to Germany via Japan and Russia. He is employed in the German Ministry of Economics, is a member of the Nazi party and undoubtedly gave his brother and the other Germans here plenty of advice and instructions. He made several trips to Port-au-Prince and two to the Dominican Republic. Otto Schutt has spent most of his time lately in Port-au-Prince, supposedly in connection with a suit against the firm.

Up until recently the Germans here despised the members of the Italian colony and rarely associated with them. This has changed somewhat of late. Augustin Cianciulli is the most influential Italian here. He does a wholesale business in provisions and has a half interest in the sugar mill at La Rue. He also represented the Colombian and Grace Lines here. His brother, Mario, who is in business with him, is a naturalized Haitien. Cianciulli does not go out much but he has been here since he was a boy and has plenty of connections among the Haitiens. There is also a young man named Faschi working in his store. His brother-in-law, Hector Massuci, an Italian, has a retail store here. They are all very pro-German, but I have not been able to establish that they carry on any activities which would stamp them as Nazi agents.

Alfonse Marra, an Italian, has a grocery store here and associates a great deal with the Haitiens, especially a group known to be friendly to the Germans. He isalso very friendly with Nobbe.

The Ferrano brothers, four of them, have a bakery, a cafe and operate several public cars. They are reported

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

to be very active in spreading pro-Nazi propaganda amongst the frequenters of their cafe.

The other Italians here, Vitiello, Schettini, Campolo, de Percio and Farara are small merchants, clerks, mechanics, etc. I have reports that they carry on a pro-German propaganda amongst the haitien laborers, clerks and habitants telling them that France is responsible for the low price of coffee, that what the Germans are doing in Holland and Belgium is only what the Americans were doing here in 1915, etc.

The Italians seem to be much more active in propagandizing, at least openly, than the Germans.

I have not been able to find out anything about Emm. Carbonnel. His son is very friendly with the Germans and he is making a shipment of 100 bags of coffee and 220 bags of cacao which I know belong to Schutt and Co., on the next Dutch boat. The Dutch Line is refusing all freight from Germans, but I have not learned anything to make me believe that he is acting as a Nazi agent.

Pratto seems to be the most dangerous propagandist as he works on the most ignorant people and his stuff is inflammatory, anti-American and anti-government, if what is reported to me is correct.

Sincerely,

(s) MELVILLE MONK

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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JUL 8 1940
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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IN REPLY
REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

QUARRY HEIGHTS, CANAL ZONE

June 24, 1940

Subject: Transmittal of Information

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

There is attached a letter to this office from the Assistant Engineer of Maintenance, The Pamana Canal, relative to the G-2 situation in Haiti.

L. D. CARTER
Major, G. S. C.,
AC of S, G-2

RECEIVED
1940 JUL - 5 PM 2:33
RECORD SECTION
M. I. D.

1 Incl-Letter dated
June 21, 1940,
The Panama Canal,
G-2 Activities, Haiti

ARH.

This has been handled.
ARH.

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1941

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THE PANAMA CANAL
CANAL ZONE
DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION
AND MAINTENANCE

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE ADDRESS:
"PANCANAL, PANAMA"

Balboa Heights, C. Z.,
June 21, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR G-2, P. C. DEPT.:

G-2 Activities, Haiti

1. While passing through Port au Prince, Haiti, on June 17, 1940, I called on certain members of the American Military Mission and certain personnel attached to the office of the American Minister. The principal subject of conversation brought up by them was the G-2 situation in Haiti, and inquiries as to how G-2 work was being handled in the Canal Zone.

2. I got the impression that it was their opinion that considerable subversive activities were at work in Haiti and that these activities appeared to be well financed.

3. During the conversations the advisability of having one of the members of the Military Mission take leave to visit the Canal Zone to familiarize himself with G-2 methods here was mentioned, and the need for funds for carrying on G-2 activities was stressed.

4. This information is being turned over to you in accordance with oral instructions from the Commanding General, Panama Canal Department.

DLW*ljd

D. L. WEART,
Assistant Engineer of Maintenance.

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

STATE DEPT. WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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Port-au-Prince, Haiti
July 8, 1940

Subject: Nazi Activities in Haiti.

TO: ACofS G-2, War Dept.

1. Organization. The Nazi organization in Haiti seems to follow closely others in Central and South America. The German Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Walter Kaempfe, appears to be the head of the organization which includes practically all Germans in Haiti, a group of approximately one hundred and fifty. George Reinbold, manager of Reinbold and Company, is one of the leading local Nazis and through his commercial organization which has branches in most of the principal towns of Haiti has repeatedly been reported as utilizing his firm for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda throughout the country. The managers of most of the branches are native born Germans and are reported as being leaders for the spreading of German propaganda in their communities. Reinbold is German Consul in Saint Marc, Haiti, and is said to be contributing large sums for the Nazi cause. His firm is the largest commercial firm in Haiti. The capital is said to be $1,250,000 with an annual turnover of approximately $3,000,000.

Gustave Rohlsen, is also considered by many to be one of the leaders of the local Nazi organization. He was formerly employed as assistant manager of the Horn Line. The former manager, Johannes Peterson, now in Germany, was

REC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D. U.S. JUL 17 1940

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considered for several years as the active leader of the local Nazi organization.

Reported at times as active head is Ernst Luders, import and commission merchant who also represents the Bayer Company, Incorporated (Aspirin). Luders is considered an especially active member and is reported as in charge of dispensing money throughout the country for propaganda purposes. Wilhelm Kahl, President of the German Club and owner of Kahl's Hotel, is also considered one of the active leaders of the Nazi party.

Practically all German import and export firms appear to be closely connected with the German Legation and these firms, through their employees, are reported as actively spreading Nazi propaganda throughout the country.

Strong rumors indicate that many of the Jewish refugees are suspected of being "Fifth Columnists" and in German pay. Also considered as playing an important role in the Nazi organization are the many mixed German-Haitian families and Haitian relatives of these families which are repeatedly reported as being actively engaged in spreading German propaganda.

2. Methods of Dispensing Propaganda Funds. German funds for propaganda purposes are reported as being brought into the country by German Representatives of other nearby countries enjoying diplomatic privileges. Another source is by assessment of German firms in Haiti. As to the actual methods of expenditure, the following groups are considered as the principal recipients.

A- Government Officials. Those most mentioned are Mr. Léon Laleau, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Léon Alfred, Secretary of State for Justice and Religion; Edmond Sylvain, Chief of a division of the Department of Justice; Richard

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McGuffie, member of the Board of the Banque Nationale. Many other minor Government officials have been reported as receiving cash from the local Nazis.

B- Newspapers. The following newspapers are strongly pro-German and considered paid from German funds:

1. GOODWILL
2. NOUVELLISTE

C- German and Haitian oral propaganda. Due to the illiteracy in Haiti, the most effective method of spreading propaganda is by the payment of small sums of money to taxi drivers, clerks and minor employees of the Government and small businesses. More jobs, more money, greater sales of Haitian coffee, sugar, etc., and relief from American imperialistic control are promised when Haiti comes under German influence.

3. The following items have been received from several sources generally considered reliable and are submitted as indicative of active and energetic attempts by the Nazis to gain control or at least to influence the Haitian Government in permitting the build-up of the Nazi movement in Haiti without Government interference:

A. Funds of President Vincent and other Government officials kept in Belgian banks were reported seized by the Nazis. The President is reported as having requested Dr. Kaempfe, German Chargé d'Affaires, to use his power to help in recovering this money. The Chargé d'Affaires' answer was said to have been favorable, providing greater freedom of action were granted for Nazi organization by the Haitian Government.

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C. Eugene Gross (Groven), head of the International Banking and Trading Corporation to exploit various Haitian agricultural and industrial enterprises. Negotiating a four and one-half million dollar loan guaranteed by communal receipts. Actions considered extremely suspicious. Has bank account of $50,000 in Chase National Bank in New York. Now in Cuba. Expected to return to Haiti in a few weeks.

5. It is believed that certain definite conclusions can be reached in evaluating the many reports received from American and Haitian sources, - namely, that an active Nazi propaganda system exists in Haiti reaching into official circles; that money is being freely circulated to maintain this propaganda; that all German propaganda is naturally anti-American and that no attempt has yet been made by the United States to neutralize this German propaganda.

6. It is believed that an organization should be established in Haiti with sufficient funds not only systematically to evaluate and interpret the mass of rumors now being received, but also to counteract these rumors with a well-organized pro-American information service.

Scott Wells
Maj Inf Det

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B. The Nazi group is trying to effect certain changes in the Haitian Cabinet by the appointment of the following Haitians considered in the pay of the Nazis and strongly pro-Nazi:

(1) As Minister of the Interior: F. Duvigneaud, actually director of the newspaper Le Nouvelliste, a pro-Nazi newspaper. Also, Duvigneaud's wife is Italian and he is closely associated with the leading Italians resident in Haiti.

(2) As Minister for Foreign Affairs: Léon Déjean, former Haitian Minister to Washington and the Dominican Republic, whose daughter is married to a German and who is at present unemployed and said to be pro-Nazi.

(3) As Head of the Public Works: Charles Féquière.

(4) As head of the Department of Justice: Rodolphe Barreau.

(5) As head of Public Instruction: Léon Alfred, actually Minister of Justice, reported to be in the pay of the Nazi organization.

4. Reports are on hand concerning many other individuals, Germans, Haitians and refugees who appear to have considerable money at their disposal and whose activities seem to have a tinge of pro-Naziism. A few are mentioned below.

A. Frederick Roland actually Isidor Rosenblat, alleged Austro-German refugee, an inventor, who has tried to gain admittance to the United States. Has considerable funds at his disposal. Suspected of being Nazi informer.

B. Leo Taub, American in Haiti during May, 1940, with object of developing Thermal Stations throughout the Republic. Seen in company of several strong Nazi leaders. He deposited $30,000 in Banque Nationale d'Haiti to carry out terms of contract with the Government upon approval. Address: 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York.

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in the case of the newspaper "Goodwill" and I believe that it is true in the case of most of the papers and the radio broadcasting station at Port-au-Prince. I have heard that the tri-weekly "Goodwill" receives $50.00 per month from German agents.

GEORGE H. WEEMS
Major, Infantry DOL
Chief U.S. Military Mission

GHW:MJ

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT CUBA

Country Reported On

Subject Attitude of German-Jewish Refugees toward Germany. **I. G. No.** 3850-g-2

Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Personal Contact-considered reliable.

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

German Jewish Refugees Rejoice over German victories.

1. The Military Attache had occasion to call on the Manager of the Pan American Airways local office this morning. During the course of the conversation, the manager stated that he desired to have one of his employees describe a recent incident. He then called a Mr. Antonio Montero to his office, who stated as follows:

2. That he lives in an apartment building known as the Edificio Menendez; that on the floor above him live a large number of Jewish refugees; that on Sunday, June 16, they had a large party which lasted until well after midnight; that they were so noisy it was necessary to call in the police to quiet them, and Mr. Montero also remonstrated with them. This date, as will be noted, was shortly after the fall of Paris. The following morning as Mr. Montero was leaving the building, he saw the wife of one of these refugees, and asked her why they were so rejoiced at the triumph of a man who had hounded them from their homes. She replied that "we are Germans first and Jews afterwards."

3. The Military Attache has had the same attitude reported to him concerning other Jewish refugee groups, and it is thought that this attitude is quite general among the German Jewish refugees here.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:vm

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From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 5872 **Date** June 20, 1940
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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUL 30 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba

Country Reported On

Subject Important Ethnic and Social Groups and Minorities. I. G. No. 2020
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Personal Contact, Reliable.

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Spanish population in Cuba.

1. Out of a total population of about 4,200,000 in Cuba, about 200,000 are stated to be Spanish. This figure includes persons born in Spain, and persons born in Cuba of Spanish families.

2. In contrast to the Cubans, the Spaniards are efficient and hardworking, and possess a firmness of purpose and hardness of character quite different from the volatile and irresponsible Cubans.

3. The Spaniards are found wherever money is to be made, up and down the scale of economic endeavor, from laborers and truck drivers on the one hand, to rich merchants on the other.

4. They have a tendency to organize in social and charitable clubs, and have by far the best hospitals in the country, with the one exception of the small Anglo-American hospital.

5. The more important clubs, with memberships, are as follows:--

a) Centro Gallego Men, 20,000 Spanish, 3000 Cuban.
b) Centro Asturiano Men, 21,000 Spanish, 11,000 Cuban. Women, 4,500 Spanish, 5,400 Cuban.
c) Hijas de Galicia (Daughters of Galicia) Men, 3000. Women, 12,000.
d) Centro de Dependientes (Clerk's Club) Men, 18,000 Spanish, 3000 Cuban. Women, 5,000 Spanish, 1500 Cuban.

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From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5895 Date July 25, 1940
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6. Politically the Spaniards take little interest in local affairs, but are divided into Franco and Loyalist sympathizers.

The former group, as has already been reported, are well organized and pro-German in sentiment; both groups are generally anti-United States, due to continued resentment of Spain's defeat at our hands in 1898, and our present leading position in Cuba. Both factions are also anti-British, on account of Gibraltar, if for no other reason.

7. In view of the above, the Military Attache is of the opinion that the Spanish element in Cuba is the most dangerous and most fertile ground for so called "fifth column" activities, should an occasion present itself.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, G.S. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5895 Date July 25, 1940

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HEADQUARTERS PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
3-1
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
August 1, 1940

WDGA.

SUBJECT: Spanish Aliens in Puerto Rico.

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C.

1. In view of recent political developments in Europe and manifest attitude of some Spanish citizens in Puerto Rico, a survey has been made which shows that there are approximately 5300 individuals, including women and children in Puerto Rico who have retained Spanish citizenship under the terms of the Treaty of Paris 1898.

2. From sources considered reliable, it is estimated at the present time that conservatively seventy five per cent of the above number are pro-Franco, the remainder adhering to the old Loyalist Cause or more or less pro-American. It is thought that the pro-Franco element in Puerto Rico is gaining strength.

3. Attached hereto are translations of Falangist literature which has been circulated among the Spanish people in Puerto Rico reportedly by the Spanish Consul to San Juan who at a dinner in celebration of the German invasion in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Luxemburg is reported to have stated, "wait and see how things are going to be carried out in Puerto Rico when I am in command and seated at Casa Blanca as Governor General of Puerto Rico. Everything is ready and well planned". This statement was heard by several different persons and has been confirmed not less than two times.

4. It would appear that very few Spaniards in Puerto Rico are Militant Members of the Falange as few served as officers or non-commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, or Air during the Revolution. It is known that a few individuals rendered service to the Nationalist's cause prior to and during the war to the extent of donating and collecting considerable money.

5. The greater percentage of the Spaniards in Puerto Rico are of the better class, influential, land-owners in several different types of industry, including sugar, tobacco, rum, and fruit growing. This element in Puerto Rico constitutes a potential threat. Further information on the activities of the Falangist Party will be compiled and continued investigation carried on by operatives from this office cooperating with F.B.I. Office in San Juan.

C. S. FERRIN,
Lieut. Colonel, G.S.C., G-2.

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Noted by C. J.

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SPANISH FALANGE TRADICIONALISTA.
AND OF THE J.O.N.S.

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SALUTE TO FRANCO!
ARISE SPAIN!

AUG 13 1940

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Delegation of the work
in Puerto Rico.
Affiliated with the Falange.....?

Personal Information.
Number.....
Carnet No.....

NAME AND FAMILY NAME?.....
Native of.....Town.....Province.....
SPAIN...Date of Birth?.....
Date of Your Arrival in Puerto Rico?.....
Read and Write?..... Profession.....Occupation.....
What Work Have You Done in Puerto Rico?.....
People You've Worked With in Puerto Rico?.....
.....
Actual Occupation?.....
Present Address?.....
Age?.....Married or Single?..... Name of Wife.....
Nationality?..... Date of Marriage, and where Married?...
..... How Many Children?..... Of Age?.....
Sex....M.....F..... Minors.....M.....F..... Total.....
Nationality of Children of Age?.....M.....F..... Age.....
Approximate Amount of Capital you have in Puerto Rico.....
In what do you have it invested?.....
What property and other possessions in Spain?.....
If answer is affirmative, list such property and possessions.....
.....Wife's Capital?.....Your Monthly
income?.....Have you in some manner contributed to our Holy
Cause?.....

(2nd Page)

Of what has your contribution consisted?.....
Have you retained Spanish citizenship?.....If answer is negative, give
date you relinquished Spanish citizenship.....
Nationality now?.....Reasons for changing citizenship
.....In view of the fact that you are not a Spanish
Citizen now, will you favor and cooperate with the cause commanded by
General Franco?.....What is your opinion of the National-
Spanish uprising of July, 1936?.....
Have you relatives in Spain?.....Names.....
.....Address.....Do you have relatives in Puerto
Rico?.....Names and addresses.....
Observations.....
.....

FOR GOD, SPAIN AND ITS NATIONAL-SYNDICAL REVOLUTION.

Information of the Comrade

_____

Provisional Delegate of
the work in Puerto Rico.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OATH OF THE FALANGE
TRADICIONALISTA
And of the J.O.N.S.

OATH. - To give myself always to the service of Spain.
OATH. - To have no other pride save that of the FATHERLAND and of the Falange, that being of happy obedience, impetus and patience, activity and silence.
OATH. - Loyalty and submission to our leaders, honor to the memory of our dead, impeccable perseverance in all the vicissitudes.
OATH. - To obey, no matter where I am, or to offer "respeto" (service) to our chief from the first to the last call.
OATH. - To contradict and not listen to the voice of friend or enemy who attempt to weaken the spirit of the Falange.
OATH. - To maintain over all, the scheme of unity: UNITY BETWEEN THE LANDS OF SPAIN, and UNITY between the men of Spain.
OATH. - To live in holy fraternity with all those of the Falange, to give assistance, without fear, as long as I am directed by this holy fraternity.

.....
Signature of the Spanish supporter.

PROMISE

I Promise to always lend myself to the service of the Falange in all that is not in conflict with my religious or citizenship duties.
I promise loyalty and submission to our chiefs and an impeccable perseverance in all the vicissitudes.
I promise to obey, no matter where I am, or to offer "respeto" (service) to our chief from the first to the last call.
I promise to contradict and not listen to the voice of friend or enemy who attempt to weaken our spirit.
I promise to maintain over all, the scheme of UNITY.
I promise to live in holy fraternity with all those of the Falange, to give assistance, without fear, as long as I am directed by this holy fraternity.
I promise to obey all orders given to me under the blue shirt of our Falange.

.....
Signature of the foreign sympathizer.

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Family name.....Name.....
Marital Status.....Profession.....Residence....
.....Floor.....City.....Political Party.....
.....Province.....Date of Birth.....Parents name..
.....No. of children.....Description: Eyes.....
Color.....Nose.....Height.....Additional description.....
Vehicles (mechanical) owned.....
"Carnets," class and number.....
Arms possessed.....
Arms you can operate.....
Languages.....
Acquaintances, personal taste, and aptitude.....
.....
.....
"Carnet" No.....Quota.....Date of Admission.....
.....Date of Discharge.....Cause of Discharge.....
.....

FINGERPRINTS SIGNATURE

Presented by.....

.....
Signatures and numbers of the "Carnets" of the presentees.

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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 18 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT

Country Reported On

Subject German Residents in Cuba **I.G. No.** 2020
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Cuban Army)
American Consulate) Reliable as to American Consulate.

Summarization of Report
When Required

-

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Recent Increase in Number of
German Residents in Cuba.

1. The following information has been received from the Service of Military Intelligence, Cuban Army (Secret Service) relative to the number of Germans in Cuba at the present time:

"The Department of Foreign Registry of the Cuban Government has registered, as of September 1,1940, 3044 Germans, distributed by provinces as follows:

"Pinar del Rio.....	11
Habana.....	2912
Matanzas.....	28
Santa Clara.....	14
Camaguey.....	39
Oriente.....	40
Total.....	3044

"This report is considered generally correct but not exact, due to lake of attention to this subject prior to 1939. Of this total as shown above, 1698 obtained their carnets for residents in 1939, and, so far, 20 have obtained the same in the year 1940. Of those registered in 1939, 348 were to be permanent residents and the 20 registered in 1940 are also for permanent residents. In addition, 750 carnets for permanent residents had been issued prior to 1939."

These figures give a total of permanent residents of 1118, which would leave 1926 transients.

2. The American Consul General has issued 1340 visas to Germans since January 1,1939, and has 1000 pending. This would give a total of 2340 transients since January 1,1939, as against the 1926 mentioned in above paragraph.

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... **5,** ..... **6,** .....
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From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 5909 **Date** September 12,1940
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3. Obviously, it is impossible to reconcile these figures, but they are the best obtainable. The Military Attache considers that more confidence can be put in the figures of the Consul General than in those of the Cuban Department of Foreign Registry.

4. It will be noted that the Cuban Army report itself casts doubt on the accuracy of the figures of the Department of Foreign Registry, but do not go so far as to give an estimate of their own on the present status of affairs. The figure 1118 for permanent residents cannot be considered accurate because of previous lack of insistence on the registration of aliens and also lack of data as to departures of permanent residents from the country. Nevertheless, it must be used for lack of any other. Among these permanent residents some 200 are engaged, in one way or another, in espionage activities, and there is little doubt that the remainder will become active under the proper circumstances.

5. The 1000 awaiting entry into the United States (figure obtained from American Consulate) are obviously comprised for the most part of German Jewish refugees, although it is highly probable that some Nazi agents are in this group. As very few German Jewish refugees wish to enter any country other than the United States, the figure of 1000 may be taken as the total of German transients.

6. The final approximation would be as follows:

German permanent residents	1118
German transients (practically all Jewish refugees)	1000
Total	2118

This total will decrease but slowly, due to the enforcement of regulations received in July,1940, directing the Consul General to admit no one to the United States unless he was satisfied that the applicant would **not** jeopardize the safety of the United States in any way.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache

Source: As stated

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From M.A., Havana Report No. 5909 Date: September 12,1940.

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By [illegible]
Date 6-24-69

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G-2 Report

CUBA (Population and Social)

Subject: Propaganda.
(c) Propaganda of Foreign Origin.

Mexican Communistic Propaganda in Cuba.

2271-g-93/102

1. With reference to report No. 5587, dated June 10, 1938, index as above, a mass meeting to render homage to Mexico and to enlist Cuba's (and other Latin American Countries') sympathy and "pesos" on behalf of Mexico's social and economic policies, was held at Polar Stadium at 10:00 A.M. on June 12, 1938. It is estimated that between two and three thousand dollars was collected for Mexico at this meeting.

2. In spite of waiving the admission price of ten cents and the repayment of bus fares to encourage attendance, it is estimated that only approximately ten to twelve thousand of the Cuban rabble were present. Of the diplomatic corps only Sr. Octavio Reyes Spindola, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires and Sr. Tchou Che-Tsian, Chinese Chargé d' Affaires, were present.

3. Colonel Batista published orders on June 11th, prohibiting any members of the armed forces from attending the meeting and required that all unit commanders address their men some time prior to this meeting, to the effect that the Cuban Army and the Cuban nation owed its existence to the people of the United States - propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding. The Cuban State Department forbade all government employees from attending.

4. The Mexican Charge d'Affaires, Sr. Reyes Spindola, reinforced by a special Mexican cultural and propaganda mission of some forty members, and five officers of the Mexican Army (who flew to Havana in three Mexican Army planes), had their show stolen by local revolutionary political leaders, who, seeking to embarrass the present civic-military regime, turned the meeting into a "Red" demonstration against "Yankee" and British imperialism. In addition to Spindola, Dr. Rodolfo Mendez Penate, vice president of Grau's Autenticos; Dr. Carlos Prio Sacarras, Partido Agrario Nacional; Lazaro Pena, Union Revolucionario, and leaders of the A.B.C. and Joven Cuba, addressed the meeting on the general theme that all troubles in Latin-America were due to "Yankee" and British imperialism -- that Mexico's recent policy of expropriating foreign capital was an example for all Latin-America, and marked a step toward liberation from foreign imperialism. All the speakers indicated that Cuba should follow Mexico's example. Colonel Ignacio Beteta, Aide and special representative of President Cardenas of Mexico, stated that he was a member of a "real army," which represented, uniquely in Latin America, its nation's people -- that he had flown to Cuba on a mission of peace, but that he could just as easily fly over on other missions. (After Colonel Beteta's speech the radio announcer made the statement "and he is a real Colonel," a remark greatly resented by Colonel Batista, who, although not present, was listening to the broadcast of the speeches and having stenographic notes made of same).

5. Sr. Spindola spoke guardedly and briefly -- appealing to the bonds of blood, language and ideals for Cuban backing of the Mexican cause. President Cardenas' speech broadcast from Mexico was not completed due to poor recepcion.

6. The reaction to this meeting among the better class of Cubans was universal in deploring the entire incident. An amusing repercussion has been the formation of committees of leading Cubans throughout the island to celebrate July 4th in homage to the United States. The Spanish-language

From M.A. Havana Report No.5590 Date: June 16, 1938

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AUG 28 1938
WAR DEPARTMENT

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2657-8-330

MEXICAN OIL GRAB LAUDED AT MEETING

Sympathizers Gather at Polar to Hear Cardenas' Action Applauded By Leftist Leaders; Chip in to Mexican Fund.

Several hundred sympathizers of Mexico and its president Lazaro Cardenas, gathered yesterday morning at the Polar Stadium to render homage to the Mexican nation and applaud its expropriation of American and British owned oil properties.

During the meeting, at which the Mexican Charge d'Affaires Alfredo Reyes Spindola and Cuban leftist leaders sporke, collections were made to aid Mexico pay for the expropriated properties and to swell the funds of several local leftists organizations and causes.

The speakers, who lauded Mexico's recent expropriation of properties as a step towards liberation from foreign imperialism, indicated that Cuba should follow the example in the future.

The Mexican Charge d'Affaires spoke immediately after the meeting was opened, greeting Cuba's government the committe organ-

CUBANS PLAN ECONOMIC AID FOR MEXICO

Homage Meeting to Be Held This Morning at the Polar Stadium

A mass meeting to render homage to Mexico and contribute to its economical independence will be held at 9:00 a. m. today at the Polar Stadium.

Honored guests at the demonstration will be Dr. Octavio Reyes Spindola, Mexican Charge d'Affaires and an official cultural mission which arrived yesterday on the S. S. Orizaba with the announced purpose of acquainting Cuba with Mexico's culture.

During the homage meeting, to which an admission of 10 cents will be charged, President Lazaro Cardenas, of Mexico, will speak to the Cuban people by radio. Three Mexican military planes, now at Miami, are expected to arrive and fly over the stadium during the demonstration.

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Speakers at the meeting include

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Homage to Mexico Hit By Pinar del Rio Trade Groups

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The Pinar del Rio organization believes commercial and friendly relations with the two English speaking nations may have suffered as a result of the Polar demonstration and propose to redress any offense given through the projected public tribute

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Al mitin no concurrieron ni las autoridades ni la oficialidad del Ejército, pero las tribunas fueron ocupadas por varios líderes del partido Acción Republicana y otros pequeños partidos políticos. Octavio Reyes Spíndola, Encargado de Negocios de México en la Habana, y tres aviadores mexicanos que volaron hasta esta ciudad especialmente para concurrir al mítin. Representaron al Gobierno de México.

Mexican Pilots Off For Miami On Flight Here

HOUSTON, Tex., June 9. (AP). Col. Ignacio Beteta, chief militar aide to President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico, and a group of army officers stopped here today en route from Mexico City to Havana to participate in a celebration.

The party, including Maj. EM. M. Del Campo, Maj. J. Perez Allende, Capt. N. Norriega, F. Vergara, and S. Paniaga, was greeted at the airport by Luis Duplan, Mexican Consul and T.

"Oh, yes, yes indeed," exclaimed Morgenthau. "I am very glad you called that to my attention. You may say that three factors are responsible for our favorable

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JUN 28 1938
WAR DEPARTMENT
2657-8-330

MEXICAN OIL GRAB LAUDED AT MEETING

Sympathizers Gather at Polar to Hear Cardenas' Action Applauded By Leftist Leaders; Chip in to Mexican Fund.

Several hundred sympathizers of Mexico and its president Lazaro Cardenas, gathered yesterday morning at the Polar Stadium to render homage to the Mexican nation and applaud its expropriation of American and British owned oil properties.

During the meeting, at which the Mexican Charge d'Affaires Alfredo Reyes Spindola and Cuban leftist leaders sporke, collections were made to aid Mexico pay for the expropriated properties and to swell the funds of several local leftists organizations and causes.

The speakers, who lauded Mexico's recent expropriation of properties as a step towards liberation from foreign imperialism, indicated that Cuba should follow the example in the future.

The Mexican Charge d'Affaires spoke immediately after the meeting was opened, greeting Cuba's government the committe organizing the homage meeting and the

CUBANS PLAN ECONOMIC AID FOR MEXICO

Homage Meeting to Be Held This Morning at the Polar Stadium

A mass meeting to render homage to Mexico and contribute to its economical independence will be held at 9:00 a. m. today at the Polar Stadium.

Honored guests at the demonstration will be Dr. Octavio Reyes Spindola, Mexican Charge d'Affaires and an official cultural mission which arrived yesterday on the S. S. Orizaba with the announced purpose of acquainting Cuba with Mexico's culture.

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The group took off for Miami and from there will fly to Hana to participate in the celebration designed to honor President Cardenas.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

1A SECCION 1

SERVICIO
Esta queda
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Servicio exc
del «Her

AÑO CVI.—NUM. 141

IMPRESIONES

No hubo tal homenaje a México.

Para llegar a esta conclusión bastaba fijarse en los sectores y factores que se encargaron de rendírselo.

Se trataba y se trata de una apología de los procedimientos que en materia social y económica ha puesto en uso el régimen del General Lázaro Cárdenas, y que consiste en cogerse lo que es de otros, previa promesa de que lo ha de pagar; de donde tomaron ejemplo muchos donantes del mitin del domingo, que se suscribían con la coletilla de que el pago quedaba diferido.

Como al Gobierno mexicano le es indispensable el apoyo moral de los pueblos de habla española para probar a yanquis e ingleses que no está solo en su novísima política de expropiar sin indemnizar, es lógico que sea Cuba la que rompa el hielo e inicie una demostración de solidaridad hispanoamericana.

Abundan los timoratos que se asustan ante la idea de que podamos incurrir en las iras de Uncle Sam y de John Bull. Groseros espíritus materialistas, no piensan sino en el azúcar y en el tabaco. ¡Como si sólo de pan viviese el hombre, como si unos buenos mítines cual ese del domingo no fuesen capaces de sostener, aunque sea en vilo, a todo un pueblo! No, con tan estrechísima mentalidad no es posible escribir una sola página gloriosa en la historia del mundo!

De la pública aprobación a los procedimientos mexicanos habla mucho, de por sí, los concurrentes al gran jolgorio. Dijeron ellos más, sin pronunciar palabra, que todos los oradores juntos. Allí estaba representado el Partido Comunista, y también el ABC, que en tiempos no muy lejanos se prometió no dejar a un comunista sin su correspondiente marca de agua en el pellejo. Organización de espíritu y procedimientos fascistas, vió un día cómo su «marcha a Roma» era deshecha a tiros por los secuaces del bárbaro de Ordoqui. (Al menos, éste se atribuyó el «hecho glorioso»).

El ABC se dedica ahora a injuriar, en sus panfletos y publicaciones, a Hitler, a Mussolini y a Franco. ¡Oh, la cólera inconfesada de los que fracasan contra los semejantes que triunfan!

Allí vimos también a innumerables «auténticos». ¡Pobrecitos! ¡Qué atrasados están! Ellos tomaron su nombre de batalla a raíz del 12 de agosto. No quisieron que se confundiera su revolucionarismo con el de Menocal, Mendieta, Miguel Mariano y compañía, y se declararon revolucionarios **auténticos**, esto es, revolucionarios de un nuevo estilo, sin consideraciones al pasado, sin respeto a las jerarquías y con una gran repulsión hacia los viejos procedimientos. Pero no llegaron a la médula; no podían llegar... Sus más conspicuos dirigentes eran políticos nuevos pero ciudadanos viejos. La mayoría estaba formada de apacibles propietarios, de distinguidos profesionales, de hombres de mundo... Quien no tenía una cátedra que conservar o unas propiedades urbanas que defender o una imprenta que poner en movimiento o unos negocios que desarrollar, aspiraba a vivir en un medio social y político de profundo respeto a los principios básicos de las sociedades burguesas.

Pronto el desarrollo de los acontecimientos puso en entredicho la autenticidad de los revolucionarios septembrinos. Detrás de ellos empujaban los revolucionarios de tipo social que al poco tiempo los rebasaron; y ya entonces los terribles «auténticos» fueron considerados por los de la hoz y el martillo y por los demás sectores comunistas heterodoxos como unos simples políticos burgueses, perfectamente catalogables junto a los menocalistas, mendietistas, marianistas, liberales, conjuntistas, nacionalistas, etcétera. (En esta etcétera están comprendidos los machadistas).

Sin embargo, en el mitin del domingo allí estaban los «auténticos» postrados de hinojos ante la invisible personalidad de Lázaro Cárdenas, augusta proyección de la no menos augusta e invisible del Zar de todas las Rusias, el padrecito Stalin.

¡Oh, qué variada concurrencia la del domingo en los jardines de una industria propiedad de un grupo de capitalistas de abolengo que ha dado con la fórmula de hacer una cerveza doctrinaria, ideológica y programática!

Allí, como en la viña del Señor, había de todo. Y ¿cómo no, con lo sabroso que resulta que lo aplaudan a uno los mismos que lo han de ahorcar mañana?

Allí se veían hasta políticos de los que por su perdurabilidad parecen desafiar el tiempo y prepararse para los que se avecinan. ¡Como si los del puño cerrado entendiesen de retóricas cuando asumen el Poder!

Se habló mucho. Se habló hasta por los codos. Una catarata de tópicos y lugares comunes martilló los oídos de este radioyente, pues no dijeron nada de particular ni interesante. Por eso el que estas líneas escribe no sabía cómo hacer llegar a los oradores, para que se la ofreciesen a la multitud como cosa realmente nueva, la noticia anticipada de la toma de Castellón.

Era una noticia de la que queríamos hacerles partícipes, no con el ánimo de amargarles la fiesta, sino para que allí mismo se iniciase una nueva suscripción con cuyo producto se pudiera armar y avituallar el «Manuel Arnús» y redimirlo del triste destino de cabaret flotante a que lo han condenado los que quisieron convertir a España en el **café-concert** de Europa

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JUN 28 1938
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-7-330

MEMO. FOR MAJOR TIMBERLAKE.

Re: Brief summary of the Editor's column of Diario de la Marina of June 14, 1938.

In his editorial column of this date, Pepin Rivero comments upon the "homage to Mexico" given by leftist elements at the Polar Stadium on Sunday, in his usual biting and ironic manner. He begins by stating that there was no such homage to Mexico and that to reach this conclusion one had only to note the persons and sectors who rendered such homage. He calls this an apology for the methods in social and economic matters that President Cardenas has put into effect in Mexico, which consists in taking what does not belong to one with a promise to pay. That the Mexican government needs the moral support of the Spanish speaking peoples in order to prove to Americans and Britishers that it is not alone in its new policy of expropriating without indemnifying, and that Cuba was chosen to break the ice in this display of Latin American solidarity.

With considerable irony he states that there are some puny souls who think only of sugar and tobacco, as if one lived only from food. A few good meetings like that of Sunday could undoubtedly keep people going. He then goes on to review who were present to support Mexico's policies, referring specially to the Communist Party and the ABC, the latter having been a deadly enemy of communism in the past. He calls the ABC a "fascist" organization. Now he says, it dedicates itself to insulting Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. Referring to the "autenticos" he says they took on their high sounding name after August 12, 1933. These are quite leftist but mostly made up of new politicians who are old citizens, mostly peaceful property owners, professional men and men of the world. They speak a lot but are at "[illegible] heart "burgeousie". However, they were there, kneeling before the invisible personage of President Cardenas, a continuation

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of the not less august and invisible figure of the Czar of all the Russias, papa Stalin! He takes a dig at the Polar Beer owners calling them capitalists who have obtained the formula for making a "doctrinary, ideologic and programatic beer".

There was a little of everything there, and "there is an advantage" says Rivero "in having oneself applauded by the very ones who are to hang them on the morrow". There were politicians who seem to defy time and prepare for the future. There was much talk, too much talk, but nothing of import or interest was said.

In other words, "much ado about nothing".

L.L.G;

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L.L.G.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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La disolución bolchevique de la familia.

Fragmento principal del discurso del jefe de Beneficencia Social, Hilgenfeldt, en el Congreso Nacionalsocialista del Honor, de Nürnberg.

El bolchevismo es hostil a toda comunidad que tenga por base una sólida persistencia y una actuación fructífera. Así se explica el que su legislación implique la disolución de la familia, base que es de toda solidaridad social. Esas sus leyes determinaron ipso facto, según estadísticas oficiales, por cada cien matrimonios 37 divorcios, provocando además la disolución de la mitad de los matrimonios, de entonces acá contraidos, dentro del plazo de un solo año. La legislación rusa sobre la educación de la juventud niega el deber de los hijos de honrar a sus padres. En su sentir, no ha de ser principio general el acatamiento de la autoridad paterna. Característico para ello es que en la "Prawda" del 20 de Mayo 1934 se elogiara el comportamiento de cierto joven comunista que habia delatado a su propia madre, imputándola sustracción de cereales, delito sancionado con pena de muerte o trabajos forzados. Tal hijo es considerado merecedor de un particular encomio por no haber hecho alto ni aun ante el vínculo de la sangre en la lucha a favor del cereal soviético.

Las premisas fundamentales de una vida familiar se destruyen al quedar habilitados comedores comunes y vastos cuarteles-viviendas. Lo desolador de tales habitaciones se desprende de un suelto, aparecido en 12 de Junio de 1936 en el "Sowjetskaya Sibirs", procedente de un electricista:

"Desde hace tres años vivo con mi familia en un cuarto enmohecido, de bodega. Tal alojamiento considera como algo del todo normal la administración de mi empresa."

Si frente a tal abandono ya se nos antoja precario el porvenir de la familia rusa, resulta peor aun la situación de la mujer embarazada, la cual aparece ante nuestra mirada como virtualmente descastada. Según sueltos de los diarios "Isvestia", "Molot" del 14 de Setiembre de 1935 y del "Prawda" de Moscú, del 26 del mismo mes y año, hay muchísimas mujeres que hacen todos los posibles por disimular su estado de preñez, de miedo a quedar despedidas: trabajan, por tanto, hasta en la víspera de su alumbramiento.

Aun cuando la penuria de alojamiento suele casi siempre impedir un alumbramiento en el domicilio común, no se ha tomado, no obstante, medida alguna con miras a que hubiese un número suficiente de casas de maternidad. En una estadística oficial de 1935 se pondera como algo extraordinario el que en el curso del bienio 1932—34 se haya conseguido elevar en un pais como Rusia, de una población de 160 millones de habitantes, el número de camas disponibles en casas de maternidad, ¡asómbrense todos! de 29 576 que eran, a 32 796, o sea, un aumento de 3 220!

Según un reportaje de la "Komsomolskaya Prawda" del 21 de Julio de 1936, adolece el mayor hospicio de parturientas de Moscú de una extrema penuria en ropa blanca, así para las parturientas como también para los recien nacidos. En el tratamiento de ambos no se conoce miramiento alguno. En otro suelto, dirigido a la "Prawda" sobre el cuidado insuficiente que se dispensa a las parturientas, se dice:

"Todo cuanto llevamos encima las madres, es sucio a más no poder: la ropa de cama no se repone ya a partir del tercer dia. En los aposentos se nota un aire muy confinado. Todas estamos soliviantadas, mas ningun recurso nos queda para poner remedio a tal situación."

Mas, el dejar abandonada a la mujer en su trance de alumbramiento, no es todo: pisotéanse también sistemáticamente todos los afectos maternales. Según se desprende de un libro "Protección materna y puericultura", en la Unión Soviética se arrancan anualmente de los brazos maternos unos tres millones de niños, para llevarlos a los llamados "pesebres" (casas-cuna) para allí tenerlos recluidos y hacer de ellos unos "hombres útiles al procomún". En 1934 fueron acogidos de este modo 3 065 000 niños en pesebres rurales y otros 210 000 en pesebres urbanos. Se considera allí la educación del niño en el seno de la familia como algo indeseable. Tan solo la educación de los niños en común, en "pesebres" colectivos, garantiza, al decir de la referida publicación, la formación de un ente humano colectivizado, es decir, de un hombre gregario, de rebaño.

Los resultados de semejante elevación en grandes masas son, en efecto, característicos. Ya el año pasado pude referir que para contrarrestar la criminalidad entre los menores en Rusia, cierta ley reciente habia implantado incluso para menores la pena de muerte. En este año ha anunciado el fiscal soviético Wischinsky en el "Woshrodenije" del 14 de Abril de 1936, el resultado de tal ley. En un 55 a 70% de todos los casos han sido aplicadas sanciones de reclusión. Nada se dice acerca de la sanción impuesta en los demás casos, lo cual no deja de ser significativo.

Nada de extraño tiene, por lo demás, la precoz delincuencia de niños y adolescentes, dada la absoluta carencia de toda asistencia social y pedagógica. El anterior comisario popular de Instrucción Pública, Lunatcharski, hizo las manifestaciones siguientes sobre el particular:

"No se nos perdonará jamás el embrutecimiento que se ha apoderado del alma de nuestra juventud, de esa misma juventud que en el dia de mañana habrá de ocupar nuestros puestos y que significa nuestro porvenir."

El ambiente también, dentro de cuyos confines van desenvolviéndose los adolescentes, contribuye a su desmoralización. El "Leningradskaya Prawda" del 21 de diciembre de 1934 escribe a tal propósito que el edificio de un asilo de menores, en los alrededores de la ciudad, no habia sido ya restaurado desde hacia bastante tiempo, y que le rodeaba un lodazal casi infranqueable. Todo el ajuar consistía en solo mesas y sillas, y luego las paredes desnudas. Como las estufas no funcionaban, la temperatura era glacial. Por colmo penetraba silbando el viento al interior por las ventanas rotas. Allí han de permanecer 300 niños, dia tras dia. De todas las escuelas vienen quejas por falta de combustible. El diario "Bakinskij Rabotshij" escribe en su número 91 del año 1936:

"El albergue de menores en Kasach se encuentra en un estado desastroso. Las camas que hay en los aposentos comunes no pueden ser ya más sucias de lo que son. Los adolescentes carecen de toda instrucción escolar. Por más que habia gran escasez de local, hace poco se les quitaron, no obstante, unos cuantos aposentos. En tres de ellos se instaló un colaborador de la sección de organización des distrito."

Casi todos los periódicos rusos señalan casos de pérdida de niños, asilados en pesebres. A menudo se da el caso de que menores, albergados en pesebres rurales, han de realizar trabajos que en mucho exceden a sus fuerzas. Con arreglo a un decreto oficial han de ser trasladados los muchachos, llegados a la edad de 14 años, desde sus hospicios estatales a las fábricas o escuelas de oficio anejas, que forman el procomún socialista.

Aparte de esta miseria en los asilos de menores, se nota asimismo en la educación del niño la carencia de la familia, no ya tan solo por el ya aludido temible incremento de la delincuencia de menores, sino también por el número cada vez mayor de adolescentes vagabundos. Las cifras adquieren un volumen cada vez mayor ante la práctica de los padres que lanzan a sus hijos despiadadamente al arroyo. En Moscú y Leningrado han sido 7500 los padres que en sólo dos meses, en 1935, desampararon de este modo a sus hijos. Estos niños entrañan un peligro inmenso, tanto de órden moral como patológico. Según un informe del "Wosrokdenij", del 4 de abril de 1936, resulta que son tuberculosos un 75% de estos niños, e infectados por males venéreos, un 40%. ¡Cuan aflictivo el testimonio que emite a este respecto la viuda de Lenin, Sra. Krupskaya, al decir:

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"La mayoría de camaradas, incluso dentro del partido, opina que los niños abandonados son una herencia de la pasada guerra mundial y del subsiguiente desbarajuste económico. En realidad son estos niños que pululan hoy dia por doquier por las calles de Moscú, en una proporción del 75%, no la pretendida resultante de catástrofes y desamparos de tiempos pasados, sino de las condiciones sociales contemporáneas, de la falta de trabajo y, muy en particular, de la miseria que se ha abatido sobre los campesinos."

Más de 460 000 madres e hijos presentaron demanda judicial, según una averiguación oficial de 1935, contra sus progenitores. 6½ millones de niños reclamaron subsidios. Hé aqui un aspecto de la beneficencia social bolchevique, después de 20 años de implantado su régimen. Estas comunicaciones de prensa y tales datos numéricos provienen todas, ya de la estadística oficial, ya de reportajes aparecidos en la misma prensa soviética, entre 1934 y 1936, es decir, en nuestros dias. Teniendo en cuenta que la prensa rusa no describe la miseria, por razones plausibles, en toda su crudeza y extensión, permiten los ejemplos citados, no obstante y de por sí, sacar las deducciones pertinentes con relación a lo aterradora que ha de ser la penuria del pueblo ruso.

¡Hé aqui las consecuencias del bolchevismo, que por la negación de lo bueno, forzosamente ha de producir frutos de desolación y de muerte dondequiera asome, ya sea en Rusia, ya en España!

Ese bolchevismo que un dia prometió traer el paraiso a la tierra, tiene por lo visto el propósito de empujar a los hombres primero a través del infierno, para que luego contemplen tanto más ilusionados su fantasmagoria.

La Alemania nacionalsocialista ha recorrido otros caminos bajo Adolf Hitler. Su programa no era destrucción, sino trabajo y reconstrucción. Hizo de su obra benéfica "Madre y Niño" el blanco de todos los desvelos en pro del debido amparo de la madre alemana. Tiene esta obra por objeto dispensar asistencia adicional dondequiera sea preciso prestar el debido auxilio a la madre alemana, ya en lo físico, psíquico o espiritual, y a la vez sentar las premisas, para que el recien nacido, en condiciones hereditariamente normales, vaya criándose en ambiente de saludable desarrollo. Viene a ser por tanto esencialmente una obra de asistencia en pro de la vida familiar. El descanso de las madres de familia y la estancia de los niños en el campo, en sus dias de vacación, todo ello gratuito, forman las columnas angulares de tal obra. Lejos de los cuidados de cada dia y de la vida familiar, debe la madre, necesitada de descanso, hallar un manantial de energía nueva en la comunidad, en cuyo ambiente pasará el tiempo de su reposo y recobramiento de energías. Finalidad de todo ello viene a ser el dotarla de un vigor renovado, físico y psíquico, poniendo a su alcance las bellezas de la naturaleza, la placidez de ánimo de la vida campestre y el despertar del sentido de solidaridad social.

Como ampliación de la obra de asistencia social "Madre y Niño", se organizaron otros 2836 albergues diurnos para niños, en los que hallaron acogimiento 1 100 000 niños.

La Beneficencia Social nacionalsocialista por si sola ha invertido hasta el presente, en órden al trabajo organisatorio y dentro del marco de la acción de Socorro Invernal "Madre y Niño", como parte que le tocaba, 164 743 000 Reichsmark, en beneficio de madres e hijos alemanes. La familia alemana quedó a su vez eficazmente atendida mediante el donativo de camas. Dentro del sector "Madre y Niño", se elevó el número de camas, distribuidas por Beneficencia Social nacionalsocialista, a 675 369 unidades. En conjunto, ascendieron las inversiones, en dinero y especie, de la obra nacionalista de Beneficencia Social, en el año pasado, a 255 854 242 Reichsmark. La recompensa para ello la hallamos en la alegría y el bienestar físico de más de dos millones de madres y niños alemanes.

Todo alemán sabe que no puede buenamente exigir de la solidaridad social más de lo que él mismo esté dispuesto a darla. Se ha dado cuenta de que, con miras al destino de su pueblo, gravita sobre él una responsabilidad a la que no puede sustraerse.

La solidaridad social viene a ser para nosotros el manantial energético de toda vida nacional. Célula primordial de la misma es para nosotros la familia, cuya dignificación y amparo consideramos por esto como misión nuestra de mayor apremio.

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¿Quién manda en Rusia?

Fragmento principal del discurso pronunciado por Don Alfredo Rosenberg, prohombre del Reich, en el Congreso de Honor del Partido, celebrado en Nürnberg.

(Quedó iniciado el Congreso por un discurso básico de Rosenberg, siendo parte principal de la gran oración política el texto siguiente, demostrativo de la perfecta identidad entre hegemonía soviética y judaica.)

De entre el cúmulo de reminiscencias de nuestros dias no hallamos sino un solo caso aislado en que un diplomático ha tenido la valentía de llamar públicamente las cosas por su nombre. Es el caso de Lord Dabernon, diplomático inglés, el cual llama en sus memorias repetidamente la atención acerca del hecho de que en la Rusia soviética son judíos quienes se han adueñado del Poder, donde van consolidando cada vez más sus posiciones.

Stalin, jefe de la Tercera Internacional, si bien no es judío, tampoco es ruso, sino oriundo del Cáucaso. Mas conviene fijarse en que su suegro Lázaro Moisessohn Kaganovich, sustituto suyo, es judío. Según acuerdo del gobierno soviético han de rendírsele, en ausencia del dictador, los mismos honores que a éste. Ese Kaganovich ejerce el poder en forma casi omnímoda, ya que sus secuaces judaicos fueron colocados por él en todos los puntos estratégicos de la gobernación del Estado: en el servicio de Orden Público, de Policía, de Polícia Interior, del Ejército Rojo, del Comercio Exterior y del Cuerpo Diplomático.

El órgano, al que el Gobierno judaico había dado la órden de exterminar a todo ruso sospechoso de sentir nacionalista, era la Checa, o sea, la "Comisión extraordinaria prolucha anti-revolucionaria" Cuando a los propios detentores del Poder soviético les pareció ya contraproducente el que ese centro gubernativo ostentase nombre tan desprestigiado, se le trocó por el de "Comisaría de Asuntos Interiores" o sea, abreviado, "Guepeu". El dirigente de ese espeluznante Organo Ejecutivo era el judío Jagoda; su sustituto en el cargo, Jacobo Saulssohn Agranow.

(Nota editorial: El judío Jagoda, cuyo verdadero apellido, genuinamente judaico, es el de Jehuda, fué trasladado a otro puesto a fines de Septiembre 1936, junto con su sub-jefe. Nombrose sucesor suyo en el cargo a un tal Heschoff, y sub-jefe a Moises Davidsohn Bärmann.)

Administración Principal del Servicio Estatal de Seguridad:

Jefe del Negociado Especial: Gay, M. J. — Judío.

Jefe del Negociado de Hacienda: Mironow, L. G. — Judío.

Jefe del Departamento Extranjero: Slutzkij. — Judío.

Jefe del Negociado de Transportes: Schanin, Abraham Mosessohn. — Judío.

Jefe del Negociado Anti-religioso: Joffe, Isaias Leosohn (anteriormente redactor-jefe de la Revista "El Ateo"). — Judío.

Jefe de la Administración Central de la Milicia: Bjelskij, Leo Nahumsson. — Judío.

Administración Principal de la Defensa Exterior e Interior.

Director: Mogilskij, B. J. — Judío.

Administración Principal de los Campos de Concentración y Centros de Deportación de la "NKWD" (Comisaría de Gobernación de la URSS):

Jefe de la Administración Principal: Bährmann Jacobo M. — Judío.

Sub-Jefe, sustituto suyo: Firin- Samuel Jakobsohn. — Judío.

Jefe de los Campos de Concentración y Centros de Deportación en la Carelia Soviética, y a la vez jefe del Campo de Trabajos Forzados de Presos Políticos en la región del "Mar Blanco": Kogan, Samuel L. — Judío.

Vice-Comisario de Gobernación y jefe de la Guepeu, en la Ucrania Soviética: Katznelsohn, S. B. — Judío.

Jefe de los Campos de Concentración y Centros de Deportación de la Región Norte: Finkelstein. — Judío.

Jefe del Campo de Trabajos Forzados en la Isla "Slon" de Solovezkij: Serpuchowskij. — Judío.

Jefe de las Administraciones Territoriales y Regionales del Territorio de Moscú: Rappoport, Abrampolski, Fajwilovich, Schkljar, Selikman, etc. — Judíos.

Hé aquí un ligero esbozo nada más. Resulta que la dirección Ministerio de Gobernación de la Rusia Soviética se encuentra, en más de un 98%, en manos de judíos.

A esa Comisaría de Gobernación hállase agregada la del Comercio Interior. Según el órgano oficial de la prensa soviética "Isvestia", del 8 de abril de 1936, se compone aquélla de una Junta, integrada exclusivamente por judíos. Hé aquí algunos de sus apellidos:

Weizer, Israel Jacobsohn, Comisario Popular del Comercio Interior. — Judío.

Lewensohn, M. A., Vice-Comisario del Comercio Interior. — Judío.

Aronstamm, Gregor Nahumssohn, Jefe de Inspección Comercial del Estado. — Judío.

Beddeshskij, Samuel B., Jefe del Comercio Estatal del ramo: material escolar y de escribir. — Judío.

Weschner, Lázaro Abrahamssohn, Jefe del Comercio Estatal del ramo mercería y género de punto. — Judío.

Ganelin, Israel E., Director del Trust de Crianza Porcuna de los Restauranes Reunidos de Moscú. — Judío.

Gittis, Israel Abrahamsson, Jefe de los Comedores Reunidos de Moscú. — Judio.

Goldmann, David M., Director de los Comedores Públicos Reunidos, del Territorio del Don. — Judío.

Gordon, Lázaro G., Director del Comercio de artículos industriales del Territorio de Moscú. — Judío.

Gumnitzkij, Tejfel Leossohn, Jefe del Comercio Regional de Calininia. — Judío.

Gurewich, Nachmann Hirschsohn, Comisario Popular del Comercio Regional de la Rusia Blanca. — Judío.

Guchmann, Salomon Isaaksohn, Director de la "Mostorga". — Judío.

Davidsohn, Benjamin A., Jefe de la Administración principal primera de Subastas Locales. — Judío.

Salinskij, Moises Isaakssohn, Comisario Popular del Comercio Regional de la República Tártara. — Judío.

Selenskij, Isaac Abrahamssohn, Presidente de la Junta de Gobierno de la Unión Central de Cooperativas de Consumo, de la URSS. y RSFSR. — Judío.

Süssmann, G. A., Jefe del Comercio Regional de Odessa. — Judío.

Kaganovich, Leo Nahumssohn, Jefe de la "Sojusprodmag" Sección Kiev. — Judió.

Kremin, Lázaro Isaacsohn, Director del Comercio de Productos Alimenticios de la Rusia Blanca. — Judío.

Nodel, Wolf Abrahamssohn, Redactor del diario "Sovietskaya Torgowlia". — Judío.

Smorgonskij, Efim Mosessohn, Delegado-jefe del Comercio Regional de Bakú. — Judío.

Chalamejser, H. L., Director del Comercio Municipal de Productos Industriales de Rostov/Don .— Judío.

Chinkarevskij, Nahum J., Director del Comercio Detallista del ramo drogas y productos de ultramar. — Judío.

Epstein, Meier Samuelssohn, Jefe del Negociado del Comercio Regional de Moscú. — Judío.

El Comercio Interior está dirigido por una Junta, integrada por judíos en la proporción de un 99%. Los órganos de prensa soviéticos "Sa Industrialisaziju" del 20 de abril de 1935 N° 92) e "Isvestia", del 11 de Junio de 1936, (N° 135) publican los nombres y cargos de los miembros de dicha Junta, de entre los cuales citaré tan solo unos cuantos de los de mayor importancia:

Kaganovich, Miguel Moisessohn, Vice-Comisario Popular de la industria pesada, Vice-Presidente de la Junta Consultiva y Jefe de Administración Principal de la Industria de Aviación. — Judío.

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Rujimovich, M. L., Vice-Comisario de la industria pesada y Vice-Presidente de la Junta. — Judío.
Gurewich, A. D., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la Industria Metalúrgica. — Judío.
Kagan, J. B., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la industria hullera. — Judío.
Israilovich, A. J., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la Industria del Gas. — Judío.
Ginsburg, S. S., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la Industria de Materiales de Construcción. — Judío.
Galperin, E. J. Jefe de la Industria del Nitrógeno. — Judío.
Bitker, G. S., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la industria de la goma. — Judío.
Buskin, D. A., Director de la Fábrica de tractores de Tchelyavinska. — Judío.
Fuschmann, A. M., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la Industria Constructora de Material Rodado. — Judío.
Alperovich, E. M., Jefe de la Sección de Trabajo, agregada a la Comisaría Popular de la industria pesada. — Judío.
Fainberg, W. G., Jefe de la Administración Principal de construcción de maquinaria para explotaciones mineras. — Judío.
Kagan, B. D., Jefe del trust "Prodmaschina". — Judío.
Frumkin. M. L., Jefe del trust de productos químicos: "Soyuchimplastmass". — Judío.
Bierenzweig, M. B., Jefe del negociado extranjero de la Comisaría Popular de la Industria pesada. — Judío.
Israilovich, E. J., Jefe de la Administracíon principal de construcción de maquinaria agrícola. — Judío.
Sluzkij, S. B., Jefe del Consorcio Asserbeidchánico de Petroleo. — Judío.
Rosenojer, S. L., Jefe del trust petrolero y de la industria del gas de Grosnyi. — Judío.
Falkowich, S. J., Jefe de la Constructora de maquinaria "Ordshonikidse". — Judío.
Schejmann, J. B., Director de la Constructora de locomotoras en Vorochilovgrado. — Judío.
Izchaken, Josef Isaaksohn, Director de la Constructora de Turbo-generadores de Charkov. — Judío.
Fränkel, A. M., Director Técnico del Consorcio de Aluminio de Dniepropetrovsk. — Judío.
Slotchevski, Ilia Isaíasohn, Director Técnico de la fábrica metalúrgica de Makeevsk. — Judío.
Granberg, Piphim Isaacssohn, Director Técnico de la fábrica metalúrgica "Dserchinski". — Judío.
Ravikovich, Efim Moisessohn, Director de la Constructora de maquinaria de la fábrica de armas de Tula. — Judío.

También la Dirección de las Industrias del Armamento se recluta de judíos, en la proporción de un 95 a 98%. Asimismo la Comisaría Popular de Alimentación.

Belenkij, Marco Natanssohn, Sub-Comisario Popular de Alimentación. — Judío.
Dukor, Hirsch Josefssohn, Jefe del Negociado de Hacienda. — Judío.
Schatschan, Abrahamssohn, Jefe del Negociado de la Economía Dirigida. — Judío.
Strikovskij, Leo Saulssohn, Jefe de la Administración Principal de la industria carnicera. — Judío.
Gieber, B. W., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la industria mantequera. — Judío.
Bronstein, G. A., Jefe de la Administrición Principal de la industria lechera. — Judío.
Margolin, G. S., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la industria margarinera. — Judío.
Glinskij, Abraham Lazarussohn, Jefe de la Administración Principal de la industria alcoholera y de aguardientes. — Judío.
Sawodnik, J. S., Jefe de la Administración Principal de la industria de pastas alimenticias. — Judío.
Kissin, Abraham Ananiassohn, Jefe de la Administración Principal de la industria de levaduras de cerveza. — Judío.
Simin, Miron Isaacsohn, Delegado de la Comisaría de Alimentación de la región de Leningrado. — Judío.
Nicolajevskij, Leo Salomonssohn, Delegado de la Comisaría de Alimentación para la Ucrania. — Judío.
Breitmann, Alejandro Salomonssohn, Director del Trust Conservero de la Ucrania. — Judío.

Según el órgano oficial "Isvestia" del 18 de Mayo de 1936, se constituyó una Junta Consultiva, adscrita a la Comisaría Popular del Comercio Exterior. De ésta forman parte 34 judíos.

Como quiera que el judío, de suyo desafecto al servicio militar por esa su peculiar idiosincrasia racial, ocupa muy contados puestos entre la oficialidad y clases del Ejército Rojo, el Gobierno Soviético, claro está, no dejó de tomar medidas conducentes a que cualquier pujo de color nacionalista que cundiese en el Ejército Rojo quedara atisbado en todo momento por la estrecha vigilancia de esbirros judaicos. A tal efecto se organizó la llamada "Administración política del Ejército Rojo de Obreros y Campesinos", que viene a ser un instrumento exclusivamente judaico. Todo oficial con mando tiene a su lado un espía judío, dispuesto a entregar al oficial bajo su vigilancia, en un momento dado, a la sanguinaria Guepeu judaica. A la cabeza de tal inquisición política del Ejército Rojo figura el judío Jankel Gamarnik de Kiew. Al judío Rosonowski se nombró en 7 de febrero de 1936 Primer Fiscal de la Unión Soviética y a la vez Primer Fiscal Militar del Ejército Rojo.

Huelga decir que los embajadores bolcheviques son asimismo, en su mayor parte, judíos. Mas aquí convenía, en casos aislados, transigir a veces con las prevenciones de determinados pueblos. Sin citar nombres, haremos constar tan solo que el Cuerpo diplomático de la Union Soviética en el extranjero se compone de 7 rusos, 3 armenios y 16 (dieciseis) judíos.

A la cabeza del mismo figura como jefe el conocido comisario judío de Estado de la Rusia Soviética, Litvinov, cuyo apellido auténtico es propiamente el de Wallach Finkelstein. Este señor fué expulsado, hace unos años, de Londres, a causa de ciertos turbios manejos. No dejó de ser uno de los triunfos más resonantes del judaismo mundial el que ese judío, expulsado un dia de Inglaterra, volviese a Londres, en 1936, como uno de los delegados que habían de dictaminar sobre el caso de pretendidas infracciones del Tratado de Paz por parte de Alemania, por el uso que ésta había hecho de su natural derecho a tomar nuevamente bajo su amparo a la Rhenania, directamente amenazada a virtud del Pacto franco-soviético.

El destino de más de 160 millones de rusos y otros pueblos que integran la Unión Soviética está casi exclusivamente en manos judías. El objetivo del bolchevismo viene a ser el levantamiento de una universal hegemonía judaica por el estilo de la que hoy impera en la Rusia Soviética. Vuelve a hablarse en la actualidad, muy a menudo, de la Europa y de la cultura occidental. ¡A esta cultura le ha retado Moscú a una lucha a vida o muerte!

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La Prensa Difamadora impide la Comprensión entre los pueblos.

Fragmento del discurso pronunciado ante el Reichstag por el Fuehrer y Canciller de Alemania con motivo de cumplirse el Quinto Aniversario de su subida al Poder.

Resulta para mi de todo punto incomprensible que estadistas extranjeros repitan contínuamente que en sus paises no existe una posibil dad jurídica para poner fin a la mentira y a la calumnia. Pues no se trata aquí de asuntos de índole privada sino de un problema que atañe a la buena convivencia entre los pueblos y entre los Estados. Nosotros, por nuestra parte no nos hallamos dispuestos a soportar por más tiempo estos hechos denigrantes ni podemos permanecer indiferentes ante las consecuencias que puedan sobrevenir por una tal campaña de difamación instigadora. De lo contrario, podría suceder facilmente que en ciertos paises se desarrollara, por viles engendradores de infund os, un odio tal contra nuestro pueblo que, poco a poco, se or ginase en ellos una hostilidad abierta contra nosotros. Y esto implica ya, por sí solo, un gran peligro para la paz.

No me hallo, por lo tanto, inclinado a dejar sin la debida réplica a esos métodos desenfrenados de una continua y sistemática labor difamadora contra nuestro pais y contra nuestro pueblo.

Desde hoy contestaremos pues cumplidamente, con exactitud y minuciosidad nacionalsocialista.

¿Qué puede uno decirse, Señores, si "Reuter" inventa atentados contra mi vida y si, con asombro, leemos en periódicos ingleses sobre detenciones inauditas llevadas a cabo en Al mania, sobre el cierre de fr teras alemanas con Suiza, Bélgica, Francia etc. etc.? ¿Qué puede uno pensar si, por otro lado, leemos en otros periódicos

que el Kronprinz ha huido de Alemania o que en nuestro pais ha habido una sublevación militar;

que se ha arrestado a generales alemanes y que, por otra parte, han desfilado generales alemanes al frente de sus regimientos ante la Cancillería;

que un general alemán ha entrado, valiéndose de gentes de confianza, en contacto con Daladier; que en Stolp se ha amotinado un regimiento, que han sido expulsados del Ejército 2000 oficiales;

que toda la industria alemana había recibido orden de movilizarse para la guerra; que entre el Gobierno y la industria privada alemanes se habían producido hondas divergencias;

que 200 oficiales alemanes y tres generales habían huido a Salzburg, que 14 generales habían conseguido escaparse a Praga llevándose consigo el cadaver de Ludendorff:

que yo había perdido completamente la voz y que el circunspecto Dr. Goebbels buscaba por todas partes al hombre que pudiera imitarme exactamente en mi oratoria, para que en el futuro dirigiese la palabra al pueblo mixtificadoramente por medio de placas de gramófono?



Momento final de la Sesión del Reichstag

Presumo que mañana este periodista, fanático de la labor informativa, llegue incluso a negar la identidad de mi persona y afirme que, en realidad yo no he hecho hoy más que gestos mientras el Sr. Ministro de Propaganda hacía funcionar el gramófono oculto detrás de mi.

Entre las excelentes libertades de que gozan ciertos paises han olvidado citar sus panegiristas una libertad especial y es la que gozan los periodistas para injuriar desenfrenada e impunemente a otros pueblos, a sus instituciones, gentes y gobiernos. Por lo demás, podría decirse que todo esto resulta demasiado burdo para que las gentes ponderadas puedan tomarlo en serio, pues en fin de cuentas son miles los extranjeros que visitan diariamente a Alemania y que ven con sus propios ojos que todo ese mundo de mentiras que se hacen circular respecto a nuestro pais es pura ficción. Además nadie puede negar que en Alemania, en contraposición con la Rusia soviética, miembro de la Sociedad de las Naciones, que aleja de su territorio a todos los extranjeros y que hasta cierra consulados, se puede entrar libremente y recoger, sin trabas de ninguna clase, sus propias impresiones.

Sin embargo, esta campaña instigadora de prensa, a la larga, llega a ser una carga pesada para el buen curso de las relaciones internacionales. Gustosamente quiero hacer constar aquí que, una parte de la prensa extranjera, permanece apartada de esta campaña de viles ataques contra el honor de otros paises. Pero a pesar de ello los perjuicios que se originan por una tal labor de difamación son tan grandes

que, a partir de hoy, no estamos más dispuestos a dejarla pasar sin la adecuada réplica.

Estos atentados a la verdad son especialmente malignos y repugnantes en cuanto que el espíritu que los guia no se propone otra cosa que el conseguir lanzar un día a los pueblos a una contienda bélica. A este propósito viene ahora a mi memoria aquella mentira procaz que se puso en circulación el año pasado de que Alemania había enviado 20.000 hombres al Marruecos español. Fué una verdadera suerte para el mundo que se hubiese podido contradecir, sin pérdida de tiempo, dicha infame calumnia. ¿Pero qué podría suceder si, en otra ocasión, no fuera posible deshacer, con la misma rapidez, una calumnia semejante?

A esta serie de crímenes capitales de que nos ocupamos pertenecen también aquellas caprichosas afirmaciones de que Alemania e Italia se habían puesto de acuerdo para repartirse España o aquellas otras de que Alemania y el Japón habían convenido apoderarse conjuntamente de las posesiones coloniales de Holanda. ¿Puede hablarse aquí, en verdad, de una profesión honrada de informadores de la opinión o confundirse

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la libertad con el libertinaje que hace posible que hombres sin conciencia puedan impunemente sembrar en el mundo continuamente la intranquilidad y el sobresalto? ¿Acaso no son tales individuos instigadores y provocadores de la guerra de la peor especie? El Gobierno inglés desea poner un límite a los armamentos o prohibir el lanzamiento de bombas. Ya en su día propuse yo lo mismo, pero además añadí

que lo más importante era evitar, a todo trance, que se envenenara a la opinión pública del mundo con artículos difamatorios de prensa inspirados a los mercaderes de la pluma por espíritus viles y sin conciencia.

Lo que aún ha hecho aumentar más nuestra simpatía hacia Italia es el hecho ejemplar de que en aquel país siguen siempre un mismo curso el Gobierno y la política de prensa. En Italia si el Gobierno habla de comprensión entre los pueblos no se dedica la prensa simultaneamente a hacer una labor contraria excitando a la opinión.

Creo que sería una obra por demás meritoria el que se llegase a impedir no solamente que se arrojen bombas con gases deletereos, con explosivos y materias inflamables, sobre las poblaciones sino que sobretodo se suprimiera de una vez la publicación de los periódicos que con sus campañas ejercen una influencia para las relaciones entre los Estados aún más nefasta que la que pudieran causar las bombas incendiarias y de gases deletereos. Es obvio que esta campaña internacional de la prensa difamadora no puede considerarse como un elemento de paz y de tranquilidad sino como un verdadero peligro para la paz de los pueblos y por esta causa me he decidido

a reforzar los efectivos militares de Alemania en el grado conveniente para que nos sirvan de garantía de que esa feroz amenaza bélica contra Alemania no degenere un día en un sangriento atropello.

Estas medidas han comenzado a tomarse desde el 4 de Febrero del año en curso y serán ejecutadas de una manera rápida y decisiva.

De todas formas Alemania está animada del más sincero deseo de establecer, con todas las grandes potencias de Europa así como también con todos los demás Estados, relaciones de convivencia que se inspiren en la amistad y en la confianza recíproca. Si esto no se consigue no será por culpa de Alemania.

Las fuertes corrientes por una verdadera neutralidad que hemos podido observar en toda una serie de Estados europeos nos llena de honda y sincera satisfacción. Pero, por otra parte, observamos también las dolorosas consecuencias de la confusión que se ha producido en el mapa de Europa por la locura de Versalles y que se reflejan en la situación política y económica de los pueblos. La separación del Reich, según el Derecho político, no puede conducir a una enagenación de los derechos políticos nacionales a esas minorías nacionales,

cuya libertad de determinarse nos había sido asegurada solemnemente en los 14 puntos de Wilson como condición indispensable para el armisticio.

No puede ahora rechazarse ese derecho porque se trate de alemanes. A la larga resulta insoportable para una potencia mundial, consciente de su honor, el tener que pensar que al lado de ella, en sus mismas fronteras, vivan compatriotas que por su simpatía o por sus vínculos con la nación alemana tengan que sufrir continuamente en su destino o en la libre adhesión a sus ideales. Se ha demostrado que respecto a esto es posible hallar, con un poco de buena voluntad, medios de conciliacion y de alivio. Pero el que quiera impedir esto en Europa por medio de la violencia solo conseguira forzosamente hacer desatar la violencia entre los pueblos.

No podemos negar que cuando Alemania se hallaba desarmada e impotente tenía que resignarse a contemplar estas continuas persecuciones de alemanes en sus mismas fronteras. Pero así como Inglaterra defiende sus intereses en una gran extensión del planeta así también la Alemania de hoy sabrá defender sus más limitados intereses y entre estos interes del Reich se encuentra también la protección de aquellos compatriotas que no lejos de nuestras fronteras no se hallan en situación de asegurarse, por si solos, el derecho a una libertad humana, política y doctrinal.

El pueblo alemán por naturaleza no es guerrero aunque si soldado, es decir, no desea la guerra pero tampoco la teme. Ama la paz pero en el mismo grado también su honor y su libertad. Los quince años de horror que aún se hallan grabados en nuestro recuerdo son una advertencia y una enseñanza. Yo creo que ellos servirán a la nación alemana para ser ahora aún mas animosa y que nunca los olvidará.

Yo quisiera rogar a Dios en esta hora que bendiga también en el porvenir nuestra actividad y trabajo, nuestra inteligencia y nuestra voluntad, librándonos de todo falso orgullo y de toda cobarde sumisión, que nos permita hallar el camino que su sabia providencia nos ha señalado y nos dé siempre el valor de realizar lo justo sin vacilar ni retroceder jamás ante ningún poder ni ante ningún peligro.

Exíjanse otros fragmentos del gran discurso del Fuehrer y Canciller de Alemania bajo los números 1043, 1053 y 1063.

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La verdad sobre España

Fragmento principal del discurso pronunciado por el Ministro del Reich Dr. Goebbels en el Congreso del Trabajo de Nuremberg.

"España es el mundo ante la encrucijada." Así dice el órgano central bolchevique "Die Rundschau" en el número 31 del 22 de julio de 1937. Estas palabras caracterizan claramente la importancia internacional del problema español.

Por primera vez acontece que una infección política, cultural, moral e intelectual de amplios contornos se propone destruir a todo un continente. Y ésto con su vasta campaña en forma refinada, emprende la internacional bolchevista contra el mundo civilizado.

El Comintern de Moscú no se cansa en querer demostrar que el movimiento nacionalista español que intervino en el desarrollo de la fermentación el 17 de julio de 1936, no era otra cosa que una revuelta militár de generales reaccionarios, desaprobada unánimamente por el pueblo español. La verdad en cambio es, que dicho movimiento es un acto de defensa propia de un pueblo contra la revolución del partido comunista de España, fijada para esa fecha y luego postergada hasta agosto de 1936. Esa revolución hace años ha sido planeada en Moscú, organizada y comendada por Moscú y puesta en práctica por Moscú. Ya en marzo de 1931 Manuilsky, el entonces Secretario General del Comintern declara en su informe sobre España ante la undécima sesión plenaria del Ekki en Moscú, que

"ya hoy el partido comunista español debería organizar las masas de obreros y labradores para la lucha por el gobierno de obreros y labradores sobre la base de los soviets".

En una orden del Comintern del año 1932 se dice que el partido comunista estaba obligado "a organizar la ocupación de los latifundios de los terratenientes, conventos y del fisco, llamando a organizar una resistencia armada".

Fiel a dicho plan estratégico de Moscú se procede en España. Ya en 1919 los gremios españoles se afilian al Comintern. En 1923 se produce la primera revolución bolchevista armada y sangrienta. Los años 1931 hasta 1934 traen continuas revueltas armadas en Madrid, Sevilla, Málaga y San Sebastián. El 5 de octubre de 1934 estalla la revolución roja, hay 1372 muertos y 2921 heridos graves. Una vez más es posible dominarla.

En el año 1935 la subvención anual de Moscú para el partido comunista en España asciende a varios millones de pesetas, de los cuales el Comintern ha confesado francamente haber dado 2 millones. Desde el 16 de febrero hasta el 20 de abril de 1936 las hordas rojas asesinan 140 personas y queman o destruyen 529 edificios antes de estallar abiertamente la revolución bolchevista. La revolución general queda fijada para julio de 1936. Una orden del Comintern en Moscú — cuyo original está a la vista — la posterga hasta agosto de 1936.

Esa orden contiene entre otros detalles la ejecución de todos aquellos que figuran en la lista negra.

El 13 de julio de 1936 el delegado-diputado derechista y luchador nacionalista Calvo Sotelo es asesinado en forma verdaderamente bestial por los oficiales de policía marxista Moreno y Garrido. Tres días después igual destino le toca al general nacionalista Balmes en Las Palmas. El día siguiente de esos hechos infames, estalla espontánea y legalmente el movimiento, cuyo mando asume el General Franco. En agosto de 1936 sigue la liberación del sur de España y se establece el contacto con el norte libertado. El 27 de septiembre de 1936 son libertados los valientes combatientes del Alcázar. La nueva España recibe con ello el símbolo heroico de su lucha contra el bolchevismo mundial. El 19 de abril de 1937 el Jefe de Estado General Franco funda el partido único y con ello da término a la lucha de partidos en España. Estos simples datos demuestran

que el Comintern había preparado sistemáticamente el apoderarse violentamente del poder y la sovietización de España;

que estaban a punto de lograr sus fines y que sólo la energía de un hombre pudo impedirlo en el último instante. No ocultamos lo más minimo que nuestra más calurosa simpatía está con el General Franco, cuya lucha heróica, llena de sacrificios, admira profundamente todo el pueblo alemán.

Con el bolchevismo el judaísmo internacional se ha creado el más cómodo disfraz para una criminalidad política y moral que responde, en efecto, a su esencia, pero que, si se manifestase francamente y al desnudo, provocaría el horror y el espanto de la Humanidad entera. El judío se manifiesta en realidad en el bolchevismo como la encarnación de todo lo malo. Cuando hablamos, por consiguiente, del peligro internacional del bolchevismo, lo hacemos para poner de manifiesto contactos que implican gravísimo peligro no sólo para nosotros sino para todos los Estados.

Parece que el mundo anda con los ojos cerrados ante esa

tentativa del Comintern de Moscú, de convertir a España en campo de ensayo para la revolución mundial bolchevista.

Pues la lucha en aquel desdichado país no es otra cosa que el ensayo general. De ahí Moscú pasa revista a sus pueblos auxiliares. Ahí es donde se fomenta sistemáticamente la revolución mundial y a la vez se sondea hasta dónde el actual estado de Europa le permite avanzar.

En España, igual que en Rusia, la economía, es arruinada por la destrucción de los valores personales. Hambre y padecimientos del obrero y del labrador marcan en España el rumbo al destino bolchevista. Espantosas como en la misma Rusia Soviética son las destrucciones que esa peste mundial inflige a la familia y al matrimonio. Rebajar la dignidad de la mujer, martirización del niño, estas son las normas que se siguen.

Un ciudadano belga a su regreso dice en el "Echo de París" del 29 de marzo de 1937 que en Mahora las mujeres jóvenes se han suicidado para eludir las violaciones. Terribles e indescriptibles son las mortificaciones a que están expuestas las inocentes criaturas en la España Roja. En un diario de Praga un fugitivo relata que las milicias ante sus propios ojos arrojaron del 4° piso a un hijo suyo de siete años. Un voluntario belga, refugiado, relata en el "Echo de Paris" del 29 de marzo de 1937 cómo los rojos abusaron en forma descarada de niñas de 12 y 13 años. Un periodísta inglés escribe en el "Daily Mail" del 16 de octubre de 1936:

"Los rojos emplean mujeres y niños como parapetos vivientes de su línea en Oviedo."

Son inapreciables los daños que el bolchevismo en España ha causado al arte y a la cultura. Entre las iglesias y conventos destruidos por los rojos se encuentra un gran número de obras irreemplazables de alto valor arquitectónico e histórico, como por ejemplo el Convento de Montserrat, la Iglesia Santa Ana en Sevilla, del siglo XIII, y muchas otras.

Según estadísticas indiscutibles fueron asesinados en España, hasta el 2 de febrero de 1937 más o menos 17.000 sacerdotes y monjes y 11 obispos. Había en España antes de la guerra civil 71.353 iglesias, capillas y conventos de los cuales 20.000 fueron destruídos. En Madrid había 2.201 y de ellos hoy ya ninguno está abierto, casi todos están destruídos.

Cosa parecida pasa con las escuelas. El diario de Estrasburgo "Der Elsässer" informa en su número del 27 de febrero de 1937 la impresionante realidad de que

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más de 50.000 niños vagan actualmente sin amparo y cubiertos de harapos por las Provincias Españolas. Ha sido abolida toda protección de los menores por parte del Estado, así no les resta otra cosa a esos pequeños — algunos no mayores de 4 y 5 años — que vagar errantes por calles y caminos, tiritando de frío, verdaderos esqueletos ambulantes.

Hay que tener nervios para sólo recordar en la imaginación tan horrenda práctica sanguinaria. Tenemos en nuestro poder fotografías de mujeres y niños ultrajados que por su monstruosidad no pueden ser dadas a la publicidad. Esos ya no son seres humanos que planean y ejecutan semejantes atrocidades; quizás sean demonios que un destino incomprensible y misterioso ha largado al mundo para mortificar y martirizar a los pueblos, y con ello, muy probablemente, devolverle la razón.

Nadie puede alegar ya en nuestra contra de que se trata de excesos por elementos irresponsables, inevitables como consecuencia de la revolución. Al contrario, podemos comprobar, en cada uno de los casos, una concordancia literal entre teoría y práctica. Lenin mismo, al preguntarsele en el 12° Congreso del Partido Rojo, respecto a la moral del comunismo, contesta:

"Asesinar, destruir, no dejar una piedra sobre la otra, cuando sirva a los fines de la revolución."

Horrorosos son los informes sobre los padecimientos, la martirización y matanza de los rehenes. También aquí se sigue fielmente el ejemplo de Moscú. Los seis delegados de la Cámara de los Comunes de Inglaterra que visitaron la España Roja en diciembre de 1936 dicen en su informe del 18 de diciembre de 1936:

"En numerosas oportunidades hombres armados penetraron en las prisiones de rehenes y se apoderaron de los presos cuyos cadáveres muchas veces fueron encontrados después en las alcantarillas. Personas fidedignas informan que entre mediados de agosto y fin de noviembre han sido eliminadas miles de personas en igual forma."

El bolchevismo persigue la intención de provocar, mediante la cuestión española, conflictos sistemáticos en todos los demás Estados. Ello ya fué aconsejado por Lenin, cuando escribió: "La tarea práctica de la política comunista radica en que, fomentándola, aprovechamos la enemistad de los capitalistas entre si." Las consecuencias que tal procedimiento tiene que producir forzosamente, las entiende hasta el diario "Morning Post" cuando escribe en el número del 1° de junio de 1937: que no ha de desecharse la posibilidad de que el ataque al acorazado "Deutschland" fué hecho para sembrar discordia, entre las potencias, pues Valencia era capaz de cualquier cosa.

Ello prueba con toda claridad que toda Europa está amenazada por un inminente peligro. El enemigo se encuentra entre nosotros pero para vencerlo hay que conocerlo primero.

El problema de España interesa al mundo entero. Aquí también quedará resuelta la situación europea ante la cuestión judaico-internacional. El judaismo quiere esa lucha, la necesita para llegar al dominio mundial bolchevista. Y por consiguiente agita mediante le prensa y propaganda a la lucha entre sí a los pueblos ingenuos e inadvertidos. Por esa misma razón los judios del mundo entero son contrarios a Franco. Aquí tenemos otro caso donde la conspiración internacional lucha contra el despertar de una nación. Un motivo más para nosotros de ponernos con todas nuestras simpatías al lado de la nueva España nacionalista.

Intrépidamente señalaremos con el dedo al judío como instigador, causante y usufructuario de esta terrible catástrofe:

¡Ved ahí al enemigo del mundo, al destructor de la cultura, al parásito de los pueblos, al demonio plástico de la decadencia de la Humanidad!

En Barcelona lo vemos en la persona de Wladimir Bischitzki, Director del contrabando internacional de armas, con sus compañeros de raza Lurje y Fuchs. Sus agentes parisienses son sus compañeros de raza Fratkin, Rosenfeld y Schapiro. En Hirtenberg (Austria) trabaja con el judío Landl, en Amsterdam con el judío Wolf, en Rotterdam los judíos Cohen, Grünfeld, Kirsch y Simon, en Dinamarca el judío Mosés Israel Diamant, en Praga los judíos Kindler, Khan, Abter y Hithner. Los conocemos a todos: estamos al tanto.

"No emprendemos ninguna acción que divida a Europa en dos bloques" dice en 12 de abril de 1937 un estadista inglés de los más renombrados. Es verdad, nosotros no, pero Moscú emprenderá, Moscú ya ha emprendido y contra ello hay que luchar y defenderse con todos los medios al alcance.

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Exhibit

Las atrocidades comunistas en España.

Fragmento principal de la conferencia radiada por Roland E. Strunk, corresponsal especial del V.B. en España.

Durante seis semanas he marchado con las columnas nacionalistas del general Franco, ora por las montañas del Guadarrama, ora por las dilatadas llanuras extremeñas, ya por los desfiladeros peñascosos del frente de Málaga. Estuve en las ciudades y villas de la vetusta España histórica, reconquistadas por las aguerridas tropas nacionalistas, testigos aquéllas de un glorioso pasado. He visto las actividades en la línea de fuego, en las avanzadas, en los villorios, en la etapa, en Sevilla, Zaragoza y Burgos.

Declaro formalmente que en todo lo que habré de relatar, me limitaré, única y exclusivamente, a cuanto ví y observé con mis propios ojos, asumiendo plena responsabilidad por cada una de mis palabras.

¡No hay "guerra civil" en España! Esta calificación induce a error, por cuanto tiende a rebajar la elevada misión ética que las fuerzas nacionales de España se han impuesto al acometer la lucha contra la tirania marxista y, por tanto, contra la sovietización de la Europa occidental.

En nuestro mundo actual, tan maltrecho por desvíos y tergiversaciones de la verdadera situación, hay todavía periodistas mediatizados por Moscú, que califican de "rebeldes" a las milicias nacionales de Franco, y por el contrario, de "tropas leales", defensoras de la república española, a las hordas asesinas de Madrid.

Ha quedado demostrado, de modo contundente, que, a poco de iniciados los combates en España, acudieron emisarios bolcheviques de Moscú, técnicos especializados de los más entendidos del Comintern, pasando por Francia, y fijando su estancia en Barcelona y Madrid, para allí hacerse cargo de la dirección de la campaña, de tanta trascendencia para Moscú. Desenvolvieron, todos estos, sus actividades en estrecha inteligencia con el "Frente Popular" y con las Oficinas del Comintern, establecidas en Marsella y en Paris.

Lo que pude contemplar en este país, en mi ruta de avance con las tropas del general Franco, con los batallones de la Falanje, la milicia nacional, resulta tan aterrador como acusación contra los tiranos rojos de Madrid y contra Moscú, que fuera preciso revelar a diario y a toda hora al mundo entero, una y mil veces, el fatal destino que aguarda a aquellos estados y pueblos que en pleno desconocimiento de la situación verdadera cierran los ojos ante el hecho de que en España no se trata de una guerra civil, sino de una sangrienta contienda entre el bolchevismo y el nacionalismo, entre la revolución mundial de una parte y aquellas fuerzas leales de otra, que tienen por santo y seña el honor nacional, la tradición, el derecho y la fé.

El país que recorrí es un campo inmenso de cadáveres y ruinas, apestado por el hedor de la descomposición de sinnúmero de rehenes vilmente asesinados, víctimas inocentes de esta guerra de odios y exterminio. Toda iglesia que había sobre mi ruta, no solo quedó destruida, sino del modo más soez ensuciada y profanada. Las huellas de las hordas rojas en retirada las marcan el incendio, el saqueo, el asesinato y la violación. Valores artísticos, imposibles de justipreciar, han quedado destruidos bárbaramente. Todo cuanto guarda relación con tradición y fé, ha sido objeto de una devastación frenética.

Síguese ahora la táctica de tomar de improviso, por golpes de mano, ciudades y villas, situadas delante del frente, para evitar que las hordas rojas, al retirarse, fusilen y asesinen a los rehenes bestialmente, según la importancia de la población, a docenas o a centenares. Encontré, al entrar en pueblos y ciudades, tomados al asalto, a montones los habitantes, segados por ametralladoras; cárceles subterráneas rojas, cuajadas de cadáveres, entremezclados a menudo con moribundos, los cuales, metidos en recintos muy confinados, cayeron allí bajo el estrago de granadas de mano, lanzadas por sus desalmados verdugos rojos.

Encontré en la plaza principal de una población, situada a medio camino entre Sevilla y Mérida, 58 ciudadanos fusilados, entre ellos también a mujeres. En una calle lateral encontré el cadaver del cura-párroco, el cual, suspendido sobre una hoguera con la cabeza colgando hacia abajo, habia muerto por asfixia lenta bajo la acción del humo y de las llamas. Encontramos en el subterráneo del edificio que los rojos habian utilizado como tribunal de sangre, 27 cuerpos despedazados por granadas de mano. En la misma población habían apresado los rojos a un propietario con sus dos sobrinitos, un chiquillo de 7 años y una muchacha de 9, al emprender los tres una huída desesperada.

Primero asesinaron a los niños ante su tio, a quien, después de habérsele obligado a presenciar la matanza de los niños, se roció de petróleo, quemándole vivo.

En Antequera ví 102 cadáveres de hombres y mujeres fusilados. En Oropesa, a la entrada, otros 24, entre ellos una niña de 7 años, que aun agarraba entre sus manecitas crispadas una muñeca.

En la misma población condujéronme a un convento de monjas. Al trasponer el gran portal de piedra maciza, hallamos en primer término el cadáver de un sacerdote, al que se había cortado el cuello a cercén. En la iglesia del convento encontramos profanados los ataudes de las monjas, y entre ellos, al lado de las momias, el cadaver de una monja que por los indicios debía de haber sido asesinada pocos días antes. Este cadaver y las momias habían sido profanados de una manera indescriptible, pero aun nos quedaron por ver atrocidades mucho mayores en los dormitorios de las monjas: aquellas mutilaciones resultan del todo indescriptibles. Hay que dejarlas relegadas al capítulo de lo patológico-sexual.

Declaro errónea la opinión de muchos que se figuran que el relato de las atrocidades ha sido exagerado por un prurito sensacionalista. ¡Muy al contrario! No cabe, en efecto, dar a la publicidad, ni en letras de molde ni menos gráficamente, las pruebas de la espantosa depravación del sadismo marxista, ya que ello, en la mitad de los casos, nos lo vedan consideraciones de moralidad pública. Mas todas esas pruebas obran ya a estas horas en el poder de nuestras autoridades.

Nada hay que parezca imposible, en punto a crueldad y depravación, a la fantasía desalmada de esas hordas bolcheviques. Encontré en Teba, villa montañosa en el frente de Málaga, una docena de rehenes fusilados. Eran campesinos todos ellos, quienes se pudo sospechar de sentir nacional, de poseer algunos bienes y de guardar una actitud expectante frente al movimiento rojo. Condujeron a las víctimas a las afueras de la población, y allí,

en presencia de sus mujeres e hijitos — es éste un refinamiento peculiar de los asesinos rojos de rehenes — se les acosó a tiros, disparando al bulto. Dos de estas víctimas consiguieron salir de entre el montón de muertos y arrastrarse, el uno 3, el otro 13 kilómetros, con la esperanza de poder así escaparse de los bolcheviques. Fueron hallados y rematados.

El aviador español Francisco Medena, que cayó vivo en manos de los foragidos rojos, quedó, con la vista ya cegada, mutilado a navajazos, luego castrado y por último torturado hasta morir.

En Huelva, en el Sur de España, ví un subterráneo, volado con dinamita, lleno de rehenes muertos. En Llerena

fueron fusilados por órden alfabético según las listas electorales, hombres y mujeres que en las pasadas elecciones habían dado sus votos a nacionalistas.

Desde hace dos semanas, al parecer por instrucciones concretas de Madrid, distinguen las bandas asesinas entre las llamadas matanzas menores y las matanzas organizadas. Con arreglo a estas últimas se fusilan a diario, en las ciudades ocupadas, de 40 a 50 rehenes, para así estatuir ejemplos, sin que hubiese mediado siquiera ni acusación ni comprobación alguna.

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En Constantina ví los cadáveres quemados de 21 mujeres. En Cazalla de la Sierra, situada en la vía ferrea de Sevilla a Mérida, había 104 rehenes muertos. 420 rehenes, que procedentes de Jaén, debían trasladarse a Madrid, quedaron detenidos en Valleros. 402 de ellos fueron fusilados en aquella estación, entre ellos el propio obispo de Jaén.

En Cartagena, hoy un montón humeante de ruinas, fueron arrojados al mar 600 oficiales. Ha quedado además demostrado, que en dicha ciudad fueron entregadas a los desmanes de las hordas rojas las hijas de familias de ideas nacionalistas.

En la ciudad de Ronda, en el frente de Málaga, en la que entré al lado de las tropas de asalto del general Valera, habían sido fusilados 627 habitantes, entresacados de 30.000 que cuenta dicha población. Cuando al fin se cansaron de matar a las víctimas, condujeron a los 200 supervivientes a un despeñadero de 150 metros de altura, llamado el Guaderete,

obligando a esos infelices — también esta vez en presencia de sus familiares, — a adelantarse con los ojos vendados, pisando un tablón estrecho, hasta desplomarse en el abismo, a la vista de sus regocijados cuan depravados espectadores bolcheviques.

Entretanto consiguieron los rojos pasajeramente reapoderarse por sorpresa de la población de Ronda. Fusilaron entonces otros 800 ciudadanos de los antes refugiados en el monte y luego confiadamente vueltos a sus hogares, una vez caída la ciudad en el poder de los nacionalistas, so pretexto de haber recibido con satisfacción a las tropas del general Valera, alojándolos en sus casas.

Toda aldea, toda ciudad que ví, al penetrar en ellas junto con las tropas en su acción de avance, ofrecieron invariablemente el mismo aspecto. Se vadea en este país literalmente en la sangre de gente inocente, bárbaramente asesinada. Nos cruzamos con largas columnas de fugitivos, en carruaje y a pié, con mujeres que llorando nos preguntan por sus hijitos, con niños que buscan desolados a sus padres, desaparecidos sin dejar rastro en medio de los horrores de estos días. Encontramos a los asilados de un orfelinato, situado en los alrededores de Granada. Los rojos habían llevado consigo como rehenes a todos los niños, en número de unos 140, amenazando con sacrificarlos así que se ejecutara cualquier bombardeo por aviones, para de este modo imposibilitar la ofensiva aérea de Franco contra esas columnas de asesinos. Entre los rojos, hechos prisioneros, encontramos con una frecuencia cada vez mayor, — y esto merece destacarse particularmente — a combatientes ruso-soviéticos y a ciudadanos franceses.

En España, según cálculos prudenciales, han perdido la vida unos 150.000 seres humanos. La mayor parte de ellos fueron asesinados como rehenes, o bien fusilados en Madrid, por el tribunal de sangre. Innumerables cárceles están aún atestadas a estas horas. De día y de noche se van sacando de ellas nuevas víctimas. En el litoral del Cantábrico hay anclados 5 barcos, — preparados para su voladura por medio de cargas de dinamita, — a cuyo bordo se hallan confinados unos 4000 rehenes.

Los horizontes de los campos de batalla resplandecen con fulgores siniestros de incendios, destacándose gigantescos nubarrones de humo, señal de los incendios de devastación y desquite de los rojos. A cada kilometro que nos vamos acercando a Madrid, adquieren tales atrocidades un cariz más y más siniestro. Imposible describir, en toda su extensión, la tragedia y abominación inmensas de que somos testigos todos. El mundo entero tiene su mirada fija en España. Entre Moscú y Madrid anda el juego macabro. Su finalidad es la revolución mundial.

Del fondo de las iglesias y tumbas profanadas, de entre los montones de cadáveres de víctimas inocentes inmoladas, se levanta un terrible clamoreo de acusación que no puede ser acallado ya ni por la propaganda más refinada y astuta de los cómplices de Moscú en Madrid.

La descripción que antecede, del corresponsal especial del Völkischer Beobachter, queda corroborada, de modo espeluznante, por el reportaje siguiente de Sevilla, del 30 de Septiembre:

Al entrar en Torrehermosa, hallaron las tropas nacionalistas, al pie del muro del cementerio, los cadáveres de 9 hombres, 11 mujeres y 2 niños. todos ellos atrozmente mutilados. Las autoridades militares de Sevilla mandaron inmediatamente fotógrafos y médicos forenses a Torrehermosa, los cuales levantaron atestados periciales, dada la carencia de testigos oculares. Comprobose que los hombres habían sido primero abatidos por golpes de hacha, y rematados luego por tiros al vientre. El cadaver de un niño de 5 años mostró bárbaros magullamientos y fracturas. De estas lesiones cabe inferir que este niño había sido arrastrado, cogido por los pies y estrellado contra la pared. Imposible describir las mutilaciones que se observaron en muchos de los cadáveres.

Los atestados médicos, acompañados por fotografías, han sido remitidos, por la Oficina de Prensa de la 2ª división de Sevilla, a todos los paises del mundo, para que los pocos excépticos que acaso quedasen aún, puedan convencerse, de una vez, de lo que son en realidad los bandidos rojos y sus aliados y cómplices de Moscú.

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La verdad sobre España

Fragmento principal del discurso pronunciado por el Ministro del Reich Dr. Goebbels en el Congreso del Trabajo de Nuremberg.

"España es el mundo ante la encrucijada." Así dice el órgano central bolchevique "Die Rundschau" en el número 31 del 22 de julio de 1937. Estas palabras caracterizan claramente la importancia internacional del problema español.

Por primera vez acontece que una infección política, cultural, moral e intelectual de amplios contornos se propone destruir a todo un continente. Y ésto con su vasta campaña en forma refinada, emprende la internacional bolchevista contra el mundo civilizado.

El Comintern de Moscú no se cansa en querer demostrar que el movimiento nacionalista español que intervino en el desarrollo de la fermentación el 17 de julio de 1936, no era otra cosa que una revuelta militár de generales reaccionarios, desaprobada unánimamente por el pueblo español. La verdad en cambio es, que dicho movimiento es un acto de defensa propia de un pueblo contra la revolución del partido comunista de España, fijada para esa fecha y luego postergada hasta agosto de 1936. Esa revolución hace años ha sido planeada en Moscú, organizada y comendada por Moscú y puesta en práctica por Moscú. Ya en marzo de 1931 Manuilsky, el entonces Secretario General del Comintern. declara en su informe sobre España ante la undécima sesión plenaria del Ekki en Moscú, que

"ya hoy el partido comunista español debería organizar las masas de obreros y labradores para la lucha por el gobierno de obreros y labradores sobre la base de los soviets".

En una orden del Comintern del año 1932 se dice que el partido comunista estaba obligado "a organizar la ocupación de los latifundios de los terratenientes, conventos y del fisco, llamando a organizar una resistencia armada".

Fiel a dicho plan estratégico de Moscú se procede en España. Ya en 1919 los gremios españoles se afilian al Comintern. En 1923 se produce la primera revolución bolchevista armada y sangrienta. Los años 1931 hasta 1934 traen continuas revueltas armadas en Madrid, Sevilla, Málaga y San Sebastián. El 5 de octubre de 1934 estalla la revolución roja, hay 1372 muertos y 2921 heridos graves. Una vez más es posible dominarla.

En el año 1935 la subvención anual de Moscú para el partido comunista en España asciende a varios millones de pesetas, de los cuales el Comintern ha confesado francamente haber dado 2 millones. Desde el 16 de febrero hasta el 20 de abríl de 1936 las hordas rojas asesinan 140 personas y queman o destruyen 529 edificios antes de estallar abiertamente la revolución bolchevista. La revolución general queda fijada para julio de 1936. Una orden del Comintern en Moscú — cuyo original está a la vista — la posterga hasta agosto de 1936.

Esa orden contiene entre otros detalles la ejecución de todos aquellos que figuran en la lista negra.

El 13 de julio de 1936 el delegado-diputado derechista y luchador nacionalista Calvo Sotelo es asesinado en forma verdaderamente bestial por los oficiales de policía marxista Moreno y Garrido. Tres días después igual destino le toca al general nacionalista Balmes en Las Palmas. El día siguiente de esos hechos infames, estalla espontánea y legalmente el movimiento, cuyo mando asume el General Franco. En agosto de 1936 sigue la liberación del sur de España y se establece el contacto con el norte libertado. El 27 de septiembre de 1936 son libertados los valientes combatientes del Alcázar. La nueva España recibe con ello el símbolo heroico de su lucha contra el bolchevismo mundial. El 19 de abril de 1937 el Jefe de Estado General Franco funda el partido único y con ello da término a la lucha de partidos en España. Estos simples datos demuestran

que el Comintern había preparado sistemáticamente el apoderarse violentamente del poder y la sovietización de España;

que estaban a punto de lograr sus fines y que sólo la energía de un hombre pudo impedirlo en el último instante. No ocultamos lo más minimo que nuestra más calurosa simpatía está con el General Franco, cuya lucha heróica, llena de sacrificios, admira profundamente todo el pueblo alemán.

Con el bolchevismo el judaísmo internacional se ha creado el más cómodo disfraz para una criminalidad política y moral que responde, en efecto, a su esencia, pero que, si se manifestase francamente y al desnudo, provocaría el horror y el espanto de la Humanidad entera. El judío se manifiesta en realidad en el bolchevismo como la encarnación de todo lo malo. Cuando hablamos, por consiguiente, del peligro internacional del bolchevismo, lo hacemos para poner de manifiesto contactos que implican gravísimo peligro no sólo para nosotros sino para todos los Estados.

Parece que el mundo anda con los ojos cerrados ante esa

tentativa del Comintern de Moscú, de convertir a España en campo de ensayo para la revolución mundial bolchevista.

Pues la lucha en aquel desdichado país no es otra cosa que el ensayo general. De ahí Moscú pasa revista a sus pueblos auxiliares. Ahí es donde se fomenta sistemáticamente la revolución mundial y a la vez se sondea hasta dónde el actual estado de Europa le permite avanzar.

En España, igual que en Rusia, la economía, es arruinada por la destrucción de los valores personales. Hambre y padecimientos del obrero y del labrador marcan en España el rumbo al destino bolchevista. Espantosas como en la misma Rusia Soviética son las destrucciones que esa peste mundial inflige a la familia y al matrimonio. Rebajar la dignidad de la mujer, martirización del niño, estas son las normas que se siguen.

Un ciudadano belga a su regreso dice en el "Echo de París" del 29 de marzo de 1937 que en Mahora las mujeres jóvenes se han suicidado para eludir las violaciones. Terribles e indescriptibles son las mortificaciones a que están expuestas las inocentes criaturas en la España Roja. En un diario de Praga un fugitivo relata que las milicias ante sus propios ojos arrojaron del 4° piso a un hijo suyo de siete años. Un voluntario belga, refugiado, relata en el "Echo de Paris" del 29 de marzo de 1937 cómo los rojos abusaron en forma descarada de niñas de 12 y 13 años. Un periodísta inglés escribe en el "Daily Mail" del 16 de octubre de 1936:

"Los rojos emplean mujeres y niños como parapetos vivientes de su línea en Oviedo."

Son inapreciables los daños que el bolchevismo en España ha causado al arte y a la cultura. Entre las iglesias y conventos destruidos por los rojos se encuentra un gran número de obras irreemplazables de alto valor arquitectónico e histórico, como por ejemplo el Convento de Montserrat, la Iglesia Santa Ana en Sevilla, del siglo XIII, y muchas otras.

Según estadísticas indiscutibles fueron asesinados en España, hasta el 2 de febrero de 1937 más o menos 17.000 sacerdotes y monjes y 11 obispos. Había en España antes de la guerra civil 71.353 iglesias, capillas y conventos de los cuales 20.000 fueron destruídos. En Madrid había 2.201 y de ellos hoy ya ninguno está abierto, casi todos están destruídos.

Cosa parecida pasa con las escuelas. El diario de Estrasburgo "Der Elsässer" informa en su número del 27 de febrero de 1937 la impresionante realidad de que

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más de 50.000 niños vagan actualmente sin amparo y cubiertos de harapos por las Provincias Españolas. Ha sido abolida toda protección de los menores por parte del Estado, así no les resta otra cosa a esos pequeños — algunos no mayores de 4 y 5 años — que vagar errantes por calles y caminos, tiritando de frío, verdaderos esqueletos ambulantes.

Hay que tener nervios para sólo recordar en la imaginación tan horrenda práctica sanguinaria. Tenemos en nuestro poder fotografías de mujeres y niños ultrajados que por su monstruosidad no pueden ser dadas a la publicidad. Esos ya no son seres humanos que planean y ejecutan semejantes atrocidades; quizás sean demonios que un destino incomprensible y misterioso ha largado al mundo para mortificar y martirizar a los pueblos, y con ello, muy probablemente, devolverle la razón.

Nadie puede alegar ya en nuestra contra de que se trata de excesos por elementos irresponsables, inevitables como consecuencia de la revolución. Al contrario, podemos comprobar, en cada uno de los casos, una concordancia literal entre teoría y práctica. Lenin mismo, al preguntarsele en el 12° Congreso del Partido Rojo, respecto a la moral del comunismo, contesta:

"Asesinar, destruir, no dejar una piedra sobre la otra, cuando sirva a los fines de la revolución."

Horrorosos son los informes sobre los padecimientos, la martirización y matanza de los rehenes. También aquí se sigue fielmente el ejemplo de Moscú. Los seis delegados de la Cámara de los Comunes de Inglaterra que visitaron la España Roja en diciembre de 1936 dicen en su informe del 18 de diciembre de 1936:

"En numerosas oportunidades hombres armados penetraron en las prisiones de rehenes y se apoderaron de los presos cuyos cadáveres muchas veces fueron encontrados después en las alcantarillas. Personas fidedignas informan que entre mediados de agosto y fin de noviembre han sido eliminadas miles de personas en igual forma."

El bolchevismo persigue la intención de provocar, mediante la cuestión española, conflictos sistemáticos en todos los demás Estados. Ello ya fué aconsejado por Lenin, cuando escribió: "La tarea práctica de la política comunista radica en que, fomentándola, aprovechamos la enemistad de los capitalistas entre si." Las consecuencias que tal procedimiento tiene que producir forzosamente, las entiende hasta el diario "Morning Post" cuando escribe en el número del 1° de junio de 1937: que no ha de desecharse la posibilidad de que el ataque al acorazado "Deutschland" fué hecho para sembrar discordia, entre las potencias, pues Valencia era capaz de cualquier cosa.

Ello prueba con toda claridad que toda Europa está amenazada por un inminente peligro. El enemigo se encuentra entre nosotros pero para vencerlo hay que conocerlo primero.

El problema de España interesa al mundo entero. Aquí también quedará resuelta la situación europea ante la cuestión judaico-internacional. El judaismo quiere esa lucha, la necesita para llegar al dominio mundial bolchevista. Y por consiguiente agita mediante le prensa y propaganda a la lucha entre sí a los pueblos ingenuos e inadvertidos. Por esa misma razón los judios del mundo entero son contrarios a Franco. Aquí tenemos otro caso donde la conspiración internacional lucha contra el despertar de una nación. Un motivo más para nosotros de ponernos con todas nuestras simpatías al lado de la nueva España nacionalista.

Intrépidamente señalaremos con el dedo al judío como instigador, causante y usufructuario de esta terrible catástrofe:

¡Ved ahí al enemigo del mundo, al destructor de la cultura, al parásito de los pueblos, al demonio plástico de la decadencia de la Humanidad!

En Barcelona lo vemos en la persona de Wladimir Bischitzki, Director del contrabando internacional de armas, con sus compañeros de raza Lurje y Fuchs. Sus agentes parisienses son sus compañeros de raza Fratkin, Rosenfeld y Schapiro. En Hirtenberg (Austria) trabaja con el judío Landl, en Amsterdam con el judío Wolf, en Rotterdam los judíos Cohen, Grünfeld, Kirsch y Simon, en Dinamarca el judío Mosés Israel Diamant, en Praga los judíos Kindler, Khan, Abter y Hithner. Los conocemos a todos: estamos al tanto.

"No emprendemos ninguna acción que divida a Europa en dos bloques" dice en 12 de abril de 1937 un estadista inglés de los más renombrados. Es verdad, nosotros no, pero Moscú emprenderá, Moscú ya ha emprendido y contra ello hay que luchar y defenderse con todos los medios al alcance.

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Llamamiento contra el enemigo mundial.

Fragmento principal del discurso de Adolfo Hitler en la clausura del Congreso del Trabajo de Nuremberg.

El enemigo trabaja con toda mentira, con toda violencia, para alcanzar sus fines. Conocemos las razones de esto, ya que no se trata de una enfermedad rusa o española, como tampoco en 1918 era alemana ni en 1919 húngara o bávara. Ni rusos, ni alemanes, ni húngaros, ni españoles, son los gérmenes de tal enfermedad, sino que el foco es aquél parásito internacional de todos los pueblos que durante siglos se extiende sobre el mundo, y que vuelve una vez más en la actual época difícil para desarrollar su funesta existencia.

Solo un hombre confundido puede cerrar sus ojos ante el hecho de que entre los varios fenómenos de la perturbación de la vida social y política de los pueblos, sus economías y sus culturas tradicionales, exista una combinación interna que no puede ser negada. Y solo a quien a toda fuerza intente imitar al avestrúz, puede pasar inadvertido lo que confiesan franca y descaradamente los mismos inspiradores espirituales de esta enfermedad de los pueblos. Estamos completamente al tanto de las causas y condiciones que han arrastrado al mundo a las inquietudes de las luchas actuales. Se trata de un ataque envolvente general contra el orden social, contra nuestro mundo espiritual y cultural. Este ataque tan vasto va sometiendo bajo su dominio casi todas las funciones de la vida. Y como en tiempos pasados las luchas de carácter mundial, si bien basadas desde un comienzo en principios religiosos, han ejercido su influencia sobre la vida íntegra, arrastrándola bajo el poder de sus luchas, hoy la revolución mundial bolchevista produce iguales síntomas!

Creo muy bien que para los hombres de estado del mundo democrático no debe significar un placer ocuparse de los problemas comunistas. Pero aquí no se trata de discutir eso. No es necesario que lo hagan, pero sin embargo algún día tendrán que hacerlo. Como en una escuela no puede dejarse estudiar juntos a los niños enfermos con los sanos, igualmente imposible será un trabajo conjunto útil y fructuoso entre las naciones, si algunas entre ellas ni siquiera disimulan querer contagiar a las demás con sus tóxicos infecciosos. Lo que los demás pretenden no poder ver, por no querer verlo, nosotros lamentablemente debemos establecerlo como una amarga verdad:

El mundo se encuentra en un estado de rebelión creciente, cuya preparación y dirección espirituales y materiales sin duda alguna parten de los potentados del bolchevismo judaíco de Moscú.

La Rusia de hoy, sufre bajo la dictadura brutal de una raza extraña que se apoderó íntegramente de todo lo nacional ruso. Pero hasta donde ese núcleo de raza judía anhela igual resultado sobre otros pueblos, valiéndose para ello de su actual base en la Rusia conquistada, desde donde proyecta la nueva expansión, ese es un problema que pasa de ser ruso para llegar a ser universal.

La raza judía, sin haber sido llamada, penetra en los pueblos y trata primeramente de ganar cierta influencia económica, presentándose como conjunto de comerciantes extranjeros cuyo propósito especial es el comercio y canje de mercaderías. Después de siglos o de años, el poder económico de los intrusos empieza a provocar reacciones en los pueblos que le dieron hospitalidad; esa resistencia lógica acelera en los judíos la tentativa no sólo de fingir una paulatina asimilación y eliminar así la causa principal de resistencia, o sea el de ser extraños al país, sino yendo más allá procuran obtener una influencia política directa sobre el respectivo país. En parte debido a intereses económicos, y en parte a la característica pereza burguesa, los peligros de semejante desarrollo son desconocidos por muchos. Se desoyen las advertencias de hombres influyentes o de grandes intelectuales, como han sido desoídos siempre, cuando tales advertencias proféticas son de naturaleza desagradable. Y así esa comunidad de raza judía que ya opera con el idioma del país que le ofrece hospitalidad, consigue, partiendo de su influencia sobre el comercio, obtener cada vez más influencia sobre la política. Por último, la democracia ofrece las posibilidades para una organización terrorista, tal cual la conocemos en la social-democracia, en el partido comunista o en la internacional bolchevista. Pero mientras la vital voluntad de resistencia que radica en la democracia es sofocada por miles de formalidades, viene desarrollándose en el movimiento radical-revolucionario la vanguardia de la revolución mundial judía.

La última meta, es la revolución bolchevista definitiva, que no es el levantamiento del proletariado bajo la dirección del proletariado, sino, la sumisión del proletariado nacional a la dirección de un amo nuevo y extranjero.

En cuanto la masa agitada, salvajemente enloquecida, apoyada por los elementos antisociales sacados de las cárceles y penitenciarías, haya extirpado las inteligencias naturales y propias de la nación desangrada en el patíbulo, resta como último portador de la ciencia, si bien de una miserable ciencia, el judío!

En el año 1936 demostramos mediante un número de pruebas estadísticas realmente pavorosas, que en la Rusia soviética el 98% de los puestos dirigentes del proletariado está ocupado por judíos. En Alemania misma hemos experimentado igual cosa.

¿**Quiénes eran los jefes** de la república de consejos obreros en Baviera?

¿**Quiénes eran los jefes** del Spartakismo?

¿**Quienes eran los verdaderos jefes y financieros** de nuestro partido comunista?

¡Eran todos judíos! Lo mismo ha sido en Hungría y en la España roja.

Durante lustros el judaísmo ha utilizado en nuestro país los partidos marxistas del proletariado como ariete, y no contra los parásitos de la vida nacional y económica, sino al contrario, al servicio de los parásitos y siempre exclusivamente contra la producción nacional. Ha perjudicado en tal grado dicha producción que finalmente había siete millones de desocupados vagando por las calles. Y todo ello solamente con la esperanza de que esos siete millones servirían finalmente para formar el ejército revolucionario. Con ello se esperaba poder extirpar la inteligencia nacional de nuestro pueblo, como se hizo en Rusia.

En la prensa de nuestras democracias occidentales se dice, y siempre volvemos a escucharlo en boca de ciertos políticos, cuán grande es la esfera natural de los intereses de esas potencias. Pero por otro lado escuchamos inmediatamente voces de indignación cuando otro pueblo, — no perteneciente a esos círculos exclusivos de propietarios internacionales — se atreve a hablar de intereses que tuvieran más allá de sus fronteras.

Por principio consideramos toda tentativa de expansión del bolchevismo en Europa como un desplazamiento del equilíbrio europeo.

Para ello debemos rebatir categóricamente las lecciones que sobre el carácter de tal desplazamiento de equilíbrio pretenden dar hombres de Estado que no poseen igual saber en esta materia y que nunca estuvieron en situación de adquirir las experiencias prácticas que desgraciadamente tuvimos que experimentar nosotros. No menos importante es al respecto el hecho de que tal desplazamiento bolchevista del equilíbrio sea ante todo idéntico a un desarrollo que no puede ser sino de consecuencias funestas para la convivencia económica estrecha de los Estados europeos.

Si hay quien pretende que otros países pudieran hacer aún buenos negocios con la España roja, se trata solo del pago de sus suministros en oro que no había recibido su valor por obra del bolchevismo español y que representa el caudal del trabajo nacional español anterior, cuyo fruto el

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bolchevismo español ha despojado y llevado al exterior. Sòbre esa base no se puede fundar un intercambio duradero y sólido, que

sólo radica en el intercambio de valores reales del trabajo y no en una participación en negocios de encubridores y ladrones.

La producción de los valores reales por ahora ha sido prácticamente destruída por el bolchevismo, que a su vez no es capaz — ejemplo lo tenemos en la Rusia Soviética — a pesar de imponer una verdadera vida de perro a sus obreros, de llevarla a las vías del orden después de haber transcurrido veinte años.

Para nosotros los alemanes que no poseemos la posibilidad de desenvolver nuestro intercambio comercial en un imperio mundial propio, Europa en su estado actual representa la condición fundamental para nuestra existencia. Una Europa bolchevista haría imposible toda política comercial de nuestra Nación, no porque no querramos comerciar sino porque no tendríamos quien comercie con nosotros. Necesitamos el intercambio comercial con esos países por el más fundamental interés de mantener la vida del pueblo alemán; pero ese intercambio sólo es posible si los países producen mercaderías en condiciones normales y ordenadas. Si esto tuviera que terminar a causa de una catástrofe bolchevista, Alemania tendría que afrontar las más difíciles situaciones económicas. Por consiguiente tenemos un verdadero interés en que la plaga bolchevista no se extienda sobre Europa.

No quiero dejar pasar esta oportunidad para contestar también a aquellos que se empeñan en hablar en pro de la necesidad de mantener las relaciones económico-internacionales y de su mejoramiento continuo, abogando al respecto por una solidaridad internacional, y que ahora creen deber lamentar que la Alemania nacionalista, — según opinan — trate de aislarse voluntariamente.

No tenemos deseos ni intención de volvernos ermitaños políticos o económicos. Alemania no se ha aislado política ni económicamente.

Solo rechazamos categóricamente que se nos quiera ligar por fuerza con aquellos cuyo programa es la destrucción de Europa y que ni siquiera tratan de disimularlo!

Rechazar un trabajo común con semejante elemento no significa aislarse; significa tan solo asegurarse. Tanto mayor es nuestra decisión de buscar y encontrar un entendimiento con todos aquellos, que no sólo hablan de solidaridad si no que la anhelan sinceramente. Nosotros estamos más interesados en Europa que lo que muchos países tienen necesidad de estarlo. Nuestro país, nuestro pueblo, nuestra cultura, nuestra economía, todo ha surgido del conjunto de las naciones europeas. Y por ello debemos ser enemigos de toda tentativa que trate de introducir en esta familia de pueblos europeos un elemento de descomposición y destrucción individual o colectiva. La idea de que Europa pudiera ser dirigida o gobernada precisamente desde Moscú, resulta para nosotros alemanes simplemente intolerable. Además, la pretensión de una asociación internacional de criminales judío-bolchevistas sin civilización, de querer gobernar desde Moscú sobre Alemania, antiguo país culto de Europa, es una insolencia. Moscú será Moscú, y la Rusia Soviética en cuanto a nosotros, que sea la Rusia Soviética, pero nuestra capital alemana se llama Berlin, y en lo demás, gracias a Dios, Alemania siempre será Alemania.

Nosotros los nacional-socialistas nos hemos criado en la lucha contra ese enemigo. Ahora velaremos cuidadosamente para que jamás vuelva a acercarse a Alemania.

Si no obstante hubiera quien se atreviese a acercarse a Alemania o a introducir en ella ese peligro, que sepa desde ahora que el Estado nacional-socialista ha sabido crearse las armas necesarias para frustrar rápidamente como un rayo cualquier tentativa.

El mundo no habrá olvidado que eramos buenos soldados. Que hoy somos aún mejores soldados, téngalo por seguro. Pero no le quepa la menor duda a nadie, que el Estado nacional-socialista defenderá y luchará por su existencia con más fanatismo que el Reich burgues de entonces.

Pasaron los tiempos en que se creía poder exigirlo todo de un pueblo indefenso. Las bombas que cayeron sobre nuestro acorazado "Deutschland" no afectaron solamente al nombre de Alemania sino que recibieron también la contestación de Alemania, que desde ahora la dará, del mismo modo, a cualquier tentativa semejante.

El tiempo de la debilidad parlamentaria del pueblo alemán ha pasado y no volverá. Todos anhelamos sinceramente que el destino nos dé la paz y el tiempo necesario para llevar a feliz término la gran obra de nuestra regeneración y reconstrucción internas, dentro de una Europa que haya vuelto en sí.

Que Dios Todopoderoso quiera también en el futuro socorrernos con Su ayuda como lo hizo hasta ahora, para que podamos siempre cumplir con nuestro deber en una forma que nos permita comparecer con honor ante nuestro pueblo y la Historia.

¡Amantes de la paz, difundid estas hojas!
Publicación de la Unión Alemana Fichte, Hamburgo.
Otras hojas le serán remitidas gratuitamente por

Deutscher Fichte-Bund e. V.
(Liga Universal Pro Veritas),
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Record Section File No.
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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. DEC 13 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba
Country Reported On

Subject Public Order and Safety. I.G. No. 2700
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Press and Personal Contact
Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Disorder in the University of Havana

1. On the 28th of November, 1940 Dr. Raul Fernandez Fiallo, Professor of Commercial Science, was mortally wounded just outside the University Grounds. The Military Attache agrees with the opinion expressed to him by Capt. Hernandez, confidential aide to the Chief of Police, to the effect that this is a revenge killing, as Professor Fiallo was a prominent member of the "Bonche", who are believed to have murdered Dr. Ramiro Valdes Daussa, former Chief of University Police. It is believed that the University will continue to be a sore spot until its "autonomy" is removed. The University has been closed until January as a result of these disorders.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Lieut. Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

G-2 Distribution: 4, 5, 6,
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From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5950 Date Dec. 2, 1940
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None Enclosures

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RECEIVED G-2 W.D. SEP 18 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba

Country Reported On

Subject Public Order and Safety — **I.G. No.** 2700

Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Press, Embassy Files, Personal Contacts. Reliable.

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Disorders in the University of Havana

1. On August 15, 1940, Dr. Ramiro Valdes Daussa, professor in the University of Havana and head of the University police, was murdered by four University students.

2. In order to understand this murder, it is necessary to review, briefly, the recent history of the University. During the regime of President Machado, the student body opposed him in every way possible and had the moral support of the better class of people, as well as that of some of Machado's own officials. After the fall of Machado, the students of the University had learned the habit of violence. A great share of the Cuban students of the University are undisciplined, excitable and volatile, and, even at the best of times, are inclined to go on strike if their demands are not satisfied. They are generally impatient of any kind of discipline. Moreover, as the only financial requisite for entry into the University is a $30.00 annual fee, and as the academic entrance requirements can easily be "fixed," practically anyone can become a "student."

3. After the fall of Machado, the student body of the University split into two factions, i.e. the Leftists with communistic leanings, and the Rightists, generally admirers of Grau San Martin. The Leftist group has always been small, with little power. The Rightist group - having little opposition from the Leftists, used its power to practically run the University by strong arm methods, for its own benefit.

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... **5,** ..... **6,** .....
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From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 5908 **Date** September 12, 1940
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4. Generally speaking, conditions in the University were comparatively quiet as far as actual violence is concerned, until November 27, 1939, when, in the course of a celebration of "Students' Day," commemorating the death of a student killed by Machado, a clash between the Leftists and Rightists took place in which two were killed and fourteen wounded. As a result of this, the then head of the University police, Captain Diaz Baldoquin, resigned, and Dr. Ramiro Valdes Daussa of the faculty was appointed in his stead. At this time, the Rightist group divided, a part following Dr. Daussa, who declared himself for a strict enforcement of the law, and the rest continuing with the idea of running the University for its own benefit. This latter group was known as the "Bonche" and functioned under the apparent leadership of one Juan Gonzalez Andino. It is said to have been used by various politicos for their dirty work, and has certainly enjoyed "protection."

5. It has been rumored that Colonel Jaime Marine, Batista's right-hand man, was also a leader of the "Bonche." In view of the fact that the "Bonche" made quite a business of selling passing grades to students able to obtain their diplomas in that manner, it is logical to suppose that Marine - interested in every source of easy money - might have been involved. On the other hand, the fact that Batista decidedly opposes violence, leads the Military Attache to believe that Marine was not involved.

6. The situation was calm from the time Dr. Daussa became head of the police until the murder of a student by the name of Mario Saenz Buroaga. The "Bonche" then put out the rumor that Dr. Daussa was responsible for this killing because he thought that Buroaga had sworn to kill him. This rumor seems worthy of little credence, because Dr. Daussa took energetic measures to discover the murderer. Although he was unsuccessful in this, he did institute the search of all persons entering the University grounds. Things then remained quiet until a fracas took place between one Vicente Mora of the Leftist group and a Morin Dopico of the Rightist group, in which Mora was slightly wounded. Professor Daussa immediately started proceedings against Dopico, but, due to lack of support and political intrigue, was unable to obtain any results. In consequence, he resigned, after having made the public statement that the "Bonche" were a bunch of "criminals and thugs." As a result, he was killed, as stated in paragraph 1.

7. At the present time, three of the four students under suspicion of this murder are on trial before a special judge, Dr. Alberto Mosquera.

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5908 Date September 12, 1940

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

8. It is the opinion of the Military Attache that due to the fact that the regular police have cooperated as far as possible in order to bring the suspects to trial, Colonel Marine is not involved in the University disorders, and that Batista is anxious to suppress such disorders. It is the further opinion of the Military Attache that, due to the basic character of the Cuban University students, their tradition of violence, and the system of having separate University police, the University of Havana will continue to be a source of disorder whether the students now on trial are convicted or not, and that should the students really be convicted, there may be further disorders, instigated by their sympathizers in the student body.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, G.S. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5908 Date Sept. 12, 1940

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

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

SEP 24 1940
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-G-403
WAR DEPARTMENT

September 20,1940

No. 5920

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. SEP 24 1940

Subject: Report No. 5919.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D.C.

1. It is requested that report No. 5919, index 2020 (confidential), forwarded in the pouch of September 19th,1940, be destroyed upon arrival, as this report is being rewritten and will go forward in the pouch Saturday, September 21.

2. The Military Attache has just received later and more correct information on the subject matter of the report.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, GS. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:vm

Via Air Mail

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

Morris

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Classification

None Enclosures
2657-9-403
Record Section File No.
Copy No. 6-1
For Record Section Only

RECEIVED G-2 W. D. SEP 28 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT

Cuba
Country Reported On

Subject Brief Descriptive Title: Important Ethnic and Social Groups and Minorities. **I.G. No.** 2020

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Italian and Japanese Nationals in Cuba

1. Through the efforts of the Naval Attache, reliable information, based on Cuban Government figures, and checked by an independent source, has been received on the above subject.

2. Italian Nationals

(a) Registered prior to 1939.....1232
Registered since 1939..... 70
Total 1302

(b) It is considered that among these are espionage personnel, but nothing specific has been noted recently.

3. Japanese Nationals

(a) None reported as having registered recently.

(b) Distribution throughout the island as follows:-

Isle of Pines.....175
Bahia Honda..... 45
Havana..... 60
Bayamo..... 20
Scattered throughout the island.....469
Total 769

(c) The most influential Japanese in the island is reported to be a certain OHIRA, manager of the firm "Sol Naciente" (Rising Sun). This company recently opened a branch in Guantanamo City.

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... **5,** ..... **6,** .....
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 5919 **Date** Sept. 19, 1940
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

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Classification

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

(d) Undoubtedly espionage agents are to be found among these Nationals. One or two reports have been received of Japanese gardeners or sugar-mill workers who displayed a surprisingly high degree of education for the job on which they were employed. However, no specific instance of espionage activities have been noted recently.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Major, G.S. Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5919 Date Sept. 19, 1940

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

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ROOM 810
1250 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

4-1

CHIEF OF STAFF
G-2, INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2 Encls
2657-95-404

In reply
refer to:
Serial No.57.

RBG/wc

October 2, 1940.

Subject: Pro-American activities in Cuba. (I.G. No.3020).

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Attached hereto is the original and translation of a circular which arrived yesterday in this office from Cuba.

ROSCOE B. GAITHER,
2nd Lieutenant, M.I.Res.

2 Incl.-

1. Original of Cuban circular.
2. Translation of Cuban circular.

1st Ind. FDS/wc

N.Y.Office, M.I.D., Room 810, 1250 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. October 2, 1940. - To: The A. C. of S., G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Forwarded.

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Major, G.S.C.

1940 OCT - 3 - PM 3:48
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CONFIDENTIAL

COMITE DE LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE, AMIGOS DE LOS AMERICANOS
Manzana de Gómez 511.- Tel. A-6288. La Habana.

-----0-----

No. 3

SUPLEMENTO de "EL MAGAZINE INTERNACIONAL" Sep. 1940

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF OCT 5 1940 MIL. INTELL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT
2657-98-404

Todos los cubanos y extranjeros que amen a esta tierra deben denunciar a las Autoridades las actividades de los QUINTACOLUMNISTAS extranjeros y cubanos o comunicarlo al COMITE DE LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE, Amigos de los Americanos, usando el medio a su alcance.

INFORMA a este Comité donde se reunen los EXTRANJEROS que radican en tu LOCALIDAD, aunque esas reuniones se deban a las mas infantiles causas, pues a veces resultan las mas PELIGROSAS.

TRABAJOS
de la
QUINTA COLUMNA

A Cualquiera que veas cerca de CUBANO o POR

- ACUEDUCTOS --- Contaminar con bacterias de TIFUS, COLERA, etc. / CON VENENOS
- Campos Agricolas o Plantaciones — Diseminar Bacterias o propagar Insectos Gorgojos, Gusanos, Mosca Prieta etc.
- Estaciones Trasmisoras — PARA — Falsas alarmas / Contra- orden.
- Plantas Electricas
- Ferrocarril — Lineas / Patios / Agujas
- Carreteras — Puentes / Alcantarillas / Pasos a nivel
- Minas / Fábricas / Depositos de Combustible / Almacenes
- Lomas, Valles / Rios, Bahias / Playas y Costas — PARA — Puntos de Observación, Aterrizajes, Desembarques, Auxilio.

SABOTEAR

SI ES:
- Extranjero, pide su arresto inmediato.
- Cubano, observa sus movimientos y denuncialo

Pide inmediatamente el ARRESTO de cualquier extranjero que veas con Planos de Cuba, Mar Caribe, etc.

EL COMITE DE LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE (AMIGOS DE LOS AMERICANOS) LABORA CONTRA LA QUINTACOLUMNA, COOPERA CON NOSOTROS Y AYUDARAS A CUBA.

NO OLVIDES QUE LOS TOTALITARIOS QUIEREN CONVERTIRNOS EN SUS ESCLAVOS

Por correo, se está haciendo campaña QUINTACOLUMNISTA, OBSERVA EL BUZON QUE ESTE A TU ALCANCE.

AL ENEMIGO LO TENEMOS EN CASA Y ESTA ACTUANDO

Si sabes de algún cubano que contribuya al Auxilio Social de la FALANJE ESPAÑOLA o a cualquier otra organización semejante, enseñale que detras del supuesto espiritu altruista está el TOTALITARISMO. Si no te oye sabrás que no es cubano, sino traidor a su patria y siervo de Hitler.

Evelio Rionda.
SECRETARIO.

SECRETARIA GENERAL

NOTA:
RECUERDE QUE LA FALANJE Y EL PARTIDO COMUNISTA SON LA QUINTACOLUMNA DE CUBA.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL 4-1

OCT 5 1940
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-404

COMMITTEE OF LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE, FRIENDS OF THE AMERICANS

Manzana de Gómez 511.- Tel.-"-6288. La Habana.

No. 3
Sep. 1940

SUPPLEMENT OF "EL MAGAZINE INTERNACIONAL"

All Cubans and foreigners who are in this land should denounce to the authorities the activities of the foreign and Cuban Fifth Columnists or communicate it to the COMMITTEE DE LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE, Friends of the Americans, using any means at hand.

INFORM this Committee where FOREIGNERS who live in your COMMUNITY meet, even though these reunions are due to the most minor causes, since these sometimes become the most PERILOUS.

WORK
of the
FIFTH COLUMN

CUBAN
- ACQUEDUCTS** — Contaminating with bacteria of TYPHUS, COLERA, ETC. WITH POISON
- Agricultural-fields or plantation — Disseminating Bacteria or propaging Gorgojos, Insects, Worms, flies, etc.
- Radio Stations — FOR — False Alarms, Breach of Peace
- Electric Plants
- Railroads — Lines, Stations, Branches
- Highways — Bridges, Crossings
- Mines, Factories, Combustible Deposits, Warehouses
- Hills, Valleys, Rivers, Bays, Beaches, and Coasts — FOR — Observation Posts, Landing Fields, Disembarkation, Help

SABOTAGE

IF HE IS
- A FOREIGNER, ASK HIS ARREST IMMEDIATELY
- A CUBAN, OBSERVE HIS MOVEMENTS AND DENOUNCE HIM

Adk the arrest immediately of any foreigner whom you see with maps of Cuba, the Caribbean Sea, etc.

EL COMMITTEE OF LA ASCERA DEL LOUVRE (Friends of the Americans) WORKS AGAINST THE FIFTH COLUMN, COOPERATE WITH US AND YOU WILL HELP CUBA.

DO NOT FORGET THAT THE TOTALITARIANS WANT TO CONVERT US INTO THEIR SLAVES.

By mail a FIFTH COLUMN campaign is being made, OBSERVE THE MANY POSTBOXES THAT ARE WITHIN YOUR REACH.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

THE ENEMY IS WITH US AND IS ACTING

If you know of any Cuban who contributes to the Social Help of the FALANJE ESPAÑOLA (Spanish Phalanx) or any other similar organization, show him that behind the altruistic spirit is Totalitarianism. If he does not listen you will know he is not a Cuban, but a traitor to his country and serving Hitler.

SIGNED: Evelio Rionda
SECRETARY

By a seal which reads National Group Ascera del Louvre General Secretariat.

NOTE:
LEARN THAT THE PHALANX AND COMMUNIST PARTY ARE THE FIFTH COLUMN OF CUBA.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

2 Encls

4.2

OCT 5 1940
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-G-404

In reply
refer to:
Serial No.57.

RBG/wc

October 2, 1940.

Subject: Pro-American activities in Cuba. (I.G. No.3020).

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Attached hereto is the original and translation of a circular which arrived yesterday in this office from Cuba.

ROSCOE B. GAITHER,
2nd Lieutenant, M.I.Res.

2 Incl.-

1. Original of Cuban circular.
2. Translation of Cuban circular.

1st Ind. FDS/wc

N.Y.Office, M.I.D., Room 810, 1250 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. October 2, 1940. - To: The A. C. of S., G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Forwarded.

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Major, G.S.C.

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

OCT 5 1940 MIL. INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

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COMMITTEE OF LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE, FRIENDS OF THE AMERICANS

Manzana de Gómez 511.- Tel.-"-6288. La Habana.

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of the
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SABOTAGE

- Hills, Valleys, Rivers, Bays, Beaches, and Coasts — FOR — Observation Posts, Landing Fields, Disembarkation, Help

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DECLASSIFIED
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DEPT. OF STATE
INTEL. DIV.
2657-9.404
OCT 1 WAR DEPARTMENT

1

In reply
refer to:
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Forwarded.

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Major, G.S.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT
2657-9-404

COMMITTEE OF LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE, FRIENDS OF THE AMERICANS

Manzana de Gómez 511.- Tel.-"-6288. La Habana.

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DO NOT FORGET THAT THE TOTALITARIANS WANT TO CONVERT US INTO THEIR SLAVES.

By mail a FIFTH COLUMN campaign is being made, OBSERVE THE MANY POSTBOXES THAT ARE WITHIN YOUR REACH.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

THE ENEMY IS WITH US AND IS ACTING

If you know of any Cuban who contributes to the Social Help of the FALANJE ESPAÑOLA (Spanish Phalanx) or any other similar organization, show him that behind the altruistic spirit is Totalitarianism. If he does not listen you will know he is not a Cuban, but a traitor to his country and serving Hitler.

SIGNED: Evelio Rionda
SECRETARY

By a seal which reads National Group Ascera del Louvre General Secretariat.

NOTE:
LEARN THAT THE PHALANX AND COMMUNIST PARTY ARE THE FIFTH COLUMN OF CUBA.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

OCT 5 1940 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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2657-G-40x
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In reply
refer to:
Serial No.57.

RBG/wc

October 2, 1940.

Subject: Pro-American activities in Cuba. (I.G. No.3020).

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Attached hereto is the original and translation of a circular which arrived yesterday in this office from Cuba.

ROSCOE B. GAITHER,
2nd Lieutenant, M.I.Res.

2 Incl.-

1. Original of Cuban circular.
2. Translation of Cuban circular.

1st Ind. FDS/wc

N.Y.Office, M.I.D., Room 810, 1250 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. October 2, 1940. - To: The A. C. of S., G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Forwarded.

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Major, G.S.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

OCT 5 1940
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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COMMITTEE OF LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE, FRIENDS OF THE AMERICANS

Manzana de Gómez 511.- Tel.-"-6288. La Habana.

No. 3
Sep. 1940

SUPPLEMENT OF "EL MAGAZINE INTERNACIONAL"

All Cubans and foreigners who are in this land should denounce to the authorities the activities of the foreign and Cuban Fifth Columnists or communicate it to the COMMITTEE DE LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE, Friends of the Americans, using any means at hand.

INFORM this Committee where FOREIGNERS who live in your COMMUNITY meet, even though these reunions are due to the most minor causes, since these sometimes become the most PERILOUS.

WORK
of the
FIFTH COLUMN

CUBAN

- ACQUEDUCTS — Contaminating with bacteria of TYPHUS, COLERA, ETC. WITH POISON
- Agricultural-fields or plantation — Disseminating Bacteria or propagating Gorgojos, Insects, Worms, flies, etc.
- Radio Stations — FOR — False Alarms, Breach of Peace
- Electric Plants
- Railroads — Lines, Stations, Branches
- Highways — Bridges, Crossings
- Mines, Factories, Combustible Deposits, Warehouses
- Hills, Valleys, Rivers, Bays, Beaches, and Coasts — FOR — Observation Posts, Landing Fields, Disemparkation, Help

SABOTAGE

IF HE IS A FOREIGNER, ASK HIS ARREST IMMEDIATELY

IF HE IS A CUBAN, OBSERVE HIS MOVEMENTS AND DENOUNCE

Ask the arrest immediately of any foreigner whom you see with maps of Cuba, the Caribbean Sea, etc.

EL COMMITTEE OF LA ACERA DEL LOUVRE (Friends of the Americans) WORKS AGAINST THE FIFTH COLUMN, COOPERATE WITH US AND YOU WILL HELP CUBA.

DO NOT FORGET THAT THE TOTALITARIANS WANT TO CONVERT US INTO THEIR SLAVES.

By mail a FIFTH COLUMN campaign is being made, OBSERVE THE MANY POSTBOXES THAT ARE WITHIN YOUR REACH.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

THE ENEMY IS WITH US AND IS ACTING

If you know of any Cuban who contributes to the Social Help of the FALANJE ESPAÑOLA (Spanish Phalanx) or any other similar organization, show him that behind the altruistic spirit is Totalitarianism. If he does not listen you will know he is not a Cuban, but a traitor to his country and serving Hitler.

SIGNED: Evelio Rionda
SECRETARY

By a seal which reads National Group Ascera del Louvre General Secretariat.

NOTE:
LEARN THAT THE PHALANX AND COMMUNIST PARTY ARE THE FIFTH COLUMN OF CUBA.

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

2657-Q-405

CHARGE CARD

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4/23/41	(1) Liaison ~~Book~~				

W. D., O. C. of S.
Form No. 5

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
3—7968

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

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

None Enclosures
2657-Q-405
1
Record Section File No.
Copy No. 6-1
For Record Section Only

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. DEC 27 1940

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT CUBA

Country Reported On

Subject Counter Espionage. I.G. No. 5930
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Contacts: Personal and Official
Reliable.

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Joint Committee for Counter-Espionage.

1. In accordance with an agreement between the American Ambassador and the Cuban Minister of National Defense, Dr. Domingo Ramos, a joint committee is being formed for the investigation and prosecution of subversive agents in Cuba. The suggestion for this type of cooperation between officials of Cuba and the Embassy originated with Dr. Ramos and met with the entire approval of the Ambassador. Dr. Ramos will head the Committee, which will include the Military Attache; Naval Attache, and four Army officers, namely, Colonel Velasco, Captain Owen Parr, Captain Ponce, and Captain Guerra, the last three being, respectively, aides of Colonel Pedraza, Dr. Ramos, and Colonel Velasco.

2. A special office in Army Headquarters at Camp Columbia will be turned over to the Committee for keeping the files and for meetings. Contacts between any members of the Committee will be informal and made whenever necessary. A file of the subjects will be kept and this will be open for reference to any member.

3, The Ambassador's thought on this matter was that such an indication of a desire on the part of Cuban officials to combat subversive activities and their asking us to join them in the endeavor was laudatory and should be recognized and encouraged.

4. Therefore, acting on the suggestion and instructions of the Ambassador, the Military Attache will cooperate as a member of this Committee, but War Department confidential reports will not be compromised.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Lt.Col. GS. Infantry,
Military Attache

HAB:vm

G-2 Distribution: 4, 5, 6,
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 5965 Date December 16, 1940
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

None Enclosures

2657-Q-405
2

Record Section File No.

Copy No. 6-1

For Record Section Only

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba

Country Reported On

Subject Means of Safeguarding Military Information **I. G. No.** 5930
Brief Descriptive Title

Source and Degree of Reliability:
Personal Contacts
Reliable

Summarization of Report
When Required

[redacted]ED G/2 W.D. MAR 13 1941

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Cuban Governmental Control of Espionage and Subversive Activities.

1. On February 1 the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, published a "national defense decree". The gist of this decree is as follows.

Article 1 of the decree prohibits all organizations, regardless of their apparent purposes, which have political connections with international organizations, or which in any manner attempt to injure the national sovereignty, and declares such organizations to be unlawful.

Article II prohibits the use of flags, emblems, insignias, slogans, etc., which are at variance with the democratic system of government of Cuba. Exempted from this prohibition are:

a) Foreign diplomatic and consular officers accredited in Cuba, who may use the flags and insignias of their respective countries in the manner permitted by diplomatic and international regulations.

b) Organized political parties, who may use emblems as indicated in existing electoral legislation.

Article III prohibits all hymns, songs, marches, other musical compositions, theatrical plays, moving pictures, radio broadcasts, salutations, pictures, photographs, drawings, books, magazines, newspapers, when used as propaganda in behalf of totalitarian doctrines or ideologies, or to injure the democratic principles established by the Constitution of Cuba.

G-2 Distribution: 4, **5,** **6,**
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba **Report No.** 6023 **Date** March 7, 1941
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Article IV instructs the authorities to seize all articles used in violation of the preceding provisions; to arrest the infractors and place them, together with the articles seized, at the disposal of the courts. This is irrespective of other governmental or judicial measures which may be legally applicable.

Article V directs the authorities to arrest and place at the disposal of courts, as infractors of the provisions contained in Section I, Part II of the Social Defense Code:-

a) Persons who have received contributions from a foreign power, or from an individual or entity national or foreign, for use in oral or written propaganda contrary to the democratic regime of Cuba.

b) Persons who issue stamps, medals, tokens, etc., for the purpose of collecting funds to be used in disseminating ideas or principles contrary to the democratic regime.

c) Persons who make drives for funds to be used in propaganda in behalf of principles contrary to the democratic system of government in Cuba, or which injure the national sovereignty.

Article VI declares unlawful, and consequently non-transmissible, any postal, telegraph, radiotelegraph or radiotelephonic communication which constitutes propaganda favorable to totalitarian regimes or contrary to the democratic regime.

Article VII prohibits issuance of free licenses to carry fire arms and cancels those issued before the date of promulgation of this decree; with exception of those issued to public officers or employees charged with custody or transportation of national funds or securities, and to individuals who are employed as guards or watchmen.

Article VIII directs expulsion proceedings in connection with any alien penalized by the courts or government because of totalitarian propaganda or other acts against the peace of Cuba or the stability of its institutions.

Furthermore, the President of Cuba may order expulsion of any alien who has not a Cuban family, established in Cuba, even though the alien has not been punished before, when such expulsion is deemed expedient for the safety of the Nation and the security of democratic institutions.

2. The spirit of this decree is being carried out in a most gratifying manner. For the purposes of obtaining information, checking on information already received, and taking action with respect to information received, the

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Secretary of National Defense, Dr. Ramos, has taken steps to coordinate the efforts of the Army, the Navy, the National Police, the Department of State, Immigration, Justice, Labor, and Presidency.

3. The Military Attache has been assigned a liason officer from each one of the above departments and has been informed that they are at his disposal for any matter whatsoever.

4. The Military Attache proposes to get the full benefit of the use of this organization for the General Staff, but will see to it that no publicity is given to his action in the matter.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2657-Q-406

CHARGE CARD

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W. D., O. C. of S.
Form No. 5

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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FEB 8 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 4, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, I am enclosing herewith the contents of Cuban President Batista's decree of January 29, 1941, banning all propaganda in Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

cc - Captain Jules James
Acting Director
Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

(cc) - Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. FEB 7 1941
RECEIVED Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. FEB 7 1941

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

FEB 8 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.

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February 4, 1941

FEB WAR DEPARTMENT

DECREE OF PRESIDENT BATISTA OF CUBA

"I RESOLVE:

First: To declare illicit and prohibit all association or organization, whatever its forms and apparent purposes, when they have political connections with international organizations or engage in obtaining proselytes within the republican, representative and democratic regime of Cuba, or in any other manner attempt against the full sovereignty of the nation.

Second: To prohibit the use of flags, emblems, insignias, slogans and other signs contrary to the representative democratic regime of the Republic.

Excepted from the prohibition are:

a) Diplomatic and consular representatives of countries accredited in Cuba, who may use such flags and insignias of their respective nationalities in the manner allowed by Protocol and international usage.

b) Political parties at present organized, only insofar as emblems are concerned, who may use them in the manner and at the times established by our electoral code.

Third: To prohibit hymns, songs, marches and other musical compositions, theatrical and moving picture exhibitions, radio broadcasts, greetings, engravings, photographs, drawings, books, magazines, dailies and other means intended as acts of propaganda or affirmation of a totalitarian doctrine or ideal or which in any manner tend to undermine the democratic principles consecrated in the Constitution of the Republic.

Fourth: The agents of authority, without prejudice of other governmental or judicial measures which may correspond in accordance with Law, shall seize whatever objects are employed as means to violate the provisions of the aforegoing articles, shall arrest the violators and place them, with the objects seized, at the disposal of the Courts of Justice.

Fifth: To provide that all agents of authority proceed to arrest and place at the disposal of the Courts of Justice, as violators of the provisions contained in Title First of Book II of the Social Defense Code all persons who engage in any of the following acts:

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

a) Receive money or donations from a foreign power, or from any person, natural or judicial, national or foreign, to engage in an oral or written campaign contrary to the democratic regime established in Cuba.

b) Issue of stamps, medals, tokens or any other sign with the object of collecting funds for the propagation of ideas or principles contrary to the republican regime.

c) Engage in collection of funds with which to defray propaganda of principles contrary to the regime of representative democratic government of the Republic of Cuba, or who attempt against the full national sovereignty.

Sixth: To declare that it is illicit and, therefore, unforwardable and punishable, any postal, telegraphic and radio telephonic correspondence containing propaganda in favor of totalitarian regimes or against the democratic regime.

Seventh: To prohibit the issuance of free permits or authorization to carry firearms and to revoke, declaring them cancelled, such as have been issued up to the date of promulgation of this decree; with exception of those issued or which have been issued to public officials who have custody of or transport funds or securities, property of the State, the Province or the Municipalities, and to those who, without being policemen, exercise functions of vigilance or authority.

Eighth: To provide that deportation proceedings be started against all foreigners who have been judicially or gubernamentally sanctioned for totalitarian propaganda or other acts contrary to the peace of the Republic or the stability of its institutions.

Without prejudice of the provisions of the aforegoing paragraph, the Chief Executive Power may proceed to deport any foreigner who has not a family established in Cuba, even though such foreigner has not been previously sanctioned, when it is so convenient for the security of the State and for the guarantee of democratic institutions.

Ninth: All doubts which may arise as a result of this decree shall be decided by the Ministry of Justice.

Tenth: All decrees and provisions of the Executive Power which in any manner are opposed to the provisions of this decree are hereby repealed.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

" Eleventh: This decree shall enter into effect on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette.

Twelfth: The Ministers of State, Interior, National Defense, Communications and Justice are charged with observing this decree insofar as concerns each one.

Given in the Presidential Palace, in Havana, on the 29th of January, 1941. Fulgencio Batista, President; Carlos Saladrigas, Prime Minister; Victor Vega, Minister of Justice."

RECEIVED FEB 3 1941

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

FEB 14 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
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2
WAR DEPARTMENT

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
February 11, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

Information has been received from a reliable, confidential source to the effect that Major David Whitmarsh is going to submit a plan to President Batista of Cuba for the suppression of totalitarian propaganda and the work of foreign agents. It is further reported that the Major believes that action should be directed against individuals rather than against organizations, and that the Major has stated that his plan will include methods which have been successfully utilized by the British Intelligence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Captain Alan G. Kirk
Director
Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

cc - Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

REC'D Executive Off... FEB 12 1941

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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MAR 4 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-406
3
WAR DEPARTMENT

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

February 24, 1941

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum containing instructions on the enforcement of the Presidential decree issued by President Batista of Cuba on January 29, 1941, relative to the suppression of totalitarian activities and propaganda. I have received information to the effect that these instructions were approved by President Batista's Cabinet on February 12, 1941.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

CC Captain Alan Goodrich Kirk
Director, Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

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REC'D Executive Office G 2, W.D.G.S. FEB 26 1941

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAR 4 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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February 24, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Translation of list of instructions on enforcement of Presidential decree, issued by President Batista of Cuba, on January 29, 1941.

"FIRST: Banners with Fascist, Nazi, Falangist or Soviet insignias shall not be used. Flags of those countries recognized by Cuba can be displayed by recognized authorities; also those Centers and Societies traditionally established in Cuba can use banners, within the restrictions of this circular, and always the Cuban flag must be shown and be given high preference.

"SECOND: Emblems, insignias, et cetera, which have inscriptions or titles which represent the totalitarian countries or have tendencies of that character mentioned in Paragraph First of the present instructions shall not be used.

"THIRD: The singing of Nazi, Falangist, Fascist or the International Communist hymns is prohibited; also the exhibition of theatrical works or moving pictures which amount to propaganda of the totalitarian regimes or which attack or ridicule the democratic countries is prohibited.

"FOURTH: Radio broadcasts of all propaganda which is considered favorable to the Nazi, Fascist, Falangist or Soviet regimes or which praise those countries which have established those regimes or which in any manner attempt to direct sympathy toward the same are prohibited. All propaganda of a political character which does not have for its purpose the upholding of democracy in all the world and Cuban independence and sovereignty shall likewise be stopped and particularly shall be prohibited all propaganda which tends to direct sympathy with the idea of incorporating Cuba in any other foreign nation.

"FIFTH: Likewise any reference to the United States of America, or nations with democratic regimes, or to persons who are the heads of state of those nations, which is in a form which would not be rendering them the highest respect, will in the same manner be prohibited.

"SIXTH: Upon the authorization of meetings or any public act in which propaganda of a political character will be carried on, the authorities shall see that the meetings or act is carried on in accordance with Decree #168 of January 29, 1941 (Decree against totalitarian activities) in the manner explained in these instructions; and if not carried on in accordance with said decree, shall suspend the meetings or act, employing persuasive means but not resorting to force unless there is evident force used against the authorities.

"SEVENTH: All classes of propaganda, including books, which refer to things prohibited in said decree and in the present instructions shall not be circulated through the mails, by telegraph and by public radio-telegraph and through companies which operate in Cuba.

REC'D Executive Office G-2 FEB 26 1941

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"EIGHTH: Persons who belong to associations, whatever be their form and apparent purpose, when they have political connections with international organizations or bodies contrary to the republican, representative and democratic regime of Cuba, or which in any manner work against the national sovereignty, shall be immediately arrested and held at the disposition of the judicial authorities. In the same manner action shall be taken against those who receive money or contributions from a foreign power or from any organization prohibited in the present instructions, or against those who act or gather funds for the carrying on of totalitarian ideas, regardless of the manner in which the funds are collected.

"NINTH: The conduct of foreigners who are considered suspicious shall be investigated and report made to this Center in order that orders may be issued for the procedure to be followed.

"TENTH: The Communist Revolutionary Union Party, which is not an Association, but a recognized political party, the same as the other political parties, shall be allowed to carry on all propaganda of a nationalist and democratic character and of social progress as authorized under the constitution and the laws, the ideas, concepts or tendencies prohibited in these instructions being prohibited."

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 14, 1941

MAY 17 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, information has been received from a reliable confidential source to the effect that the Authentico political party of Cuba has announced that it has organized a "Committee Against Fifth Columnists". This committee is headed by Senator Eddy Chibas who is the leader of the Authentico party. His subordinates in the committee are Dr. Rafael Almagro, Rafael Trejo, Evaristo Ulloa and Sandalio Junco.

It is reported that the committee will create one hundred and twenty-six subcommittees in the different municipalities in Cuba and efforts will be directed against Nazis, Fascists and Communists.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - Captain Alan Goodrich Kirk
Director, Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

REC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. MAY 15 1941

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

41 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

2657-Q-407

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2/17/44	~~Lib Section~~				

W. D., O. C. of S.
Form No. 5

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
3—7968

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

FEB 17 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-407
WAR DEPARTMENT

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

Information has been received from a reliable, confidential source to the effect that the new Socialist Party of Cuba is growing continually stronger, especially in the Provinces of Havana, Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente.

This party is headed by Leon Renteria, President of the National Federation of Maritime Workers of Cuba, who is a member of the House of Representatives and a member of the Executive Committee of the CTC (Confederation of Workers of Cuba), of which Edward Gordon is also a member.

It was further reported that this party hopes to obtain the support of the workers in Cuba who previously have supported the Communist Party, since the Communist Party has secured little if any recognition from the present Cuban administration.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Captain Alan G. Kirk
Director
Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

cc - Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

REC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D. U. S. FEB 15 1941

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

265-7-Q-408

CHARGE CARD

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~~2-27-41~~	~~L/A Sect.~~				

W. D., O. C. of S.
Form No. 5

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
3—7968

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

CONFIDENTIAL

FEB 27 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-Q-408 p 1

In reply
refer to:
Serial No. 557.

ROOM 811
1270 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 6-1484-85

FDS/wc

February 24, 1941.

RECEIVED
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.
1941 FEB 25 AM 10:58

Subject: General Pedraza (Cuban Exile).

To: The A. C. of S., G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

The subject has no reputation as far as international intrigue is concerned but he has been consistently active in Cuban political and revolutionary affairs.

He is known to be a cruel and merciless killer, responsible for many political executions and at least one established murder, which he committed when in 1936 he tortured and shot Octavio Siegle, a political opponent.

2657-Q-330/360

Source: Mr. Edmund Chester.

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Major, G.S.C.

Copy to: F.B.I., N.Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

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I/A file

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CONFIDENTIAL

ROOM 811
1270 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

FEB 27 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-408

In reply
refer to:
Serial No. 560.

TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 6-1484-85

FDS/wc

February 24, 1941.

Subject: Bernado Garcia - Ex-Chief of National Police, Cuba.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

The subject is a notorious pervert and accomplice of General Pedraza (Re: Serial No. 557, this office, dated February 24, 1941). He is not regarded as dangerous within his own ability but, teamed with General Pedraza and Angel Gonzalez (Re: Serial No. 561, this office, dated February 24, 1941), he is capable of anything.

These men are regarded as being incapable of living quietly and eventually, they will again be involved in some form of international intrigue, possibly in Mexico or in some other Latin American country, in pro-Nazi or Communist activities.

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1941 FEB-25- AM 10:58

Source: Mr. Edmund Chester.

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Major, G.S.C.

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FEB 27 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPART

3-1 2657-Q-408

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In reply
refer to:
Serial No. 561.

ROOM 811
1270 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 6-1484-85

FDS/wc

February 24, 1941.

Subject: Cuban exiles in Miami, Florida.

To: The A. C. of S., G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Angel Gonzalez has a bad background in Cuban and international affairs. He is a drug addict and reputedly controls much of the vice and underworld of Havana. In his early years, he learned the vice trade by working as a common procurer.

For many years he received large sums of money from the Russian Government with which to conduct leading Communist activities in Cuba. A draft for $40,000, payable to Gonzalez, was shown by a Cuban bank to a representative of the Associated Press in Havana, who was investigating Communist activities.

Interested circles in Havana have long been convinced that Gonzalez is in the pay of the Nazis and actively concerned in plans for raider or submarine refueling bases. His position in the Cuban Navy made it possible for him to cover his activities to a certain extent.

He is an opportunist, a personal coward, and will work for any cause that will pay him. It is felt that Batista's policy is to permit him enough leeway to definitely convict him.

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Source: Mr. Edmund Chester,
C.B.S., New York City.

Frederick D. Sharp

FREDERICK D. SHARP,
Major, G.S.C.

Copies to: F.B.I., N.Y.
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MAR 1 1941
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M.I., INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

Feb. 21, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6013

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. FEB 2 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. This is weekly letter No. 2, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability.

No change.

3. Economic Conditions

a. The Cuban Congress is drawing up legislation to accept the $12,000,000 sugar loan from the United States.

b. As a result the mills have gained confidence and are beginning to operate. 91 were grinding last week, and 126 are grinding now, as against 143 this time last year.

c. General condition, fair.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities

a. Cuban government authorities are taking more definite steps in combating subversive activities.

Last week Dr. Ramos, Secretary of National Defense, on a tip-off by the Naval Attache impounded movie films believed to be for propaganda purposes.

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Col. Benitez, Chief of Police, has set up a special counter-espionage office under the direction of Lt. Col. Antonio Brito, National Police, and has requested the cooperation of the Military Attache, suggesting weekly conferences.

b. Major Itizi Sugita, General Staff, Japanese Army, arrived here by plane Feb. 19.

The Military Attache notified the army and the police, and received assurance that a report will be rendered as to what this man does, where he goes, and with whom he talks.

c. German, Spanish, Italian and Communist activities, no change.

6. General Stability

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MAR 10 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-409
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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA
March 1, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6018 RECEIVED G/2 MAR 8 1941

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. This is weekly letter No. 3, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

No change.

3. Economic Conditions

a. The Cuban Congress is expected to pass legislation to accept the $12,000,000 loan at any moment.

b. Number of mills grinding at present time, nearly normal.

c. General condition, fair.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities

a. Cuban Government continues to show gratifying counter-subversive action.

The "Legion Nacional Revolucionaria Sindicalista," which was legally constituted as a political party, but which has actually engaged in Nazi propaganda, has been suppressed, and steps are being taken to follow the activities of this group now that they have been driven under cover.

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b. German, Spanish, Italian and Communist activities, no change.

6. General Stability

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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MIL., INTEL. DIV.
MAR 14 1941
2657-Q-409
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

March 8, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 13 1941

No. 6026

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. This is weekly letter No. 4, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

No change.

3. Economic Conditions

a. Sugar mills are functioning normally.

b. While awaiting legislation from Congress in relation to the project to finance production of 400,000 additional tons of sugar in the present harvest, a presidential decree has fixed the amount of the 1941 crop and regulations to govern it. The decree provides:-

Sugar production in the 1941 harvest is fixed at 2,000,000 long tons, divided as follows:-

	Long tons	%
(1) For United States, free export in 1941	958,891	47.94
(2) For United States, retained	500,000	25.00
(3) For other countries, special exports	99,963	5.00
(4) For other countries, reserved	291,146	14.56
(5) For local consumption	150,000	7.50
	2,000,000	100.00

c. The quota for export to the United States in 1941 is fixed at 1,645,558 long tons, divided as follows:-

	Long tons
(1) Sugar in warehouses in the United States chargeable to Cuba's 1941 quota	28,452

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	Long tons
(2) Segregated sugar originally ammounting to 500,000 long tons in accordance with Decree 80 of January 13, 1940, which, after additional segregations ordered by Decrees 707 and 2313 of 1940, were increased to	656,795
(3) 1940 crop sugar not subject to segregation which could not be exported prior to December 16, 1940	1,420
(4) 1941 crop sugar, to be produced in accordance with Article 1, to complete the total export quota	958,891
	1,645,558

Sugars described in sections (2) and (4) must be exported prior to December 16, 1941

d. Sugars for export to countries other than the United States are divided, and will be exported, as follows:-

	Long tons
(1) Sugars which remained in Cuba on September 1, 1940, which must be exported prior to September, 1941	561,146
(2) Sugars, production of which is authorized under Article 1, to supply the market during the period from September 1, to December 31, 1941	99,963
(3) Sugars, production of which is authorized under Article 1, as the reserve which Cuba holds under the Sugar Agreement, to be exported during the period from September 1, 1941 to August 31, 1942	291,146.

e. The 500,000 long tons of 1941 crop sugar destined for the United States, to be segregated in accordance with Article 1, may not be exported until 1942.

f. General condition, fair.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

The replacement of Colonel Gomez Casas by Col.

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Julio Arguelles as head of the Navy removes the last possibility of disloyalty in that arm. The armed forces are loyal to the Government.

5. Subversive Activities

a. Cuban Government continues to show gratifying counter-subversive action.

b. German, Spanish, Italian and Communist activities, no change.

6. General Stability

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-409
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WAR DEPARTMENT S&C
MAR 22 1941

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

March 15, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6028

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 21 1941

1. This is weekly letter No. 5, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

Dr. Martinez Fraga, former Cuban Ambassador to Washington, and now thoroughly disgruntled, both with President Batista and the United States, recently returned from Washington and gave out spurious information to the effect that Mr. Welles was coming to Cuba to coerce the Cuban Government along certain lines, and to insist on the resignation of Col. Migoya, Chief of Staff.

On Mar. 12, he published in the paper "El Tiempo", which he controls, a statement to the above effect, and went into great detail, stating that Col. Migoya would be relieved by Col. Tabernilla, and prophesying other changes.

This article was published when the President, Batista, was down the island on a visit, and in consequence, was not available to refute the statement.

Apparently this action of Fraga's was done through pure malice, and in an endeavor to discredit Batista and stir up trouble. It did have the effect of unsettling the minds of some of the senior army officers.

President Batista has since stated in the press that no further changes in the Army are

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

contemplated, and conditions are again quiet.

3. Economic Conditions

No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

The recent rumor concerning the relief of Col. Migoya showed to what extent the Army is now dominated by the President. Several high ranking officers were worried as to their position (possibly because their consciences were none too easy concerning their double crossing of Pedraza recently), but there was no indication anywhere of resistance to the change, if it were to come.

President Batista has made two more changes in regimental commanders, which will be reported in detail in due course. This is a continuation of his policy of putting men on whom he can rely in key positions.

The armed forces are loyal to the Government.

5. Subversive Activities

a. On March 6, one Felix Bolivar arrived in Havana and stated that he was a special agent from the Spanish Government, and that his mission was to see to it that the Spanish Legation here took a firmer stand with the Cuban Government with respect to the rights of Spanish citizens in Cuba. Certain details in this connection were confided to the Military Attache by the Ambassador, but with instructions not to report them at present. However, it can be stated that there is good reason to believe that Bolivar's activities are at the instigation of the Nazi Government, and for the purpose of creating trouble for the United States in Cuba. This would be in line with the well-known cooperation between Nazi and Spanish Falanx organizations here.

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b. German activities continue as usual. For example, Wilhelm Kersten, theoretically an employee of the German Legation, but actually one of the leading Nazis here, held the usual meeting with the leading Nazi members of the crew of the U.S.S. AMERICA. This was again reported to the Ambassador, who is endeavoring to have the United States Lines take some action with respect to these men. In passing, it may be noted that the presence of known and acknowledged Nazis on an American ship has a bad effect on the Cuban authorities (who are doing more at present to suppress subversive action than is being done in the United States) and they are at a loss to understand why we tolerate such a condition of affairs.

c. Italian, Communist and Japanese activities undoubtedly continue, but nothing of special interest at present has occurred with respect to them.

6. General Stability

It is disquieting to note how quickly the public mind was unsettled by Martinez Fraga's rumor campaign. However, the general stability is still very good.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAR 28 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

March 22, 1941

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RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 28 1941

No. 6034

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. This is weekly letter No. 6, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions

a. On March 21, 1941 President Batista signed a bill authorizing the Cuban Government to accept a $12,000,000 loan from the United States Export Import Bank for the financing of 400,000 additional tons of sugar this season.

b. On March 19, 1941 the Secretary of Labor of the United States announced an increased consumption quota for the United States which results in an increase of over 90,000 tons for Cuba.

c. These two events have reflected favorably on the sugar industry, and the economic condition of the country is improved.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

No change. The armed forces are loyal to the government.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

5. Subversive Activities.

a. Dr. Ramos, Secretary of National Defense, continues with some success in his efforts to set up a working organization for counter-espionage purposes.

b. Lieut. Arata Yamanoto, military attache for Japan to Washington, Lieut. Col. Mitunobu Yto, of the Japanese military office in New York, and Lieut. Col. Yosio Nakano, of the Japanese legation in Washington, arrived in Havana March 22, 1941. Steps have been taken to see that the movements of these men are watched closely while here.

c. General subversive activities. No change.

6. General Stability.

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

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

APR 8 1941 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

April 1, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6041

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 8 1941

1. This is weekly letter No. 7, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions

Conditions continue to be somewhat improved.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

No change. A recent trip made by the Military Attache to the various army posts east of Havana indicates considerable activity in the construction of new buildings, and in routine training. All commands appear to be of good morale.

5. Subversive Activities

a. At 7 PM, March 31, the Cuban naval authorities seized the Italian tanker RECCA, now in Havana Harbor, following the lead of the United States in this matter. All departments of the government continue enthusiastically in their endeavors at counter-espionage and control of subversive activities.

b. Lt. Col. Arata Yamanoto, military attache for Japan to Washington, Lt. Col. Mitunobu Yto, of the Japanese military office in New York, and Lt. Col. Yosio Nakano, of the Japanese legation in

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Washington were kept under observation during their recent trip to Havana. Twenty five Japanese from various parts of the island visited them at the Japanese Legation. They dined with Dr. Cuervo Rubio, Vice-President of Cuba, but little importance need be attached to this as they came ostensibly on a diplomatic status. They left for Miami, Florida, March 25. Their trip, taken in conjunction with the visit of Major Itizi Sugita of Feb. 19, last, indicates some unusual activity. The Military Attache is still of the opinion that detailed instructions are being transmitted for the guidance of Japanese elements in case the United States enters the war against the Axis powers.

c. At the request of the Military Attache the Cuban liason officer for the National Police informed the Military Attache that the under-cover head of the Communist Party in Cuba is one Fabio Grovat. As this officer had no knowledge that the War Department was informed already that one Fabio Grobart was believed to be the agent for the Third International in Cuba, this additional information is considered an absolute check. More information will be accumulated about this man and he will be watched.

d. General subversive activities. No change.

6. <u>General Stability</u>

No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

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

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2657-Q-409
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA
April 5, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6048

Subject: Information received from the War Department concerning the "Legion Nacional Revolucionaria Sindicalista" and "a milk company."

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 11 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

1. Attention is invited to Paragraph 5a of Letter No. 6018, this office, dated March 1, 1941, subject, "General Stability, Cuba," weekly letter No. 3, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941.

2. The information received from the War Department was correct prior to April 15. This organization has now been officially suppressed, and the Military Attache has taken steps to find out what its under-cover activities are.

3. The "milk company" referred to by the War Department is the NELA DAIRY CO., and was investigated on March 7th through the Cuban police. It was found that most of the employees are Spanish Fascists, and were carrying arms individually against the law. No evidence is available to indicate that there is any distribution of arms to the interior, although this report was also received by the Military Attache, and specifically investigated at the time.

4. It is believed that if the War Department's "reliable confidential source" is in Cuba it would save duplication and be of advantage if he or she could be advised to get in touch with the Military Attache.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN EMBASSY

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA.

April 5, 1941

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6049

Subject: General Stability-Cuba

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 11 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. This is weekly letter No.8, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated January 21,1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability
Excellent - no change.

3. Economic Conditions
Conditions seem to be somewhat improved.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government
No change. The armed forces are loyal to the government.

5. Subversive activities

a. Steps have been taken with the cooperation of the Cuban Army, Navy and Police, to obtain, or verify if already known, the names and addresses of the Spanish Falangistas, the Communists, the Nazis, the Fascists, and the Japanese organizations, in Cuba; not only in Havana but throughout the Island. A great deal of this information is available in various different offices, and steps are being taken to assemble it in the offices of the American Embassy and of the Military and Naval Attaches.

b. The American Ambassador has taken an additional step towards coordination by having the representatives of the United States Treasury Department and Department of Justice, here in Cuba, cooperate with the Military and Naval Attaches.

6. General Stability: No change

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, GS. Infantry
Military Attache

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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

April 19, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6058

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 25 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. This is weekly letter No. 9, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions

Reasonably good. No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

No change. The armed forces are loyal to the government.

5. Subversive Activities

a. Communist

(1) Sr. Juan Marinello, Communist Party Leader, recently appointed director of private schools, is bringing a bill before Congress to force private schools to accept negro students. The actual purpose of the bill is to bring up the race question and stir up strife and disorder.

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(2) In Oriente Province (which has the greatest percentage of negroes) the Communist Party are intensifying their propaganda campaign, raising the old cry of "Yankee Imperialism." At the present time the Communists are the most vocal and active of our opponents.

b. Nazi

(1) On April 16, the German Minister to Santo Domingo, Hans Rohreske, arrived in Havana, and consulted with the local German Minister. His movements are being watched. Reason for visit unknown at present, but obviously it indicates continuing activity and coordination.

(2) The Swedish Minister here, long known to be under Nazi influence, gave further proof of his attitude by entertaining several prominent Germans secretly at Varadero Beach. A drunken tourist broke in on the party, and the Minister (unwisely for him) called the police, and in consequence, the matter was duly reported to the Military Attache.

c. Other Elements

No change.

6. General Stability

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

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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
April 25, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6064

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 1 1941

who who blk.

1. This is weekly letter No. 10, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

Political stability at this time is excellent. However, it is believed pertinent to point out a possible source of political instability.

As is well known, Batista resurrected and used the Communist Party to get himself elected President. The general opinion at that time was that once elected he would gradually break with the party. Up to the present time he has given no signs of doing so, and the Military Attache in dealing with his liaison officers from the Army, Navy and the Police has found a reluctance on their part to pursue the Communistic angle.

The Communists are known to have a representative from Moscow here, and of recent weeks have increased their activities. It is not impossible that they may get beyond Batista's control. No immediate crisis is expected but the situation does hold the seeds for possible trouble in the future.

3. Economic Conditions

Reasonably good. No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

No change. The armed forces are loyal to the government.

Copy 3-3 on file in L.A. Section.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

5. Subversive Activities

a. Communist

There are increased propaganda efforts not only in Oriente Province but also in Camaguey and Santa Clara. "Yankee Imperialism" is the theme.

b. Axis

As reported in last letter, Hans Roehrecke (correct spelling), German Minister to Santo Domingo, visited Havana, and while here was called upon by the Peruvian, Venzuelan, Argentinian, Swedish and Brazilian Ministers (see report no. 6062, I.G. no. 5940, dated April 24, 1941.). In addition, the Italian Minister to Santo Domingo, Mario Porta, arrived April 24, 1941. He is being shadowed, but no report has been received as yet. His visit, taken in conjunction with that of the German Minister from Santo Domingo and the Japanese representatives who last arrived here March 31, indicates important activity of some kind on the part of the Axis representatives, presumably the oiling of local machinery for future eventualities.

c. The Cuban Government continues its anti-subversive activities, having recently arrested and investigated two supposedly Nazi agents, and having seized the yacht EZGOIN, belonging to Frederick WAGNER ~~Wahler~~ of the Isle of Pines, for suspicious activities. Full separate report of the Wagner incident will be forwarded when the information is available.

d. Other Elements

No change.

6. General Stability

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAY 19 1941
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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

May 3, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6067

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 8 1941

1. This is weekly letter No. 11, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions

Very good. No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

Armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities

a. Cuban Government continues counter-subversive action.

b. German, Spanish, Italian and Communist activities, no change.

6. General Stability

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA
May 9, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6074

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 15 1941

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. This is weekly letter No. 12, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions

The recent announcement of a further loan of $25,000,000.00 for diversification of products and for public works has further improved the economic outlook.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

Armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities

No change.

6. General Stability

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

Copy 3-3 retained in L.A. Section.

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

MAY 26 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

2-1
2657-Q-409
13

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

May 17, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6079

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAY 24 1941

1. This is weekly letter No. 13, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions

Very good. No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive activities.

No change.

6. General Stability

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

Copy 3-3 retained in L.A. Section

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

JUN 4 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-409
14
WAR DEPARTMENT

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, information has been received from a confidential source to the effect that the crew of the Italian ship "Recca" which was taken over by the Cuban authorities, has been transferred from the Immigration Camp to a farm near Calabazar, Cuba, which was selected by the Government.

It is reported that the crew is still under official guard.

Sincerely yours,

E. Hoover

CC - Captain Alan Goodrich Kirk
Director
Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

REC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. JUN 2 1941

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1941

JUN 5 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-409
15
WAR DEPARTMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, information has been received from a reliable confidential source to the effect that Elas Roca, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Cuba, who is a member of the Cuban House of Representatives, attempted to have one Abraham Sinovich appointed advisor to the House of Representatives on social problems.

It is also reported that Senator Eddie Chibas has stated that the Communist leader in Cuba is one Favio Grobart. Information has now been received that Sinovich and Grobart are identical. Sinovich is a native of Finland, age about 35, and resides at Carlos III, #609, Havana, Cuba. At the same location is located the "Circulo Politico del Partido Comunista Cubano".

Sinovich arrived in Cuba in 1922 or 1923, and although he was considered as a political immigrant, it was rumored that he came to Cuba fleeing from the prosecution of those who opposed Communism.

It is also reported that he has been under surveillance by the Cuban police because of his dissemination of Communist propaganda among the laborers prior to August, 1933.

It is further reported that he was a paid agent of the Russian Government and that he was following instructions given him by the Russian Government in order to establish Communistic methods in Cuba.

REC'D Executive Office, A.S.W. JUN 3 1941

noted by BM

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

It is reported that Sinovich's work now in Cuba is as the instructor general of the Cuban Communist Party. He is so engaged constantly. It is reported that he goes to the interior of Cuba issuing propaganda and establishing Communist rural schools.

It is also reported that Communist Party leaders such as Blas Roca, Lazaro Pena and Juan Marinello are subject to Sinovich's orders.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Hoover

CC - Captain Alan Goodrich Kirk
Director
Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

REC'D Executive Office G-2, M.I.D. U. S. JUN 3 1941

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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 31, 1941

JUN 11 1941 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF MIL., INTEL. DIV. WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-Q-409 16

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6085

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 9 1941

1. This is weekly letter No. 14, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability.

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions.

Very good. No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities.

No change.

6. General Stability.

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

Copy 3 in Caribbean Subsection

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

3-1 2657-Q-409

THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
JUN 13 1941
WAR DEPARTMENT

17

June 6, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6089

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 13 1941

1. This is weekly letter No. 15, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability.

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions.

During the first half of the year 1941 a considerable export trade in beef and fresh vegetables has been developed with the United States. Also, the $10,000,000.00 sugar loan has been of material assistance in helping the Cuban sugar industry. These two facts have been responsible for a generally improving trend in economic conditions.

The proposed removal of the S. S. ORIENTE, which strikes at the beef and vegetable trade, may have an unfavorable effect on the economic set-up.

At the present time economic conditions may be described as good, but to this must be added that the business world, in general, is in an unsettled frame of mind, due to the possibility of transportation difficulties, due to the removal of steamships plying between Havana and the United States.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities.

No change.

6. General Stability.

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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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
1941 MIL., INTEL. DIV.
3-1 20 2657-9-409
018
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 14, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6093

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 19 1941

1. This is weekly letter No. 16, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability.

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions.

Good. No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities.

a. Cuban official action with respect to Nazi agent.

On June 7, the Cuban police arrested one C. A. Hoffman, well known as one of the most important Nazi agents in Havana, on the charge of subversive activity against the Cuban government. His documents were seized and his house was searched. No sufficient evidence was found to substantiate the charge, and he was released. However, cables and letters were found confirming the activity of several other persons suspected as important agents;

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

and prepared radio messages were found which were to be transmitted to "Transocean, Berlin" describing in as bad a light possible for the United States, the recent removal of the S. S. ORIENTE from the New York - Havana run. This was a clear indication of the speed with which tne Nazis prepared to make troublesome propaganda out of our recent action.

b. The Cuban authorities continue to be active in counter espionage matters, but there is no single coordinating head, and their efforts (as in this case) are ill organized and uncoordinated.

6. General Stability.

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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

JUN 27 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-409
19
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

June 21, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6114

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JUN 27 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. This is weekly letter No. 17, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability.

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions.

a. The signing by President Batista and the President of the United States Export-Import Bank of the $10,000,000.00 sugar loan on June 14, and the published news of a further public works loan has had a further good effect on public confidence.

b. The economic condition continues to be reasonably good.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.

No change.

5. Subversive Activities.

a. The Cuban authorities continue to act against subversive elements, and are exceedingly anxious to cooperate with the United States authorities. The Military Attache has received assurances,

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

both by letter and verbally, from the Secretary of National Defense, and the Chief of Police, in this respect.

b. In the letter of June 14, 1941, the arrest of C. A. Hoffman, important Nazi agent here, was reported. President Batista has had Hoffman deported from the country "persona non grata."

c. During the last week, the Cuban police arrested one Alfonso Serrano Vilareno, and the Military Attache was immediately informed, and invited to look at the accumulated evidence. This man was in possesion of about two cubic yards of pamphlets, letters, and propaganda of all sorts, both German and Spanish, which clearly indicated his position as a leader of the Falange, and the close cooperation between the Falange and the Nazis. Many other persons were implicated, and the Cuban police have promised to give the Military Attache a list of these people.

Vilareno will be deported by Presidential order as an undesireable alien.

d. The only subversive element against whom President Batista has not as yet taken action are the Communists. This is due to his political contacts with them rather than to any sympathy with their ideals.

6. General Stability.

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

3-1

JUL 8 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-9-409
208
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 28, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6123

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

REC'D-G-2 JUL 8 - 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. This is weekly letter No. 18, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability.

Excellent. No change.

3. Economic Conditions.

Good. No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities.

a. The Cuban authorities continue active. During the past week, William Kersten and Ignacio Adrian, both well-known Nazi agents, were arrested, and the Military Attache was afforded an opportunity to look over their papers. They were released for lack of legislation under which to proceed against them. However, their papers confirmed our suspicions.

b. A house was raided which turned out to be the headquarters of the local Falange,

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

and further proof was obtained of the coordination between the Falange and the Nazis. A comprehensive list of leading Falingistas was found, a copy of which will be given the Military Attache.

c. Col. Benitez, Chief of Police, has acted in characteristic asinine manner in setting up a group of "secret" plain-clothes men for counter-espionage work, and then announcing to the press who their chief officers are, and how they will work. Benitez, with his political aspirations, and his child-like brain, is the main obstacle at the present time to efficient counter-espionage work on the part of the Cubans.

6. General Stability.

Excellent. No change.

Henry A. Barber, Jr.,
Colonel, G.S., Infantry,
Military Attache.

HAB:rs

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

JUL 10 1941
WAR DEPARTMENT
CHIEF OF STAFF
INTEL. DIV.

3-1 2657-Q-409
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OMV

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

July 5, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6132

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

REC'D-G-2 JUL 10 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. This is weekly letter No. 19, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability.

a. A situation which has been developing for several months is coming to a head. There is strong opposition in Congress against the Ministers. The majority of the Ministers are merely government fronts and the inefficiency of their offices is becoming more and more pronounced. Many old government employees, who have in the past carried on routine government business, have been discharged and replaced by inefficient, political friends. Cabinet members have charged that the inactivity of Congress is responsible for the contemplated reduction in salaries of government employees. There is a demand by Congressmen and Senators that Batista remove all or part of the cabinet members, particularly Minister of Treasury, Morales del Castillo.

b. It is reported that President Batista will convene Congress in special session in the near future, in order to settle the present conflict between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

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7/12/41

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3. Economic Conditions.

Good. The special session of Congress, when convened, will study measures to increase revenues, so that reduction in salaries of government employees will not be necessary, and to pass revenue measures in order to overcome the budget deficit of approximately $7,853,000.00. The increase during the past few months per pound of sugar has improved somewhat the sugar situation in Cuba.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

5. Subversive Activities.

The government continues active in its efforts to suppress these elements.

6. General Stability.

Excellent. No change.

Robert E. Cummings,
Colonel, AGD.,
Military Attache.

REC:rs

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

JUL 18 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

31 2657-Q-409
22

July 12, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6142

Subject: General Stability, Cuba.

REC'D-G-2 JUL 17 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. This is weekly letter No. 20, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated Jan. 21, 1941, subject, "Information."

2. Political Stability.

Excellent. A Special Session of Congress has been called for July 14, 1941, to settle various economic and political problems. The demand by Congress for the removal of several Cabinet members will probably quiet down temporarily until the more pressing economic problem can be settled.

Note. The Cabinet resigned July 16. New Cabinet formed July 17, 11 members held retained ex-Pres. Laredo Bru added as Minister of Justice

3. Economic Conditions.

Good. Business activities, in general, during first half of 1941 improved over the volume in the corresponding period of 1940. Although the trade outlook is fairly well maintained, the future outlook is less reassuring, as a result of the growing disparity between government income and expenditure. Remedial legislation to balance the budget will be studied during the Special Session of Congress mentioned in paragraph 2, above.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.

The armed forces are loyal. No change.

7/19/41

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

5. Subversive Activities.

The newly created group of police officers assigned to work exclusively against subversive activities is an energetic group, but are not able to do a great deal of constructive work because of lack of proper backing from higher authorities. One of the most intelligent and active members of this squad has been cautioned to "ease up" on his energetic measures against subversive activities.

140,000 Spanish Falange propaganda medals and instructions for distributing them were seized by the Cuban police on July 10th and 11th. These medals were all consigned to Antonio Garcia Gil, Spanish Consulate, Havana, sent by the Propaganda Bureau of the Ministry of Interior at Madrid, Spain. The 52 wooden boxes which contained the medals were addressed to the Spanish Consulate, Havana, Cuba. However, they have been held in the warehouse of the Cuban Mail Steamship Line (old Ward Line) for the past nine months without a claimant.

Undoubtedly, the sale of the medals was for the purpose of raising money for Falange Propaganda and activities in Cuba. The medals, themselves, commemorated Franco's victories in 1939.

Robert E. Cummings
Colonel, AGD.,
Military Attache.

REC:rs

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
AUG 4 1941
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-Q-409
23

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

July 26, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6156

Subject: General Stability - CUBA.

REC'D G-2 AUG 1 1941

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. This is weekly letter No.21, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated January 21,1941, subject "Information."

2. Political Stability
Excellent. The Cabinet changes effected on July 17th have met with general approval. President Batista, by the appointment of several members of Congress to the new Cabinet, has appeased Congress somewhat and cleared the way for action on the "Fiscal Emergency Law." However, there are rumors to the effect that the newly appointed Ministers will be replaced when Congress has passed the necessary legislation to meet the present Cuban economic problems.

3. Economic Conditions
Good. The House, although spending a great deal of time on political debate and obstructionist tactics, has finally passed the "Fiscal Emergency Law," which has gone to the Senate for action. The passage of this law - the main features of which are a twenty per cent surcharge upon all national taxes and the issue of Treasury certificates up to 6,000,000 pesos - will provide funds to take care of the present budget deficit.

The advance in the price of sugar and the increase in the Cuban sugar quota will improve the economic situation of the Cuban producers.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government.
The armed forces are loyal -- no change.

5. Subversive Activities
The police continue active in the arrest of suspected totalitarian agents. However, until the government puts "teeth" into the National Defence decree against Fifth Column activities and provides penalties for violation of the decree, the police are powerless to adequately check such activities.

3-m to 3-2 I/a file

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

On July 24, 1941, four known Nazi agents were arrested and are now being held.

6. General Stability

Excellent - no change.

R. E. Cummings,
Colonel, AGD.
Military Attache

REC:vm

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

RESTRICTED
Classification

As noted. Enclosures
2657-Q-409
24
Record Section File No.
Copy No. 6
For Record Section Only

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Cuba

Subject Stability of Government. Country Reported On
Brief Descriptive Title I. G. No. 3020

REC'D G-2 AUG 1 1941

Source and Degree of Reliability:
Secret Police, Press, Office Files.
Reliable.

Summarization of Report
When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

Nazi Activities.

1. Four Germans were arrested July 24, 1941, by the Cuban secret police, accused of fifth column activities designed to undermine the security of the Cuban Government.

2. Those arrested and now being held at Police Headquarters are:

(1) Alfred Fischer
(2) George Groudo
(3) Otto Walter Fritzsche
(4) Julian Otto Ott.

3. Alfred Fischer, who is on the United States black list, is probably the most active Nazi operator of the four. He was previously arrested on July 14, but released. At that time he was definitely connected with Aureliano Tarnos Rodriguez, alias "Bayoneta," Chief of the Political Police of the Spanish Falange. "Bayoneta" is still actively engaged in work for the Falange in Havana. Inasmuch as Fischer had been connected with Carl Augustus Hoffman, the no. 1 Nazi agent in Cuba, who was recently expelled, and has been distributing Nazi propaganda received from Germany, his connection with the "Bayoneta" has all the appearance of a Cuban link between the Falange and the Nazis.

4. When Fischer's home was searched, after his arrest on July 24, the police found a certificate, signed by Rudkin, secretary of the German Legation here, acknowledging Fischer's offer of his services to the German Army in September, 1939.

G-2 Distribution: 4, ... 5, ... 6, ...
Copy No. 1, R/S; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6154 Date July 26, 1941
This line to appear on all succeeding pages

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Classification

WAR DEPARTMENT
OCS Form 17

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—14547

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

5. Fischer's second arrest, following so closely his release after his detention on July 14, is due to police anxiety to obtain a deportation warrant against him.

6. Fischer, a loud, out-spoken pro-Nazi, is 46 years old, and claims to be an "industrial technician," although he has not worked for the past few years.

7. Otto Walter Fritzsche is a 52 year old German merchant, and his name appears on the black list. He is reported to be an extreme Nazi, and although obliged to resign from the party is still an active propagandist.

8. Julian Otto Ott, a 41 year old German, but now a Cuban citizen, is a hunch-back, about 4 ft., 5 inches in height. Ott claims he was born in Switzerland, and was a Swiss citizen before coming to Cuba. He is reported to belong to the German Intelligence Service and to be engaged in the fake passport racket and narcotic business.

9. George Groudo is 43 years old, and is a self-styled inventor of aircraft and dirigibles. He claims to be a Yugoslav, but both he and Ott appear in a seized photograph of about 50 German residents, lined up in military formation and wearing Nazi shirts and swastikas. This picture was taken at the German Club during a meeting of the local Nazis in Havana.

10. At Groudo's residence the police seized documents of a Nazi feminist organization with island-wide branches; correspondence from Nazi centers of Berlin; the United States and Latin-American cities. Other papers found in Groudo's residence revealed that he had been employed in the Canal Zone.

11. These Nazi agents will undoubtedly be released shortly as there are no provisions at present in Cuban law to cause them punishment or deportation. There are 200 cases of similar anti-democratic cases piled up on the already overloaded dockets of the Cuban courts.

12. There is some indication that the Cuban Government is planning some action designed to remove such totalitarian agents from the country. President Batista, several members of his cabinet, including Prime Minister Saladrigas and the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Police, met in the National Palace on July 23 to discuss the "national defense question." Nothing definite, as yet, is known as to what plans had been made, but it is believed that the Government is determined to put teeth in the National Defense Decree, published last February, which prohibits totalitarian activities, but does not establish penalties to make the decree effective.

13. There follows pictures of the four men outlined in paragraph 2 of this report, the pictures having been taken from the HAVANA POST, English-speaking daily, as of July 25, 1941.

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6154 Date July 26, 1941

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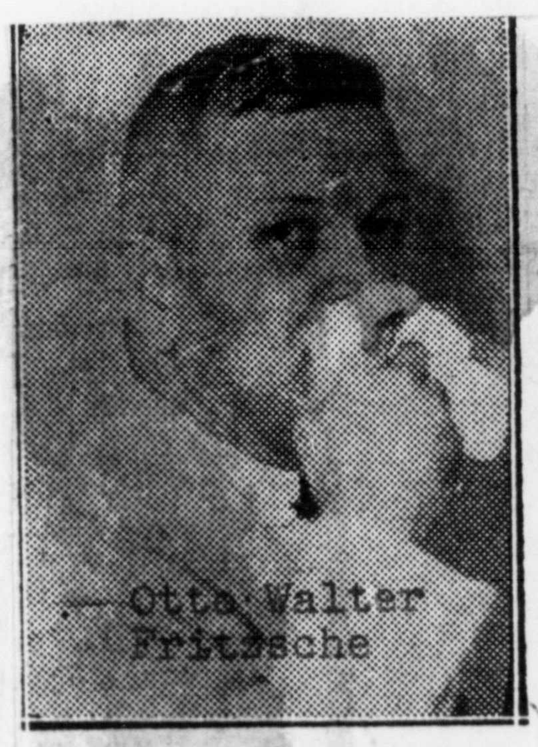
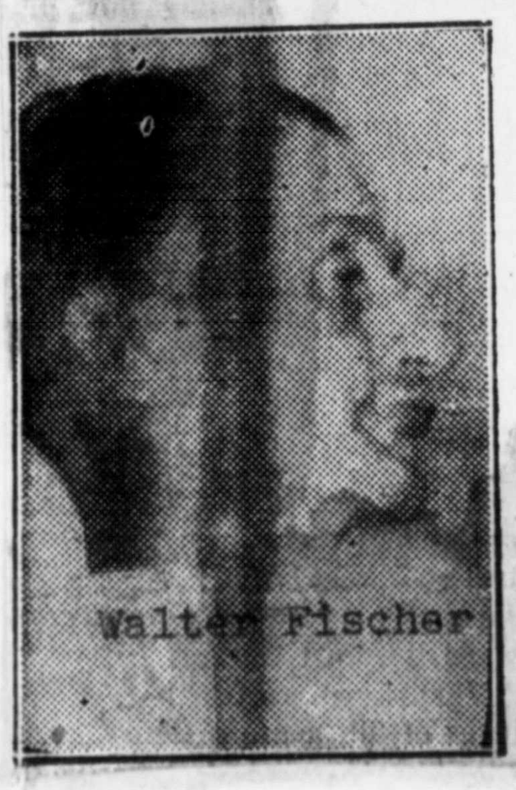
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89



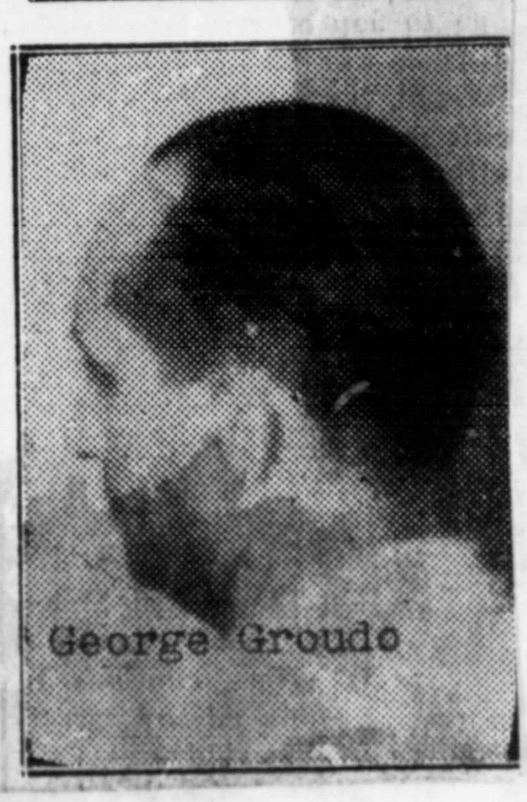
Otto Walter Fritzsche



Julian Otto Ott



Walter Fischer



George Groudo

Robert E. Cummings,
Colonel, AGD.,
Military Attache.

REC:rs

From M.A. Havana, Cuba Report No. 6154 Date July 26, 1941

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

AMERICAN EMBASSY
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA, CUBA

AUG 8 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1 2657-Q-409
25

August 2, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

No.6160

Subject: General Stability - Cuba.

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

REC'D-G-2 AUG 8 1941

1. This is weekly letter No.22, in compliance with G-2 letter 2657-277, dated January 21,1941, subject "Information."

2. Political Stability
Excellent. The "Fiscal Emergency Law" passed by the House last week after a continuous session of 32 hours, still awaits approval by the Senate. Both the House and Senate have accomplished little during the week, due mainly to failure to obtain quorums. The twenty five million Import-Export Loan is still being discussed in the House and, so far, no enabling legislation has been approved. The House has also failed to amend the Electoral Law to conform to the provisions of the new constitution.

3. Economic Conditions
Good. No change.

4. Loyalty of the Armed Forces to the Government
The armed forces are loyal - no change.

5. Subversive Activities
The police department continues active in making arrests, but, so far, no amendments have been made to the National Defense Decree to provide penalties for offenders against the decree. The police seized thirteen large wooden cases on August 1st, containing propaganda material of the Spanish Falange in a raid on Havana docks. This propaganda was consigned to Genaro Riestra, the Spanish Consul General and Falange agent in Cuba, who was forced to leave the country some time ago.

About sixty Spanish residents of Havana have been arraigned in connection with the seizure of the 140,000 Falange medals which has previously been reported to M.I.D.

President Batista stated that he is recommending to Congress that penalties be provided for totalitarian agents, but he stated also several days ago that there was no Fifth Column in Cuba.

3-2 file 2/9 Enclo

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WAR DEPARTMENT

6. General Stability.

Excellent - no change.

R. E. Cummings,
Colonel, AGD.
Military Attache

REC:vm

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26s-7-Q-409

For subsequent Letters

See

336 Cuba (11)

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G-2/2657-Q-409

G2/I
EMB

July 23, 1941

Subject: Transmission of Information.

To: The Military Attache, The American Embassy, Havana, Cuba.

1. On July 16 the Cuban Cabinet tendered its resignation to President Batista as a result of the long-brewing struggle between Congress and the Ministers for distribution of political patronage. A new Cabinet was formed the following day.

2. It is highly embarrassing for G-2 to depend on press reports for information which the Military Attache should have cabled without delay.

3. It is requested, therefore, that in the future prompt transmission of information be made by telegram. An interpretation of events is also desirable in the majority of cases, as an expert in the Field is in a superior position to analyze events.

For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2:

C. B. MOORE,
Colonel, General Staff,
Liaison Branch.

mid

MAILED G/2 W.D.G.S. JUL 24 1941

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2 Encs
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MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-410
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MAR 27 1941
WAR DEPARTMENT
3-1

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

Letter No.74
March 20th 1941

Subject : Presidential election - Haiti

To : The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 25 1941

1. A resolution was recently passed unanimously by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to prolong President Vincent's term of office another five years from May 15th 1941. In 1936 a similar procedure was followed to prolong his term of office. The President of Haiti is elected for a period of five years and his term may be renewed for another period of five years only. The Constitution states that no citizen may be "elected" President if he has been twice in the presidential office. Except by implication there is no specific prohibition to prolonging or extending the second term of office of the President which this resolution proposes to take advantage of.

2. The resolution as passed is now in the hands of the President. In order to continue himself in office it would be necessary to go through the motions of a referendum, which would likely be unanimous for prolonging the President's term of office. Many think that the resolution was instigated by the President as a stratagem to keep other candidates out of the field, and to permit him (the President) to choose his successor. From the most reliable information available Mr. Elie Lescot, the Haitian Minister to Washington (also Senator in Haiti) appears to be President Vincent's choice to succeed to the presidency. However, the "ins" are endeavoring to have President Vincent's term prolonged while the "outs" have centered on Lescot. The "outs" in the North appear to be more active than in Port-au-Prince. This was indicated recently when the President made a two-weeks tour in the North and was not received as warmly as expected.

3. The opinion among both Haitians and Americans at this time is that Lescot will be the next President of Haiti. If he becomes President there will be a general shuffle of Garde

officers .....

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officers and probably several forced retirements or resignation, which may lead to some disturbances. Lescot is known to favor a complete reorganization of the Garde and wants it modernized to the extent of having a trained mobile armed force. He would probably ask for additional members of the Military Mission and would use them to train the mobile force, as well as to conduct the Military School.

Geo H Weems

GEORGE H. WEEMS
Colonel, Inf. DOL
Chief U.S. Military Mission

GHW/MJT

Enclosure : Newsclipping with
translation

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Newspaper "Le Matin" February 28th 1941

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAR 27 1941
2657-G-410
WAR DEPARTMENT

LA SEANCE D'AVANT-HIER A LA CHAMBRE DES DEPUTES

Une Résolution du député Vély Thébaud demandant que le mandat du Président Vincent soit prolongé de 5 années

Avant-hier, la séance de la Chambre des Députés revétait une importance particulière.

Après la sanction du procès-verbal de séance précédente et lecture de la correspondance, le Président de la Chambre annonça le 3ème point de l'ordre du jour comportant des questions d'intérêt général.

M. Vély Thébaud, député de Jacmel, obtint la parole et donna lecture d'une RESOLUTION demandant à la Chambre de prolonger de 5 années le mandat du Président Vincent.

Cette demande fut saluée de chaleureux et longs applaudissements de la nombreuse assistance.

Puis le député Jean Magloire et, ensuite, le député Charles Mothersil sollicitèrent la parole et appuyèrent chaudement cette *Résolution.*

Suivant la tradition réglementaire, une commission, composée de MM. Léon Cayard, Frédéric Duvigneaud, A. Telson, H. Bourjolly, fut formée par le Président de la Chambre pour examiner la Résolution du député de Jacmel et en rapporte à l'assemblée.

(+)

LA RESOLUTION

Voici le texte de la Résolution *présentée par le député Thébaud:*

RESOLUTION
LA CHAMBRE DES DEPUTES

Vu l'art. 13 et de Disposition Spéciale de la Constitution;

Considérant que à un tournant particulièrement difficile de la vie Nationale, le Citoyen Sténio Vincent élu président de la République a réalisé une œuvre constructive de réforme de l'Etat et d'équipement économique du Pays: instauré — dans le domaine de la Politique interne — un régime de justice sociale, d'ordre et de Paix et sur le plan international, une politique de coopération, de solidarité et d'entr'aide interaméricaine;

Considérant qu'en raison de la crise qui bouleverse la vie de tous les peuples, la plus élémentaire sagesse commande de prendre les mesures que réclame le salut national; que les circonstances exceptionnelles que confronte la nation, imposent l'obligation de rechercher la stabilité dans un ordre de choses dont la communauté haïtienne tire le plus grand avantage; que dans les conjonctures actuelles, il est indispensable qu'il n'y ait pas de solution de continuité dans l'Administration Suprême du Pays dans la Politique d'ordre, de paix, d'orientation vers le travail et la discipline instaurée par le Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif.

Considérant qu'au cours des dernières élections législatives, par un vote impératif et unanime, le peuple haïtien a signifié sa volonté nette et claire dans le sens du maintien au Pouvoir du Président Vincent qui a bien mérité de la Patrie;

Considérant que s'il est vrai que la Constitution (art. 34, 2e alinéa) ne donne pas à l'Assemblée Nationale le droit d'élire Président de la République, le Citoyen qui a exercé deux fois le mandat présidentiel. il est non moins évident que le peuple peut — par voie de referendum — prolonger la durée du mandat dont est actuellement investi le Chef de l'Etat;

Considérant que la Souveraineté réside dans le Peuple qui a le pouvoir d'émettre son opinion sur les questions qui l'intéressent (art. 13 de la Constitution)

DECIDE

qu'il y a lieu de prolonger de cinq ans la durée du second mandat dont est investi le Président de la République, le Citoyen *Sténio Vincent* à compter du 15 Mai 1941.

Que la présente Résolution prise unanimement sera transmise au Pouvoir Exécutif pour être soumise à la ratification populaire.

Fait à la Chambre des Deputés le 26-2-41, An 138 de l'Indépendance et 7e de la Libération.

(S) *Vély Thébaud, Dr. Bernateau, Dum. Estimé, Apollon, J. Charles, Jean Magloire, Lam. Leroy, Edouard Piou, Yvon Moraille.*

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MAR 27 1941
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WAR DEPARTMENT

Exc. 2
2657-A-410
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DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY'S CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES MEETING

Deputy Vély Thebaud submitted a Resolution for for a 5 year extension to President Vincent's term.

Day before yesterday's Chamber of Deputies meeting assumed a particular importance.

After ratifying the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting and reading the correspondence, the President of the Chamber announced the third point of the order of the day which included questions of general interest.

Mr.Vély Thébaud, Deputy of Jacmel, obtained the floor and read a Resolution to extend 5 years President Vincent's term of office.

This motion was greeted with warm and prolonged applauses by the entire Assembly.

Then Deputies Jean Magloire and Charles Mothe.sil obtained the floor in turn and warmly seconded the motion.

According to the usual procedure, a committee composed of Messrs.Leon Cayard, Frédéric Duvigneaud, A.Telson, M.Bourjolly, was appointed by the Président of the Chamber to examine the Resolution of the Deputy of Jacmel and report to the Assembly.

Mr. Thébaud's Resolution reads as follows:

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

According to Article 13 and the Special Provision of the Constitution;

Considering that, at a specially difficult period in the National life, "Citizen" Sténio Vincent elected President of the Republic activated a constructive plan of reform of the State, and of economic equipment of this country, established -in the realm of internal politics- a regime of social justice, of order and of peace, and in the international sphere, a policy of cooperation, of solidarity and of interamerican assistance;

Considering that, due to the crisis which upsets the life of all the nations in the world, the most elementary wisdom commands to take the steps that National welfare demands; that the extraordinary circumstances which this Nation undergoes impose the obligation of seeking stability in a state of things from which the Haitian Community will derive the best advantages; that in the present conjunctures it is indispensable that there be no break in the supreme Administration of this Country in the policy of order, of peace, of orientation towards work and discipline, instituted by the Chief of the Executive Power;

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Considering that during the last legislative election, by an imperative and unanimous vote, the Haitian People signified their will, plainly and clearly, to maintain in office President Vincent who has well deserved of his Country;

Considering that, if it is true that the Constitution (Art.34, par.2) does not give authority to the National Assembly to elect as President of the Republic the "citizen" who has been twice in presidential office, it is not less evident that the people can - by way of a referendum- extend the duration of the term of office of which the Chief of the State is now vested;

Considering that Sovereignty resides in the People who have the power to express their opinion on the questions which interest them (Art. 13 of the Constitution);

RESOLVED

That there is good cause to extend for 5 years the duration of the second term of which President Vincent is now vested, beginning May the 15th. 1941.

That the present Resolution taken unanimously be transmitted to the Executive Power to be submitted to popular ratification.

Chamber of Deputies, February the 26th.,1941, the 138th. year of our Independence and the 7th.of our Liberation.

(S) Vely Thebaud, Dr.Bernateau, Dum. Estime, Apollon, J.Charles, Jean Magloire, Lam.Leroy, Edouard Piou, Yvon Morailles.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DIVISION ENGINEER
2 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
EASTERN DIVISION
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MAY 28 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGR.
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-9-411
1
WAR DEPARTMENT

May 8, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:
(Attention of Lt. Col. R. T. Heard)

1. Major Robert G. Lovett, C.E., District Engineer, Jamaica, has forwarded to this office an informal inquiry concerning the background of Mr. Jesse Zel Lurie, who recently visited Jamaica apparently on a free-lance commission as reporter for the "MIAMI HERALD", "PALESTINE POST" and "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR". From Major Lovett's letter I gather that Mr. Lurie had the idea of preparing an article on Jamaica similar to that on Trinidad which recently appeared in LIFE. Major Lovett reported that Mr. Lurie became interested in the labor situation while in Kingston and apparently was setting up as a self-appointed mediator.

2. Major Lovett had the impression that Mr. Lurie's visit might be the occasion for lurid articles on the labor situation in Jamaica.

J. D. Arthur, Jr.,
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engineers,
Division Engineer.

5/23/41

The records of the M.I.D. have been searched and there appears to be no evidence of a derogatory nature. F.B.I., and O.N.I. have made replies stating that they have no record of a derogatory nature.

N. S. BECKETT
Major, General Staff

MAY 23 1941
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DIVISION ENGINEER
2 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
EASTERN DIVISION
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 28 1941 3 Army
MILITARY INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-411
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

May 21, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:
(Attention of Lt. Col. R. T. Heard)

1. Reference is made to the memorandum from this office dated May 8, transmitting an inquiry from Major R. J. Lovett, C.E., District Engineer at Jamaica, as to the background of Mr. Jesse Zel Lurie, a United States citizen, at that time visiting Jamaica.

2. There are transmitted herewith further correspondence from Major Lovett dated May 16, with two inclosures concerning Mr. Lurie.

For the Division Engineer:

A. C. Lieber, jr.,
Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers,
Executive Assistant.

3 Inclosures:
Ltr. 5/16/41
Article marked "A"
" " "B"

carbon copy of this letter retained in L. A. Section

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE
JAMAICA DISTRICT
2-B North Street
Kingston, Jamaica

MAY 28 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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EASTERN DIVISION
WASHINGTON

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May 16, 1941. 026

Whois Who ok.

Subject: Activities of Jesse Zel Lurie.

To: The Division Engineer,
Eastern Division,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Jesse Zel Lurie is an American newspaper reporter, allegedly representing the Christian Science Monitor, the Miami Herald, and the Palestine Post of Jerusalem.

2. There are forwarded herewith for the information of the War Department copies of two articles prepared by Mr. Lurie while he was in Jamaica. These articles were furnished this office by the Security Officer. The article marked "A" was submitted by him for publication in a Jamaica paper. Authority to publish was refused by the local Security Officer.

3. Because of these articles it is understood that Mr. Lurie's visa was cancelled, and he was required to leave Jamaica.

R. G. Lovett,
Major, Corps of Engineers,
District Engineer.

2 Inclosures:
Article marked "A"
" " "B"

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Lurie

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DEPARTMENT

IRAQ AND JAMAICA

By Jesse Zel Lurie

(The author of this article is an American journalist who has contributed articles on the Near East to the Nation, Newsweek, The New Republic, Esquire and other leading American publications. He covered the Arab revolts in Palestine in '36 and '37, which were lead by Iraqian irregulars, for Time and the Associated Press. At one time he was en route to Iraq when a coup d'etat put an anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi government, similar to the present one, into power and his visawas cancelled. After a short visit in Jamaica his visa was cancelled by Mr. Higgins, the Security Officer, under circumstances related in this article--Editor)

British bases in Iraq are similar to American bases in the West Indies according to Mr. J.B. McGigghie, B.B.C. commentator in a broadcast last Saturday evening.

If Mr. McGigghie is correct in his comparison, a study of the turbulent Iraqian history and the British air bases there should have some important lessons for Jamaicans. Comparisons can only be superficial. Jamaicans are totally different from the fanatically-religious and fiery-nationalist Moslems to whom life in this work is meaningless. The true life in Paradise begins only after a here's death fighting for one's religion and country.

T.E. Lawrence made good use of this fanatical Moslem patriotism in the British--financed Arab revolt against the Turks in the last war, After the war, the British acquired Iraw as a League Mandate; Iraq's strategic importance is twofold, Besides the Mosul oil field, one of the richest in the world, Iraq is the natural stop-over point on the Imperial air route to India, and the use of air bases in Iraq are a vital necessity.

The Iraqians were not satisfied with a mandatory government aiming towards eventual independence. They wanted complete self-government, as promised by Lawrence, immediately. In 1920, they rose in armed revolt against their former allies, the British, and at the same time there were disorders in British-Mandated Palestine.

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British authorities soon realized that the air security of the route to India depended more or less on GROUND SECURITY in Iraq. A strategic air base lost much of its value if it was under constant danger of attack from a local, unfriendly population--as the Iraqian airdromes were sacked by rebels in the early '20s and are now being fired on by the Iraqian army.

It is to the everlasting credit of the British that they did their best to achieve ground security in Iraq by peaceful meqns. They granted complete independence to Iraq in 1923 under a treaty of military assistance and recommended Iraq's admission to the League of Nations. In the face of often severe provocation, the British did their best to keep their hands off Iraqian internal affairs. They refrained from any retaliation when, in 1936, Fawzi Bey Kawukji lead an armed band of Iraqian guerillas across the desert to fight British troops in the Palestine hills. En route, they punctured the Mosul oil pipe-line to Haifa in many places and set huge fires that burned for days.

Despite their efforts, the British did not achieve ground security in Iraq. At the present moment, when the future of democratic civilization almost depends on keeping the Mosul oil fields out of the hands of the Nazis, British troops in the Iraqian air bases are being fired on by the British-trained Iarqian Army.

Why this tragic failure? Mainly because Political freedom is meaningless without economic freedom. This is axiomatic, but until the advent of modern statesmen such as President Roosevelt, most politicians refused to recognize it.

The stark poverty of the Iraqian Arab would startle a Jamaican who is used to thinking of his people as poor. The average Jamaican is poor, but he can grow his food, practically on his front doorstep--the Arab has to eke out a living from an unfriendly desert or arid plains. Wages are hald what they are in Jamaica; the standard Arab diet is a few dried olives, a piece of goat's cheese and unleavened bread. Their greatest natural resource, the Mosul oil fields was owned entirely by Angl-American oil companies. Whatever "royalties" were doled out locally went into the

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hands of a few corrupt politicians. Youths grew up with a smattering of education and found that there were no jobs open outside of overcrowded government service.

Under these conditions, Axis agents with a little money to spend found the Iraqians very receptive. The result has been a strong anti-Semitic Nazi party in Iraq and a series of pro-Nazi governments during the past five years culminating in the present coup of Rashid Ali.

Let no Jamaican complacently think that "it can't happen here." Mr. Higgins, your Security Officer, may be doing a good job of excluding Nazi agents, though probably nine innocent people like myself suffer for avery actual agent (I suppose that can't be helped). But as long as the breeding ground of poverty exists, the danger of Nazi penetration, to the detriment of the ground security of the American Bases, is always present.

I have just completed a motor tour of the Island through the patriotic generosity of Mr. Elliot of the United Motors, who provided me with a powerful Buick. During my week's tour I talked with hundreds of Jamaicans--sugar workers at Rose Hall, chemical workers at Bog Walrk, tenant farmers who rented a scrubby patch of rocky hill from the United Fruit Co. at a pound an acre, and women who carried tins of gravel on their heads all day for 1/6. On the other side of the picture I met ex-tenant farmers at the Chudleigh Land Settlement, who were flushed with the first pride of ownership, though they still have ten years to pay, and I talked with students at the Holmwood Practical Training Center and their able director, Mr. Rogers.

But in talking to the wage worker, the tenant farmer and the unemployed, who still form the great majority of the population, whenever I turned the conversation to the war and international affairs, I found a marked indifference. When I asked point-blank what they would do if Hitler took over the island, many looked alarmed, but others just shrugged their shoulders and some said outright:

"We can't be worse den now."

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It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Higgins has a long way to go to keep the Nazis out of Jamaica. The morass of poverty and disease, breeding ground of the poisonous Nazi fleas, must be drained and made healthy. Advances in economic freedom must be made simultaneously with the advances in political freedom.

*

With one, bold, imaginative, Rooseveltian stroke the American base authorities, with the silent co-operation of the Jamaican Government, could accomplish all that the British seeked and lost inIraq. By setting a wage scale, equal at least to that paid Jamaican labourers in Panama, the Americans would accomplish two things: (a) It would almost automatically cause an increase in wages throughout the Island which would be a tremendous step towards eliminating poverty and elevating the standard of living. It would start a market for a number of small consumer industries (clothing, shoes, etc.) further decreasing unemployment and increasing the prosperity of the country.(b)The Jamaicans would be grateful and appreciative to their American benefactors thus guaranteeing by peaceful means the ground security of the bases-- a security which the British now have to win militarily in Iraq at a crucial moment in world history.

I discussed this matter for American newspaper readers with Major Robert G. Lovett, Officer in Charge of the U.S. Army Engineers. I can say for Jamaican readers that the details of the proposed wage scales show that the American authorities are not unreceptive to the idea of paying higher wages for better work.

For some inexplicable reason, however, (I believe it has some connection with British Colonial Policy), the base authorities refuse to meet directly with the representatives of the Trade Union Council, but deal with them through the Labour Adviser. This absence of direct contact is bound to lead to misunderstandings and confusion, which will nullify the salutitory effect of increased wages.

The Trade Union Council has made a very sensible proposal. A permanent

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consultative committee, composed of representatives of the T.U.C., the Labour Department, and the U.S. authorities, which, says the T.U.C. would result "in avoiding the occurrence of many minor incidents which must occur in the course of the work and in the absence of such machinery for discussion will assume an importance in most cases entirely out of proportion to their merit."

"The rejection of the proposal," the T.U.C. states further, "will inevitable be construed by the public and the workers as an unwillingness on the part of the U.S. authorities to co-operate with the representatives of organized labour..."

Under these circumstances, strikes, which could have been settled peacefully, will be difficult to avoid, and all Jamaican friendship for Americans, which may be of the highest importance in future developments in the West Indies, will be lost because of a stupid, short-sighted policy.

I'm afraid that I have been a bit too frank and tactless in discussing this matter and word got around to Mr. Higgins, the Security Officer, who put a "tec" on my trail to see what I was up to. By some devious manner (I hate to think of a police agent being a pickpocket) he secured my wallet, containing a considerable sum of money, sometime last Friday. He seems to have been looking for some sort of "evidence" probably that I was a Nazi agent.

At any rate I received a call from Mr.Higgins on Saturday morning to come down and see him. I was much relieved to find my wallet on his desk with the money intact, but considerable mystefied as to how it got there. No explanations were offered, however, and then Mr. Higgins, who had carefully gone over the wallet beforehand and called up local people whose names he had found in it, dramatically bared his "evidence" with an actor's exclamation of surprise.

It was a sheet of notepaper covered with notes about the American bases, proving, of course, that I am a Nazi agent. Unfortunately, the information had been copied out of an American newspaper, but no explanations could avail as Mr. Higgins

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had already made up his mind what he was going to do; he canceled my visa and asked me to leave the country.

I protested, of course, but mildly. I was about ready to leave the island, anyway, and besides, I had always been envious of reporters who got themselves kicked out of Italy, Germany and other such places. It proved that they had the ability to find out things that the powers-that-be would prefer to keep hidden.

In his tight-lipped manner, Mr. Higgins tried to be as gruff and stern as possible. He was still British, however, and therefore much too polite to actually kick me out of his office, so I continued to sit and talk to him oblivious to his annoyance. Finally he broke down and smiled, and I thought at the moment of the millions of British boys and girls who are trying to toughen themselves for a long, cruel fight ahead. They know why they are getting tough a lot better than Mr. Higgins does.

I leave Jamaica without any regrets. I am confident that the people of Jamaica will win this little fight against old-fashioned, reactionary ideas about non-recognition of trade unions, which are still held by some Americans, who haven't found out yet what they are fighting for--just as I am sure that the people of Britain, the peoples of North and South America and the peoples of the world will eventually triumph in the long struggle ahead.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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Jamaica attained consciousness in May 1938. Before that there had been three labor eruptions, restricted both in character and location and unrelated directly to the vast peasant masses.

The first strike occurred in 1912 when the tramway workers battled for five days to receive the increases they demanded. Ten years later, the City Police held their ground for two days before they won their 100% wage increase. And in 1924, municipal workers gave in after one day's hard fighting.

The years intervening up to 1938, however, saw the workers and peasants movement hardening under the impact of conditions that grew yearly worse.

Repatriation has begun on a large scale. From the early teens of the century, Jamaicans had begun a steady exodus to the American republics to find security and prosperity. The stream flowed steadily up to 1929. Then the crash came. The Central American republics began thinking of theirown nationals first. The homeward trek to Jamaica began.

But they had come home to disillusion. Wage rates, microscopic to what they had received in "foreign". That was for the few lucky ones who struck a job. For the majority, unemployment, the steady diminishing of their savings. For all of them, the shock of adjusting themselves to colonial subservience.

By 1937, the number of repatriates reached 60,000. Most of them had sent back monthly or quarterly allowances to their dependents. Now that was cut off. Purchasing power fell.

Discontent grew. Not the muffled frustration of former years. In the malcontents had brought with them new ideas. Unionism. Equality. Independence.

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

Resentment blew over in May 1938. Unorganized, unled, but with a unified anger at their wage slavery, the workers and peasants joined forces for the first time. Seven days later, they had won a striking victory that settled standard rates of pay 25% higher than before.

What have the two years of consciousness brought to the people? What has the imperialist war done to the Labour Movement? What new experiences have been added to that consciousness?

To get a fair picture of Jamaica today, it is necessary to understand the color background of the Island. In a population roughly estimated at 1¼ millions (the last census was taken in 1921),whites number 2000, colored (chocolate brown to pass-white) 300,000 and the rest are blacks. The Whites (English, Scotch, Canadian, Americans) hold unquestioned dominance economically and therefore socially. The colored population hold white collared posts for the most part, a majority of the Civil Service rank below that of Heads of Departments, and the civil professions, with incomes ranging from L2 to L20 weekly and occupy social positions that lie on the fringe of "Society" but seldom touch the "lower classes".

When slavery was abolished in 1834, theruling planter class found a difficult social problem on their hands. Illicit unions on a large scale with their slaves had produced the mulatto (colored). These mulattoes, freemen in their fathers' rights, were due positions above those reserved for the freed slaves. And over all was the necessity to set up a duffer between masters and erstwhile slaves. Necessity merged with paternal affection and produced the "middle class" which spurned its maternal branch as fervently as it aspired to equality with its paternal wing.

It was not surprising therefore that over the past century the blacks have come to hate the mulatto (brown skin) with a venom that lives close to

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the surface.

Garvey's rampage 25 years ago nurtured that venom. The class struggle that came into the open in 1938 has tempered it somewhat, but it is recognized as so strong that colored or near-white workers in the movement need apologies made in their behalf when going out among new groups of toilers.

But simultaneously with the tempering of this color-venom, has come a growing antipathy to the white man. It was just perceptible when the war began. The detention of the peoples' leader, Bustamante, has made it marked. During the past six months there has come into existence a striking anti-British movement of which the Government has had to take notice. A new line of propaganda, playing up the "restoration" of Ethiopia to Haile Selassie,has been undertaken - with scant success so far.

Ask the waterfront worker, the sugar estate laborer, or the peasant in the fields, what he thinks about the war and you are met with a cynical indifference, a restless shrug and:"Black man doan bisness ina white man fight".

Since the war, there have been three internments, a score of prosecutions for sedition under the Defence of the Realm regulations and the suppression of three working class papers. The hand of the law is heavy and strong. There is little the people can do against it. So they feel at present. The result is a cynical apathy towards the war effort and a sneaking admiration for the "man" who can so humble their white masters.

Since the war, too, there has been an increase in the price of food of 33-1/3%, clothing 25%, rental 10%, according to statistics compiled by the Government Labour Department, but only in the sugar industry, comprising 25% of the working population, has there been any increase in wages. This rise of 25% was obtained by strike action in March last.

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A minimum wage law has been on the statute books for two years, but it has not yet been put into operation.

A nutrition commission, reporting in 1937 on the state of the Island's health, exposed the fact that 4/5 of the people do not eatproper food, 2/5 do not eat sufficient food, 4/5 of the child population suffer from ricketts, 3/4 of the adult from venereal disease, 4/5 are susceptible to tuberculosis. In 1940 the Labour Department registered more than 50,000 unemployed. In 1939 the Education Department assessed illiteracy at 60%. With school accommodation for 100,000 of the Island's 250,000 children, there is little likelihood of an early reduction of this proportion. The average wage is 12/- per week. The cost of living, computed by the 1938 Royal Commission, 24/- weekly.

(Extent of peasant holdings against large estates and taxable proportion.)

What does all this add up to? It totals the beginnings of an anti-imperialist movement that only needs further experiences of the class struggle to harden into a revolutionary struggle.

Leading this movement are the sugar estate and factory workers, congregated on vast farms, 2/3 of which are owned by foreign capital - West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd. in north western Westmoreland and mid-island Clarendon, Jamaica Sugar Estates in sotth eastern St. Thomas and the United Fruit Co. in St. Catherine, less than a score of miles from the city of Kingston.

Land-hunger among the rural proletariat is intense. A movement to seize the land on August 1, 1938 grew to such proportions that a virtual state of siege was proclaimed in the country, the armed forces called out and the peasant leader of the movement promptly jailed.

In all their struggles, the people find themselves pitted against the armed might of the British Imperial Government. They recognize the

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

enemy. The method of defeating that enemy will be devised from their own experiences.

Politically, Jamaica ranks as a Crown Colony with all the hideous features of sub-servience that status entails. The Governor, assisted by a handful of imported civil servants, rules the Island with an iron hand barely concealed in the velvet glove. 65,000 persons have the right to vote, qualification for which is on the basis of tax payments. Without any constitutional outlet for their grievances, the majority of the people are forced to seek redress in unorganized disturbances.

It is only natural that the promise of grant of universal suffrage under the new constitution is avidly grasped at with the danger that the baser aspects of the constitution, which leave real power still in the hands of the imperialists, are apt to be overlooked.

(Take in "A" overleaf)

There is a hint of fatalism about the Jamaican Negro. Perhaps that explains his indifference to the war. He is inclined to view the triumph of Nazism as inevitable. And the Information Ministry's exposure of Hitler's estimate of the Negro has failed to move him. "There isn't much to fear from Hitler. Europe's 5,000 miles away. If and when England goes down, we'll have to deal with America". (That is the present state of mind. But the pattern of our attitude towards American imperialism, slowly reaching over the horizon, has not yet become distinct. Americanx treatment of negroes finds two schools of opposing thought: one, that heroccupation of the country might be a good thing, because it would set a demarcation line between negro (including colored) and white, but that the "Yankee man give you a square deal" so we could look forward to a measure of prosperity; the second, that the Yankees would turn us back to slavery with stark Jim Crowism becoming the order of the day.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

There is little doubt that, at present, the first school of opinion holds the majority, based upon hopes for the future rather than any solid ground.

It is true that since work began on the Naval and Air Bases, the masses have received a jolt at the Authorities refusal to negotiate with the Union and their preference for dealing with the Labour Department instead. But the jolt is not sufficiently strong to shake the hopes of the masses. Instead they have laid the blame on the Labour Department, not without good reason, and kept their major illusions about the real nature of American imperialism intact.

But illusions are bound to crumple sooner or later under the impact of reality. When they do, the national struggle, joining strength with the fast developing class movement, is bound to bring final emancipation to the twice-oppressed peoples of Jamaica.

"A" But political awareness is in its swaddling clothes. The few conscious ones look to the Peoples' National Party, born four months after Trade Unionism, vaguely Socialist, really reformist and led by a group of colored intellectual idealists, for political guidance. The PNP's aim is Dominion Status (a term which is highly suspect) though there are distinct trends among the left towards complete independence.

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
JUN 18 1941
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-412
WAR DEPARTMENT

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 22, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Miles:

As of possible interest to you, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum incorporating information recently received by the Special Agent of this Bureau stationed at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D. JUN 25 1940

Inclosure

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

Encl. 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
JUN 18 1941
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-412
1-1 1
WAR DEPARTMENT
sw

June 21, 1940

MEMORANDUM

So-called "fifth column" activities have been mentioned prominently of recent date in the newspapers, as well as on the radio programs in Puerto Rico. Immediately following the publication and broadcast of such information, numerous individuals have advanced their ideas and certain information concerning the possible existence of a fifth column in Puerto Rico. The majority of them have stated, in substance, that the United States need have no great concern about the existence of a German movement of this type in that country, but should be alarmed about the Spanish fifth column which they state is in existence in Puerto Rico. These persons insist that the Spanish fifth column is made up of members of the Falange Espanola. Advice has been received that members of this organization have been holding banquets and parties at their headquarters in San Juan immediately following Germany's victorious march through Belgium and Holland and that German victories and the coming fall of Paris have been toasted in champagne.

It has been reported that Mariano Amoedo, the Spanish Consul General in San Juan, Puerto Rico, was usually in attendance at these celebrations and recently stated, in substance, at a banquet "Just wait until I get to be Governor of Puerto Rico, then things will be different around here." It was reported that Don Jose Maria del Valle, President of the Falange Espanola, cautioned Amoedo against talking in this manner. Henry Freese, the German Consul in San Juan, is also reported to have attended some of the parties and celebrations at the Falange Espanola headquarters. In connection with the above statement attributed to the Spanish Consul General, it is noted that Manuel Martinez Casanova, a high ranking official of the Finance Department of Puerto Rico, is reported to have stated he had personal knowledge of a dinner held a few days prior to June 2, 1940, at the Casa de Espana which was attended by the Spanish Consul General, Lino Fragoso and Jose Maria del Valle, President of the Casino Espanol. This dinner was held to celebrate the invasion of The Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg by the Germans and the Spanish Consul, according to Mr. Casanova,

REC'D Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. JUN 25 1940

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stated on this occasion, in substance, that things were going to be carried on differently in Puerto Rico when he was seated at Casa Blanca as Governor, and that everything was ready and well planned. Mr. Casanova also advised that Don Jose Maria del Valle immediately grasped the Spanish Consul's arm and said "don't talk like that, sit down, somebody might hear you."

MID Executive Office G-2, W. D. JUN 25 1940

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N. N. I. 96—1940

CONFIDENTIAL

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ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

JUL 23 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-413
WAR DEPARTMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial R-130-41 (Start new series each year, i. e. 1-40, 2-40)

Monograph Index Guide No. 104-500 (To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. I. Index Guide. Make separate report for each main title.)

From U. S. NAVAL ATTACHE (Ship, fleet, unit, district, office, station, or person) at CIUDAD TRUJILLO Date 21 MAY, 1941

Reference (Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc. if applicable) RATING "B"

Source PERSONAL (As official, personal observation, publications, press, conversation with—identify when practicable, etc.) Evaluation RELIABLE (As reliable, doubtful, unverified, etc.)

Subject DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Nation reported on) POLITICAL FORCES (Main title as per index guide) FOREIGN PENETRATION (Subtitles) (Make separate report for each title)

BRIEF.—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)

CONFIDENTIAL

"FREE FRANCE" ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BY JACQUES SOUSTELLE, DEGAULLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND WEST INDIES. THREEFOLD PROGRAM: COLLECTION OF FUNDS; COLLECTION OF SUPPLIES; PROPAGANDA. NAMES OF OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION GIVEN. FRENCH MINISTER HERE CONSIDERED A FRIEND OF MOVEMENT, BUT IT IS REALIZED THAT HE IS UNDER GERMAN-INSPIRED ORDERS.

Monsieur Jacques SOUSTELLE, De Gaulle representative for Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, arrived in the Dominican Republic on 16 May and departed for San Juan, P.R., on 18 May. His purpose in visiting the Dominican Republic (and other West Indian countries) was to organize "Free France" groups into cohesive units with planned programs.

At a reunion of French nationals in the Dominican Republic, Monsieur SOUSTELLE organized a "Free France" provisional Committee. Monsieur Charles de MONDESERT was named President; Massim HAZIM, a French Syrian, Vice-President; and Edmond L. MEYER, First Secretary. Several other leading French citizens were named as chairmen. The meeting was well attended and was highly enthusiastic. I am informed that there is no Frenchman in the Dominican Republic who is not strongly "Free France" - minded.

A threefold program of action was laid down, namely:

(1) The collection of funds and their transmittal directly to London.

(2) The collection of clothes, shoes, medical and surgical equipment, etc., and their transmittal to London for use by "Free France" refugees.

(3) Propaganda.

Two corollary objectives were discussed:

(1) Recruiting of "Free France" soldiers. No emphasis was placed on immediate action and this subject was left for future developments.

(2) Cooperation with British and American representatives.

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Nav.	Ord.	Y. & D.	C. & R.	Eng.	S. & A.	M. & S.	Aero.	U. S. M. C.	C. in C. U. S.	Com. Bat. For.	Com. Sco. For.	C. in C. A. F.	Com. Speron.	Com. Atron.	F. A. T. U.
Attaché at		Op.–10/11		Op.–12	Op.–13	Op.–14	Op.–20	Op.–21	Op.–22	Op.–23	Op.–30	Op.–38	State	Com-merce	Maritime Com.
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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Instructions were given to keep the Naval Attaché fully informed of the progress of the organization and to render whatever intelligence service possible

Members of the Committee have informed me that they have no fear of reprisal by the French Minister at the present time and actually regard him as a secret friend. However, it is realized that the French Minister must accept German-inspired orders. One De Gaulle man said that Monsieur HERRIOT had remarked in conversation that Dr. KOHRECKE, the German Minister, visited the French Legation frequently and had on one occasion said, "I suppose you are keeping the French people here under surveillance." To which Monsieur HERRIOT replied, "I don't see the French - I hardly know them." The German Minister then commented, "Apparently I know the French people better than you do."

It is also understood that Monsieur SOUSTELLE stated the majority of the French Ministers in Central America were passive in regard to the formation of De Gaulle Committees by their nationals, but that the French Minister in Havana was actively hostile.

John A. Butler,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps,
U. S. Naval Attaché.

This report consists of 2 pages.

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NND 740058
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N. N. I. 96—1940

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ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

JUN 23 1941
Page 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-Q-413
2
WAR DEPARTMENT
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Serial R-136-41
(Start new series each year, i. e. 1-40, 2-40)

Monograph Index Guide No. 104-509
(To correspond with SUBJECT given below. See O. N. I. Index Guide. Make separate report for each main title.)

From U. S. NAVAL ATTACHÉ at CIUDAD TRUJILLO Date 31 MAY, 19 41
(Ship, fleet, unit, district, office, station, or person)

Reference M.A. CIUDAD TRUJILLO R-130-41
(Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc. if applicable)

RATING "A"

Source AS STATED
(As official, personal observation, publications, press, conversation with—identify when practicable, etc.)

Evaluation RELIABLE
(As reliable, doubtful, unverified, etc.)

Subject DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — POLITICAL FORCES — FOREIGN PENETRATION
(Nation reported on) (Main title as per index guide) (Subtitles) (Make separate report for each title)

Brief.—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)

CONFIDENTIAL

FRENCH NATIONALS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC INFORMED BY FRENCH MINISTER OF EUROPEAN SITUATION AS VICHY SEES IT: DEFEAT OF ENGLAND; COLLABORATION BY FRANCE WITH GERMANY; DEFENSE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE AGAINST THE WESTERN POWERS. LEADER OF "FREE FRENCH" MOVEMENT TOLD THAT IF AID IS GIVEN TO DE GAULLE, MEMBERS WILL BE DECLARED TRAITORS, DEPRIVED OF FRENCH CITIZENSHIP, LOSE FRENCH PROPERTY. CHANGE OF MINISTER'S ATTITUDE IS BITTER BLOW TO FRENCH CITIZENS. POLICY OF VICHY AS EXPRESSED BY FRENCH MINISTER CAN BE BOILED DOWN TO: COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY; OPPOSITION TO ENGLAND; AND DEFENSE OF EMPIRE EVEN TO EXTENT OF WAR WITH THE U.S.

Members of the "Free French" group here have reported to the Naval Attaché that the French Minister, Monsieur Armand HENRIOT, called a reunion of French nationals here last week and explained the European situation as it concerned France.

The French Minister said that his government was convinced that England would be defeated within two months time, that France was disposed to collaborate with Germany having received certain guarantees, that they must remember her one and one-half million prisoners, that the United States could render no effective military aid even if that nation should enter the war, that France was determined to fight for the preservation of her empire, and that in case of war between continental Europe and the Western World, all present had to remember that France was a European nation and would be allied with European nations.

Several days later the French Minister called to his office Monsieur Charles MONDESERT, leader of the "Free French" movement. MONDESERT admitted being President of the Provisional De Gaulle Committee. The Minister then said that when he had addressed the French nationals several days previously he was not aware of the existence of an organized De Gaulle Group (this the Frenchmen say is untrue), and what he now had to say was for the knowledge of all French people in the Dominican Republic - namely, that the French Government considered the De Gaulle movement a rebellion against the Government, and that those who aided it even by the distribution of propaganda or the collection of funds and materials, were to be considered traitors, and were to be punished in every way that traitors are punished, - that such persons would lose their French citizenship and that their properties in France would be confiscated. He also said that those Frenchmen who

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Nav.	Ord.	Y. & D.	C. & R.	Eng.	S. & A.	M. & S.	Aero.	U. S. M. C.	C. in C. U. S.	Com. Bat. For.	Com. Sco. For.	C. in C. A. F.	Com. Speron.	Com. Atron.	F. A. T. U.
Attaché at Cuba Mexico Guatemala		Op.-10/11		Op.-12 ✓	Op.-13	Op.-14	Op.-20	Op.-21	Op.-22	Op.-23	Op.-30	Op.-38	State ✓	Com-merce	Maritime Com.
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

worked against Germany or for Great Britian were not loyal to the French Government. However, he could not deny the French people their right to reunion provided no aid in any form was given to the "Free French" movement.

NAVAL ATTACHÉ'S COMMENT.

The French people are bitterly disappointed at the apparent change of attitude of the French Minister. They attributed his new attitude partially to the presence of a newly reported Secretary, Bernard DURAND, and partially to the course of events in Europe. Whatever may have been his personal sympathies, the French Minister has now handed himself over to full German collaboration, they say. This appears to be so. Regardless of what may have been his personal opinions, the French Minister voiced Vichy Government Policy with its full implication of collaboration with Germany, opposition to England, and defense of her empire even to the extent of war with the United States.

John A. Butler,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps,
U. S. Naval Attaché.

This report consists of 2 pages.

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

JUL 25 1941
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL., INTEL. DIV.
2657-7-414
WAR DEPARTMENT
3-1

QUARTIER GENERAL DE L'ECOLE MILITAIRE D'HAITI

Port-au-Prince.

July 18th 1941.

Letter No.105

Subject : Adolf G. Hauer

REC'D-G-2 JUL 24 1941

To : The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, Washington D.C.

1. Since his arrival in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, about three weeks ago, the actions of one Adolf G. Hauer, who according to his card is a representative of Smith, Kirkpatrick & Co., Inc. of 65 Broadway, New York City, have been such as to cause inquiries as to his real purpose in Haiti. Since his arrival in Haiti, Hauer has been making many inquiries concerning nazi activities. He has visited the American Legation several times and has taken great pains to emphasize there that he is 100% anti-nazi.

2. It is recommended that inquiries be made concerning Hauer's connection with Smith, Kirkpatrick & Co., Inc. and also concerning Hauer's activities prior to his arrival in Haiti.

Leo A. Bessette

LEO A. BESSETTE
Lt.Colonel, Inf.USA
Chief U.S.Military Mission

LAB/MJT

Enclosure : One (1) card.

Who's Who ES.

Cpy to F.B.I and G2 - 2 C.A. 8/4/41 - ecy.

F.O. C. - Haiti

filed - 8-4-41

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

SMITH, KIRKPATRICK & CO., INC.

Encl 1

65 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ADOLPH G. HAUER

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

62/26[illegible]-414

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
Military Intelligence Division G-2
Washington, D. C.

62/CI
HSB

August 4, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
Att: Mr. M. C. Spear.

Subject: Letter of transmittal

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2

Ralph C. Smith

RALPH C. SMITH
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2

Enclosures: 1
Cpy of ltr. from Chief, U. S. Military Mission To Haiti dtd. 7-18-41 re Adolf G. HAUER.

ecj

MAILED G/2 W. D. G S. AUG 7 - 1941
By Sgt. Taylor

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

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
Military Intelligence Division G-2
Washington, D. C.

G2/2657-Q-414

G2/CI
NSB

MEMORANDUM FOR **A. C. of S., G-2, Headquarters, Second Corps Area, Governor's Island, N. Y.**

Subject: Reports

The attached reports are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

The F. B. I. are cognizant and no investigation is requested.

For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2:

Ralph C. Smith
RALPH C. SMITH,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

Enclosures:
1 - Cpy. of ltr. from Chief, U. S. Military Mission, to Haiti, dtd. 7-18-41, re Adolf G. HAUER.

ecj

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Note:

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 5

Target 2

Cuba and the West Indies: Economic Conditions (MID 2655-Q)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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

2655-Q-1

JAN 17 1920

November 10, 1919.

NOTED M. I. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 1066.

From: Ua

To : Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos.

REC'D, M. I. B., G. S. NOV 20 1919

1. Through an association known as the Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos (Association of Sugar Mill owners and Sugar Plantation owners) there has begun the largest economic movement ever registered in Cuba. Some three months ago a few men met to consider the exceptional situation in Cuban sugar production created by the termination of the World War. From this nucleus the above cited association has been formed and at the present time its members represent more than 15,000,000 bags of sugar produced, and many millions of pounds of cane.

2. At a general meeting of members of the association held November 8th, 1919, Miguel Arango y Mantilla was elected President of the association. He is the owner of the Central "Violeta" in Camaguey, and also the owner of extensive sugar plantations. Some eight years ago he was representative to the Cuban Congress from the Province of Matanzas.

3. At the general meeting of November 8th, 1919, the statutes and by-laws of the association were read and approved. The chairman of the organization committee read a report covering the period from the first meeting, August 21, 1919, up to the present time, giving account of the active propaganda carried on throughout the Island, obtaining up to the present time the inscription of 105 sugar centrals (mills) and forming 107 local committees, not taking into consideration other mills which have made application for membership in the association, and the work of forming other local committees that is being carried on.

4. The two important subjects were brought up, namely, (a) the price of sugar and (b) liquidation of accounts with sugar growers. Concerning the first the committee has worked incessantly, and with respect to the second a plan of liquidation has been prepared for presentation to the Board of Directors of the Association.

5. On October 28th, 1919, the Association legally established a bank in Havana, under the name Banco Agrario (Agrarian Bank), $128,000 being subscribed on that date.

6. Members of the Board of Directors are elected for two years, half of them being newly elected every year. When the President of the association is a mill owner, the first, third, fifth and seventh Vice-Presidents shall be sugar growers.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

7. The Board of Directors consists of six mill owners and six plantation owners, irrespective of place of residence, and 1 mill owner and 1 plantation owner for each province. The members elected to the Board of Directors on November 8th, are as follows:

MEMBERS IRRESPECTIVE OF RESIDENCE.

Plantation Owners.
Juan Inda
Aurelio Portuondo
Pedro Martinez Alayon
Ramiro Cabreras
Carlos Fernandez
Pedro Taneaux

Mill Owners.
Higinio Fanjul
Ramon J. Martinez
Alejo Carreño
Igancio Pla
Eduardo Sanchez Fuentes.

MEMBERS FOR THE PROVINCES.

Pinar del Rio: Salvador Guedes
Pedro Betancourt.

Havana: José Gomez Mena
José Cabrera Diaz.

Matanzas: Ignacio Lexama
Adolfo Mendez Guedes

Camaguey: Benito Celorio.
Tomas Felipe Camacho.

Santa Clara: Vicente G. Abreu.
Rolando Pardo.

Oriente: Rafael Sanchez.
Miguel F. Pedroso.

8. After the business meeting of the association November 8th, a general meeting to whichthe public had been invited was held in the National Theatre, Havana, various speeches being made and among the subjects discussed were:

Labor conditions; danger for the middle class.
Agricultural credit; mortgages.
Analysis of the high cost of living.
The association as a representative organization and protector of the freedom of the country.
Road construction.
Immigration must be encouraged.

Great enthusiasm prevailed.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

9. Although this association was not formed for political purposes, it will undoubtedly wield a powerful influence indirectly, and possibly openly later on.

10. The subject most discussed among the members of the association is control of the sugar crop of Cuba, and through the power exerted by the society they hope to prevent any external control being exercised after December 31, 1919. It is not known, however, that any definite steps have been taken in this direction other than the propaganda carried on amongst the members of the society. Some rumors have been current that certain individuals have been sent to Washington to work in behalf of this association, but I have not been able to confirm the reports. The U. S. Sugar Equalization Board purchased the entire sugar crop of Cuba last season and the contract does not expire until December 31, 1919. The Association of Hacendados and Colonos will probably be against such a contract being made another year in order that they may obtain the benefit of higher prices to be obtained through open market conditions.

11. The association has rented offices in the Barraque building, Havana, and today, November 10th, a meeting of the Directors will be held there to fill the executive offices provided for.

B.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D.V.
JUL 13 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

2655-L2-2

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

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

To: Mr. Hallett Johnson.

Subject: Cuban Finances.

Referring to our conversation at the State Department on March 10th, in which you asked me to furnish you a memorandum in regard to Cuban finances, the following report may prove of interest to the State Department.

On May 6, 1918, the Department of State, in a circular letter, requested Mr. Gonzales to furnish certain financial information. No reply appears to have been made to this letter.

In December, 1918, Mr. Carlyle Barton visited Havana, coming from the Department of State, on the matter of the Banco Espanol, Mr. Barton took back with him to Washington considerable information in regard to the finances of the Cuban Government, which I presume he conveyed to the Department of State.

January 16, 1919, the Department of State, in a confidential cable, called for "confidential and careful report by mail to the Department giving actual yearly revenues of government from all sources and government expenditures including amounts paid for political purposes". The cable spoke of the possibility of the necessity arising for establishing some form of financial supervision and invoking the treaty rights of the United States. On January 17, 1919, Mr. Rutherfurd Bingham, at that time charge d'affaires of the United States Legation, informed me that such a request had been received from the State Department and requested that I furnish him with the information desired. I proceeded to get together the information which I had been accumulating during the past month in regard to Cuban finances and prepared it for transmission.

On January 20, 1919, the Department of State cabled the American Legation at Havana referring to their instructions of May 6, 1918, calling for information concerning the National Debt Monetary System and Budget. The cable stated "You are instructed to report immediately." "These data are urgently required by the Department of State and the Treasury Department is advised." On January 21st, Mr. Bingham informed me that an urgent cable had been received from the State Department requesting immediate transmission of information desired and I thereupon dictated a letter enumerating such documents as I had accumulated up to that date which I considered to be pertinent and I incorporated in this letter certain comments in regard to items appearing in these documents together with a few items of general interest in connection with this matter.

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On January 24th, Mr. Bingham informed me that Mr. Gonzales, who had returned to Havana on January 20th, had declined to forward to the State Department the documents which I had furnished to the Legation or any copies of my comments on the same, on the grounds that my report and the documents were incomplete.

On January 30, 1919, Mr. Gonzales sent his report No. 919. I will quote the first paragraph: "Sir: Pursuant to the Department's circular instructions, May 6, 1918, adverted to in the Department's telegram of January 16th, 4 P.M., I have the honor to transmit herewith the information desired by the Treasury Department in connection with agreements pending or proposed looking to the Stabilization of Exchange Between the Republics of Latin America and the United States. This information had been requested of the Foreign Office as far back as May 21, 1918, but no reply has been received and consequently the Legation has had to gather the information from other sources."

On February 6, 1919, I wrote to Mr. Gonzales, referring to the fact that Mr. Bingham had informed me that my report had not been forwarded to Washington, owing to Mr. Gonzales considering that the information supplied by me was incomplete, and I requested from Mr. Gonzales a copy of his report which, with his greater facilities for obtaining accurate data of the character desired directly from government cources, I was sure would be appreciated at its full value by the Military Intelligence. On February 7th, Mr. Gonzales furnished me with a copy of his report No. 919, stating that it contained matters which were of public knowledge and that he was preparing another and more intimate report which had been delayed on account of the illness of a public official and that when this was prepared, which he hoped would be within ten days, he would furnish me with a copy of it for my information. On the same day, Mr. Gonzales sent a cable to the State Department, dated February 7th, 2 P.M., referring to the Department's cable of January 16th, and stating that he was preparing data but owing to illness of the Secretary of the Treasury had been delayed. In the meanwhile there was nothing alarming in the situation.

On February 11, 1919, I transmitted Mr. Gonzales' report to the Director of Military Intelligence, calling attention to the fact that my report had been denied transmission to the State Department on the grounds of its incompleteness and pointing out the gross inaccuracies and absolute lack of thoroughness or any attempt at a full statement on the part of Mr. Gonzales.

If the State Department desires information in regard to Cuban Government Finances, I would suggest that they cable to Mr. Gonzales to immediately obey his instructions as received from the State Department, and that should he once more fail to obey these instructions, the State Department should cease to ignore this attitude of the American Minister and proceed to obtain the desired information themselves. I would also suggest that, should Mr. Gonzales, in compliance with directions, submit a financial report, that it should be thoroughly examined and carefully investigated in order to determine whether, like his report No. 919, it is an incorrect statement and does not contain the information requested.

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The information which the State Department should obtain from Cuba is as follows:

1. A true statement of the present outstanding indebtedness of the Cuban Government.

2. A full statement of all uses to which the $30,000,000 Government Loan authorized for the purpose of prosecuting the war has been put by President Menocal.

3. A detailed statement of the actual Cuban receipts and expenditures, not only for the government of Cuba but for the municipalities and the provinces.

4. A full statement of the government deposits held by the Banco National, together with a copy of the agreement under which these deposits are held and a sworn statement as to whether the conditions of this agreement are at present being fulfilled.

5. A statement as to the actual gold reserve held by the government of Cuba.

6. A full statement of the sums now being collected under the Cuban Stamp Tax Law.

All the above information I believe should be in the possession of the Department of State.

Yours sincerely,

Albert Gallatin.

rbc

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 3

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
1920 26 JJ-2-3 JUL 19

June 28, 1920. WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1138.

From: Ua.

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Economic Factor.

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. JUL 17 1920

(6) Industry. (54) Labor.

(a) The Committee of Intelligence appointed by President Menocal to harmonize the differences between the laborers and their employers, is no longer in existence.
The dissolution of this Committee was caused by the withdrawal of the three Labor Members who refused to participate so long as the employers failed to recognize the walking delegate.

(b) Partial strikes, and threats of a general strike among the stevedores of the port of Havana continue. On June 21st the stevedores working for the Havana Port Docks Co. and the United Fruit Co., went on a strike. The number of laborers involved is about 1,000, or approximately 25% of the total normally at work in Havana Harbor.

(c) Due to labor troubles and alarming congestion in Havana Bay, representatives of shipping interests held a meeting at the American Legation on the 24th inst. and decided to urge upon the Cuban Government immediate action as follows:

1. Arrest of Walking Delegates and agitators, and the deportation of agitators who are aliens. It is estimated that fifty per cent of the agitators are Spaniards.
2. The use of soldiers and prisoners on docks boycotted by labor unions.
3. The utilization of the Government-owned dock for storage until congestion on private-owned docks is relieved.
4. The bonding of private warehouses.
5. Permission for partial withdrawal of goods from docks. Complete withdrawals are now required.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

6. The removal from docks and warehouses of unclsimed and confiscated cargoes now held by the Government.

The American Legation has presented this request to the Cuban Government, and early action is promised.

(d) On June 21st, 1920, ships' carpenters of Havana Bay went on strike; about 50 men are out. This strike is not serious but causes some trouble to shipping interests.

(e) One June 21st, 1920, boiler makers, mechanics and welders of the United Railways of Havana went on strike. This involves about 175 men but is not serious.

Indications point to an early adjustment of the railroad labor troubles. Employees of both the United Railways and the Cuban Northern Railway are disposed to accept the offer of 15% increase in wages which the Railroads have made. The Railroads are requesting the Government's permission to increase freight rates in order to meet the proposed increase in wages.

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2 Encs.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1926 265 5-2-4
JUL 28
WAR DEPARTMENT

July 16, 1920.

No.- 1149.

From: Ua.

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Economic Factor.

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

1. (6) Industry; (54 Labor.

There is no change in the partial strike of the stevedores in the Bay of Havana. The boycott by the stevedores against the United Fruit Company and the Havana Port Docks Company, continues.

Railroad labor troubles have been adjusted, and the employees of the Cuba Northern Railway and the United Railways of Havana have received an increase in wages and returned to their work.

2. (8) Transportation; (24) Shipping; (71) Ocean:

The alarming congestion in Havana Bay continues. The remedies so far applied have consisted only in plans, conferences and committee meetings. The situation demands immediate execution of remedial plans. The attached article from the HAVANA POST reports steps taken by the United States Shipping Board to relieve the congestion. This plan, placing a ban on cargoes for Cuba, will, if rigorously enforced, afford considerable relief to the situation.

Complications in the importation of Rice have been a large factor in the Harbor congestion. Cuban rice merchants have overbought, and it is estimated that there is now in Havana enough rice to supply the entire Island for over two years. In spite of this fact, cargoes of rice have continued to arrive and it is estimated that the quantity of rice on ships now in the harbor and in the dock warehouses will amount to 100,000 tons. Cuban merchants purchased these large quantities of rice at a high price, and it is charged that they are repudiating their contracts and refusing to receive the rice.

3. (24) Shipping; (73) Internal:

Poor railroad facilities is another of the many causes of harbor congestion. It is estimated that sixty per cent of the freight arriving in Havana Harbor is destined for points in the

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Interior. At present the railroad facilities for hauling this freight to the Interior are very inadequate. Normally the railroads should haul 2,000 tons per day to the Interior. At present it is estimated that the railroads are hauling only 500 tons per day, or 25% of the normal amount.

The United Railways of Havana have recently been put under new management. The attached article from the HAVANA POST shows an optimistic outlook forecasted by the new Management. The early arrival of new rolling stock from the United States will most materially improve the situation.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 26√√-2-√
AUG 19 ✓

WAR DEPARTMENT

August 10, 1920.

No.- 1165.

From: Ua. ✓

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Noted, O. K. Fabe
AUG 18 1920

Subject: Economic Factor.

1. (5) Products: (14) Raw Material; (41) Mineral.

The attached newspaper article shows the preparation being made in England for the exploration of oil on the Island of Cuba, by the "Havana Oil Company, Ltd."

The oil production in this Island now amounts to practically nothing. No progress is being made in this line of industry, and the public has little confidence as to the ability to find wells in paying quantities on the Island. Much money has been lost by the public in this speculation and it is not thought that the people of the Island can be further exploited to any extent.

2. (6) Industry; (18) Organization; (54) Labor.

The partial strike of stevedores in Havana Bay has been enlarged and their union now has the following companies on the boycotted list:

Havana Port Docks Company;
United Fruit Company;
Southern Pacific Steamship Co.;
Rafael Doniphan's Fleets (Maritimas de Lighters)
Auxilia Maritima Bahias;
Lamborn Company;
Santa Marina y Naya;
Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co.

In view of the congestion in the harbor and the stevedores' strike, the Government has placed about 450 prisoners at work on the docks. These afford some assistance but are not sufficient in number to relieve the labor situation.

At midnight August 7th-8th the employees of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. went on strike. As a result, the street car service of the city has been paralyzed for the last

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few days. The employees demand an increase in wages from 40 to 60 cents per hour, which the Company refused on the ground that this could not be done unless the present fare of five cents be raised.

There have been no disturbances or disorders resulting from the strike. Soldiers are guarding the electric plant. It is thought that there will be an adjustment in a few days and that the Company will increase the street car fare and grant a wage increase to employees.

The Cuban Government has granted a substantial wage increase to Government employees of Post Office, Customs House, Police, and other Departments. This increase ranges from 40% to 100%. The Government was forced to take this action in view of the alarming dissatisfaction and threats of a strike on the part of Government employees. These employees had a just demand, because the old wages could not meet the cost of living, which is 250% higher in Havana than in the United States.

3. (8) Transportation: (24) Shipping: (71) Ocean.

The attached article from the HAVANA POST of July 30, gives a good idea of some of the troubles connected with Havana Harbor congestion. The Commission sent from the United States to formulate a plan for the relief of the congestion in Havana Harbor, has been at work for about a week, and has its report almost ready. A summary of the plan will be submitted in a subsequent report. A list of these Commissioners, with some of the problems confronting them, is set forth in the attached article from the HAVANA POST of July 31st.

The five interned German ships were recently leased by the Cuban Government to La Compañía de Navigación de Cuba. The ships are the BAVARIA, KIDONIA, OLIVANT, ADELHEID and CONSTANTIA. Several Government officials are reliably reported to have interest in this Company, and it is thought there is some foundation for the attached article from the HERALDO DE CUBA of August 4th.

In the year ending June 30th, 1920 there arrived in the Port of Havana 2,899 foreign ships. The gain in shipping for 1919-1920 over the previous year was 600 vessels. Any day there may be counted in the harbor more than 100 vessels. The harbor is always so crowded with ships that many experienced shipping men express fear that great damage would be suffered by shipping in case of a storm. A reliable shipping man of long experience remarked the other day that if a storm should strike Havana Harbor crowded as it is today, at least 30 Or 40 ships would be lost. The attached article from the HAVANA POST of August 7th gives a good idea of the situation.

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4. (4) Humanity: (35) Health: (105) Sanitation: (106) Disease.

The outlook for future health conditions is bad for the following reasons:

1. Water supply has following defects:
   (a) Shortage caused by wastage and by rapid increase in city's population. It is estimated that 2 gallons are wasted for every gallon that is used. There are no water meters and the people are extremely careless about wasting water. It often happens that a large portion of the city goes without water for several days.
   (b) The quality of the water is bad. The drinking water is dangerous, due to permitting Almendares River water to enter the Reservoir. The chlorination process is inefficient.
2. The suburbs of Havana, - Marianáo, Almendares, the Country Club Repártos, the Yacht Club, and portions of Vedado, are filled with mosquitoes. There are no indications of steps taken to eradicate them. The attached article from the HAVANA POST of August 7th giving the report of a sanitary expert on the city water system, is accurate and reliable.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Havana Post July 22

MORE RICE, 73,183 BAGS, RECEIVED AT THIS PORT

Seventy-three thousand, one hundred and eighty-three more bags of rice arrived in Havana yesterday from Japan. The cargo was brought in by the Adan Maru, consigned to Daniel Bacon. A bag of rice weighs approximately 224 pounds.

According to the estimates presented at the conference of shipping men and United States officials in Washington July 9, there are already about 100,000 tons of rice in Havana harbor, and this is regarded as one of the big factors in the congestion here.

It is reported that more ships with cargoes of rice are coming here soon.

...TA FOR MENOCAL.

MORE RICE ARRIVES

And still it comes in. The United States Shiping Board steamer Askawaka brought in 7,784 saks of rice consigned to Lykes Bros. The rest of the cargo consisted of 1,000 sacks of beans and 15,000 sacks of corn.

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Volume XXI; No. 219.

HAVANA'S WATER CALLED A PERIL TO ENTIRE CITY

Sanitary Expert Reports That Chlorine Does Not Properly Purify the River Supply

DYSENTERY IS SPREADING

Analysis Said to Show Many Bacteria, Protozoa, Crustaceans and Fish

"The men employed to see to the purity of the water supply of the City of Havana are laughing. They are laughing at the inspector, who has made repeated complaints that the employes work only during visiting and inspecting hours. Inspector Lagomasino himself says, 'They laugh at me.'

"It may be a good joke, but the people of Havana can't see the funny part of it. Perhaps the men employed at the chlorine apparatus, which is supposed to cleanse the water at the Palatino tank, are laughing, too, at the Havana man who found a fish in his bath tub recently."

"That is not a very amusing joke," according to a prominent medical and sanitary expert yesterday who has been for some time making a survey of the situation.

In an interview with a reporter for The Havana Post yesterday, he said:

"Four years ago analysis of Havana's water showed approximately 100 bacteria in every cubic centi meter of liquid. Comparatively, the water was pure enough. Analysis of the water today shows that in every cubic centimeter of Havana's water there are 300,000 bacteria, protozoa, crustaceans and fish. The city is de pending for purification of its water on a plant which does not even kill the fish that flow alive into the bath tubs.

"These are facts. They are not exaggerations. We have them on good authority, and the facts can be proved.

Many Cases of Dysentery

"Doctors in the city report that never before have they seen so many cases of amoebic dysentery. Doctors who know conditions, however, are not surprised at the increasing num ber of dysentery cases when they find that the Almendares River, which furnishes half of Havana's water, is serving as the sewer and the washing hole of men and cattle at the town of Calabazar, two kilometers from the city.

"What is becoming of the thousands upon thousands of dollars collected from the public through the tax, or 'the service,' for pure water? Who is getting it? What is being done with it? There should be no objection to the asking or to the answering of such questions.

"In 1871 the Canal d'Isabel II, or the Canal Abear, was completed to carry water from Vento Springs for the city. It took seventeen years to build that canal in the days of semi-slavery, when between 15 and 20 per cent of the toilers died of malaria. There were about 150,000 persons living in Havana then and the canal was expected to bring over 40,000,000 cubic meters of water a day. As a matter of fact, the canal never brought over more than 35,000,000 cubic meters a day.

"For a time, however, that supply was sufficient. But now the population of Havana is about 400,000.

Supply Grows Scarce

"While this condition of too many people for so little water was developing, the scarcity grew worse in 1912. The city planned to increase the supply by the building of a dam across the Alemendares river to raise the quantity of water needed. The water was gathered, but it was contaminated. The watershed of the Alemendares River had not and has never been protected. The hillsides of the country for many miles drain their refuse into this river. Furthrmore, the water of Vento Springs was found to be surface water only.

"That the dam served only to in crease the amount of contaminated water is shown by comparative figures. Before the dam was built there were only ten organisms or bacteria to every cubic centimeter of water. After the dam was built there were 100 to every cubic centimeter. Among these 100 bacteria was found the baccillus coli, the intestinal bacillus, the cause of dysentery.

"To combat this contamination the chlorine apparatus was installed at the Palatino Tank. At first this precaution reduced the bacteria by 96 per cent, but the apparatus, it is alleged, was soon found to be irregular. The efficiency of the machine depended upon an even pressure on the chlorine gas. The water ought to have been examined twice a day. Too much chlorine in water is as dangerous as the germs of the disease.

"The volume of water, then, had been increased by the damming of the Alemendares River, which today furnishes half the city's supply. But quality had been sacrificed for quantity. And the chlorine apparatus had not eliminated the evil.

CALLED A PERIL

(Continued from Page One.)

Three Remedies Advocated

"1. To mix the water with sulphate of copper.

"2. To filter the water through a filtration plant.

"3. To bring more water from the Ariguanabo River, which is about ten miles away—an obviously impracticable plan, which is supposed to have been forwarded by influential persons not altogether concerned with the public welfare.

"Sanitary experts today agree that the second method, filtration, as formerly advocated by Alexander Potter, the American, is the only feasible and the most desirable remedy for the impurity. Filtration does not require constant watching, as does the chlorine apparatus.

"The construction of a filtration plant will cost much. It is advocated, however, as the only soluiton to Havana's growing and menacing water problem.

"The danger has become so prevalent and dreaded in the city now, as the number of cases of dysentery increase, that the crusade for pure water cannot stop until something is done. Thursday morning the director of sanitation, Luis Adam Galaretta, and the local chief of sanitation, Enrique Diago, visited the plant. They went in response to the complaints of the inspector, who reported that the men employed to regulate the chlorine apparatus are laughing at him. He says they will work only when somebody is watching them.

"Meanwhile, with its health depending on an apparatus which ought to be thoroghly tested twice a day, what is the city of Havana doing for water? Even in a country not in the grip of prohibition the population needs some water. Havana has to go on drinking water with 300,000 bacteria, protozoa, crustaceans and fish in it, hoping that something will happen to purify the supply.

"How long before this something will happen?"

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"Mercurio" Habana. 8/5/20.

LA "HAVANA OIL COMPANY LTD." SE INTERESA POR REALIZAR EN CUBA SERIOS TRABAJOS EN BUSCA DE PETROLEO

RESEÑA DE LA ULTIMA JUNTA GENERAL ORDINARIA CELEBRADA EN LONDRES.

LONDRES, Julio 21.—(Por correo.—Una reunión general ordinaria de la Havana Oil Company Limited, se verificó ayer en Winchester House, Old Broad Street E. C., actuando como presidente Joseph Braislford. El Secretario Mr. G. T. Lupson, dió lectura en la misma a la convocatoria de la reunión y al informe de los auditores.

El Presidente al apoyar la aprobación de la Memoria y de las cuentas, habló algo extensamente acerca de la posición en que se encontraba la Compañía antes de que él entrara a figurar en la Junta de Directores e hizo notar que todos los intentos para explotar sus propiedades petrolíferas durante la guerra no habían rendido el resultado apetecido, y que podrían hacer algo más de lo que hasta ahora se había hecho. La compañía se ha dispuesto a pagar todas sus operaciones tanto en Cuba como en ésta e hizo notar que había un buen superávit en la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias sometida a la consideración de la asamblea.

Antes de que el capital de la Compañía fuera aumentado de 80.000 libras esterlinas a su actual ascendencia nominal de 200.000 libras esterlinas, la compañía se ha decidido a emplear un ingeniero de primera para que examinara las propiedades sobre las cuales tenía derechos de perforación, y dar a sus miembros una franca opinión acerca de si merecía la pena perforar con la finalidad de obtener petróleo. El ingeniero seleccionado para este fin fue Mr. Lewis Hamilton, quien es, sin duda, muy conocido para la mayoría de los accionistas, dijo el Presidente Braislford.

Su informe ha sido remitido ya y contiene el consejo claramente indicado de que el lugar más favorable para la perforación en busca de petróleo no se encontraba en las propiedades de esta Compañía, sino en Trust en Cuba, siendo parte de la proposición que pueden pagar bien en dinero o acciones. Los directores por tanto entraron en negociaciones con el Oil Trust y finalmente convinieron en comprar los derechos de perforación de todos los terrenos sobre los cuales tiene derecho el Oil Trust en Cuba, bien en dinero o en acciones. Otra condición establecida fue la de que el Oil Trust debía garantizar en relación con la nueva emisión de la Havana Oil Company una suscripción suficiente de 2 chelines 6 jeniques por acción, de manera que produjera 100.000 libras esterlinas de capital activo.

El resultado ha sido que ahora esta Compañía posee los derechos de perforación sobre un sólido bloque de territorio que comprende más de 6.000 acres, incluído en el cual están los enormes depósitos de asfalto del Oil Trust.

COOPERACION DE LAS OTRAS COMPAÑIAS

Por el tiempo en que las negociaciones tenían lugar se aproximaron a los directores varios caballeros financieros en la ciudad de Londres con la solicitud de que se les diera una oportunidad para participar y ayudar en la explotación de las propiedades de la Havana Oil Company. Viendo que las propiedades de la Compañía eran grandes, lo cual haría necesario mucho tiempo para su explotación para una compañía, y costaría una gran

(Pasa a la página 2.)

Hacendado: Colono:

Si usted tiene azúcar y desea, por cualquier circunstancia, venderla, no acuda a mercados extranjeros.

Piense en el porvenir, en las futuras zafras, y acuda a la Comisión de Ventas que acordó ayer, entre otras interesantes cosas, "que está dispuesta a recibir las ofertas de todos los tenedores que no se han adherido, a fin de que esa azúcar vaya con otra mucha, a surtir los mercados de Europa, que la están solicitando."

Usted hace con eso, una obra patriótica. Por que contribuye a evitar que el mercado se sostenga en esta baja injustificada que estamos sufriendo y realiza con ello un acto de defensa de sus propios intereses.

EN JIGUANI, SE LEVANTARA EL NUEVO CENTRAL "MARGARITA"

SE HA FORMADO LA COMPAÑIA CON UN CAPITAL DE $3.500.000

(Por telégrafo)

Santiago de Cuba, Agosto 4.—MERCURIO, Habana.

Bajo la presidencia del señor Angulo Balas, se ha constituido en esta la "Compañía Azucarera Cubana", con un capital de $3.500,000 en Bonos, que se han cubierto en su totalidad.

Esta Compañía se propone levantar en Jiguaní un moderno Central que se denominará "Margarita" y que funcionará en la próxima zafra, elaborando 150,000 sacos.

Corresponsal.

EL EX-COMANDANTE DEL "ALFONSO XIII" EN NUESTRA CASA

Ayer tarde, acompañado del Secretario del Casino Español de la Habana, visitó nuestra redacción, despidiéndose de nosotros, el distinguido caballero don Honorio Cornejo, hasta hasta pocos días Comandante del acorazado español "Alfonso XIII", surto en nuestro puerto.

El señor Cornejo embarca en el "Patricio de Satrústegui" para España, ascendido en su carrera, y lleva de Cuba la más bella impresión y el más grato recuerdo de su viaje.

—Esto es un encanto de la vida—nos dijo cuando estrechaba nuestra mano en saludo cordial de despedida.

MERCURIO desea al intrépido marino español, un viaje feliz de regreso a su patria y agradece el honor que nos concedió con esta amable visita.

IMPORTADORES

La Comisión de Ferrocarriles no ha recibid

...as fer

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

dos años y medio la victoria bancaria más brillante que recuerda la historia del mundo; y nuestros sistemas –tildados antes de estériles–, están siendo ahora copiados en su fondo y forma por nuestros gratuitos enemigos.

Hablar con odio de este Banco, no es difícil: lo imposible es "igualarlo."

CASA CENTRAL.
MERCADERES Y
TENIENTE REY

100 SUCURSALES
DOTADAS
A LA NACION

La Havana Oil..

(Viene de la página 1a.)

cantidad de dinero, la indicación de cooperación fue bien recibida, particularmente toda vez que quitaba de sus hombros una gran cantidad de gastos iniciales y de labor preparatoria que era necesaria antes de que las actuales operaciones de perforación pudieran comenzarse. El resultado de las negociaciones fue la formación de dos compañías por el grupo referido, la Cuban Oilfield Limited y la Oilfields of West Indies (Cuba) Ltd. Estas compañías fueron formadas prácticamente sobre las mismas líneas, cada una con un capital nominal de 150.000 libras habiendo emitido cada una 100.000 acciones y estando cada una en la obligación de gastar 40.000 libras en las operaciones de perforación de las propiedades. Estas palabras del Presidente fueron recibidas con aplausos.

Cada una de las nuevas compañías tiene derecho a una sub-licencia para perforar en busca de petróleo 500 acres para adicional consideración, que serán pagaderos al contado. Estos 500 acres no están en un bloque sólido. El sistema por el cual se han concedido las sub-licencias es el generalmente conocido por tablero de ajedrez. Tienen seis meses para hacer la selección y ese período será prorrogado si se hace necesario. Al mismo tiempo pueden obtener una detallada supervisión geológica por parte de sus ingenieros. Cuando hayan hecho su selección en una mayor o menor extensión de un extremo a otro de la propiedad de manera que haya una completa prueba general en el curso de sus operaciones de la capacidad productora de petróleo del terreno tendrán derecho a seleccionar dos lotes pegados uno a otro.

Sus lotes deberán unirse por las esquinas, siendo la idea de que siempre esta Compañía tenga un lote cercanal que haya de ser perforado por la sub-licencia, de manera que si se hace un gran pozo y se prueba así que cualquiera de sus lotes de veinte acres es de considerable valor, este lote adyacente de la Compañía adquiera también grandemente ese valor. La Compañía tiene un interés sustancial en esas dos compañías y tiene también derecho a una percepción de un 10 por ciento del petróleo producido. El convenio delineado dará a la compañía dos vigorosos socios activos en la explotación de sus propiedades. Tendrán el beneficio de mentalidades frescas y nuevos expertos y también de un considerable capital nuevo introducido. Esta parte del discurso presidencial fue también acogida con aplausos.

Mr. L. J. Abrahams, managing director, secundó la resolución que fue aprobada unanimemente.

Los directores salientes Mr. Josepr Braislford, Mr. L. J. Abrahams, y Mr. Rupert Simpson, y los auditores Mr. Lewis y Mr. Mounsey, fueron reelectos unanimemente.

En una reunión general extraordinaria se aprobó el aumento de remuneración

DE AGRICULTURA

MARCAS DE GANADO

El señor Secretario de este Departamento se ha servido autorizar con su firma los títulos de propiedad de las marcas que se otorgaron a los señores Víctor Rivero, Francisco López, Daniel Pérez, Luciano López, Luis Somarriba, Manuel Rodríguez, Eusebio Marrero, Cirilo Aday, Narciso Concepción, Marcelino Rodríguez, Ezequiel Cabrera y Basilio Morales.

Se conceden las marcas que solicitaron los señores Alfonso Sánchez, Antonio Suárez, Antonio Hernández, Pedro Rodríguez, Pedro Castro, Vicente de la Cruz, Sebastián Cabrera, Ramón Lemus, Rogelio Gómez, Rafael Quesada, Jacinto Roquez, Pedro Hernández, Florentino Herrero y señoras Concepción Rodríguez, Cecilia Marrero, Concepción Rodríguez y Antonio Torralba.

EL SR. CARLOS N. WINKEL

El señor Winkel embarca hoy en el vapor "Patricio de Satrústegui" con rumbo a los Estados Unidos y Europa.

Persona conocida en los negocios de este país donde ya tiene empleados más de $900.000 en colonias de caña y acciones de los centrales azucareros "Canarias" y "Yaguanabos" en la provincia de Oriente.

Se traslada al extranjero para cerrar negociaciones importantes, para a su regreso establecerse definitivamente en esta capital abriendo una importante casa comercial.

Le acompaña su hermano Christian, interesado también en los negocios.

Le deseamos un feliz viaje a la vez que a su familia y pronto regreso.

MENSAJERO

Se solicita en las oficinas de este periódico, que sea listo y formal, tiene que saber montar bicicleta, sueldo $6.00 a la semana.

MAQUINA
DE
ESCRIBIR
UNDERWOOD
UNICOS
AGENTES

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"Diario de la Marina"
Habana 8/5/20

HABANA, JUEVES 5 DI

De Ginebra hacen ofertas para comprar 30.000 toneladas de azúcar

La Comisión de Ventas designada por la Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos, con asistencia de varios tenedores de azúcar, se reunió ayer tarde.

En dicha reunión se dió cuenta de un cable recibido de Ginebra deseando urgentemente ofertas de 30.000 toneladas de azúcar.

Se estudian los pasos dados cerca del mercado de Europa y de los cables enviados con el propósito de cerrar alguna operación y enviar algunos miles de toneladas a Europa, y oportunamente se dará a la publicidad los precios finales obtenidos para que los tenedores puedan operar a precio más alto de la cotización actual.

La Comisión de Ventas recomienda a todos que no procedan con apresuramiento, pues todos los indicios demuestran que ha de mejorar el mercado.

La Comisión ha anunciado por cable a todos los mercados del mundo, que en Cuba hay azúcar y está dispuesta a vender.

El Comité de Ventas hace público que tiene diversas peticiones de azúcar para Europa, y que dicho Comité está dispuesto a recibir las ofertas de todos los tenedores que no se han adherido, a fin de que esa azúcar vaya a surtir aquellos mercados.

Todos, pues, los que están haciendo esas ofertas, pueden dirigirse a la Comisión por escrito.

Se acuerda contestar el cable de Ginebra en la forma siguiente:

"Tenemos en mano las treinta mil toneladas que piden. Diga qué precio pagan libre a bordo Cuba base. Polarización noventiseis grados."

Asociación de Hacendados
Comisión de Ventas

Mañana, viernes, se reunirá nuevamente la Comisión en el local de la Asociación, Amargura 25.

LA SUBASTA DE LOS BARCOS ALEMANES

Altos empleados del Departamento de Comunicaciones, han sido los favorecidos en la adjudicación de la subasta de los barcos alemanes que fueron incautados por el Gobierno de Cuba.

Esos funcionarios, con las "economías" que lógicamente hay que suponer puedan hacerse trabajando en un departamento que goza de una administración honrada—y ya se sabe que Comunicaciones tiene fama en el Gobierno menocalista, antes y después del "cambiazo" de 1916, de pulcritud, moralidad y limpieza—formaron una Compañía que adquirió los derechos de la que se constituyó con la denominación de "Compañía de Navegación Cuba". Y a esta Compañía le ha sido adjudicada la subasta, por ofrecer pagar tres pesos mensuales por cada tonelada, dedicación de los barcos al fomento de la inmigración y admitir a bordo a dos agregados navales para que hagan sus estudios los guardias marinos cubanos.

La Compañía de Navegación "Cuba" al constituirse quedó integrada por los señores Julio B. Herrera, Manuel Otaduy, Germán S. López y Carlos M. de la Cruz, pero después de su reorganización la integran los señores doctor José L. Pessino, Miguel Paniagua, Carlos M. Barnet, Antonio Linares, Germán S. López y Miguel Aguiar, subsecretario de Gobernación.

El capital suscrito de 500,000 pesos ha sido cubierto siete veces, es decir, tres millones quinientos mil pesos.

¡Oh, dichosos tiempos del menocalismo!

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HERALDO COMERCIAL

DIARIO MERCANTIL Y FINANCIERO

Acogido a la franquicia postal y registrado como correspondencia de segunda clase en la Oficina de Correos de la Habana.

ANO III. Habana, Jueves 5 de Agosto de 1920. NUM. 837.

El Comité de Ventas Enviará 30 Mil Toneladas de Azúcar a Ginebra

EL MES PASADO SE RECAUDO LA MAYOR CANTIDAD POR CONCEPTO DE ALMACENAJE EN LOS MUELLES DEL ESTADO

HABILITACION DE LOS MUELLES DE HACENDADOS PARA MERCANCIAS EN GENERAL.—UN CASO DE VIRUELAS CONFIRMADO EN "LAS ANIMAS".

La mayor recaudación

Debido a la congestión en los muelles la recaudación del pasado mes, cobrado por almacenaje en los muelles del Estado ha sido la más grande que hasta la fecha se ha registrado.

$21,625.18, he aquí la cantidad de lo recaudado en el mes de Julio.

Un nuevo muelle de carga general

El muelle de Hacendados que hasta la fecha ha sido dedicado al depósito de hierros, ha sido autorizada por la Administración de la Aduana, para el depósito de mercancías en general debido a la congestión existente en los muelles.

(Pasa a la pág. 4)

Ayer hubo de celebrar junta la Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos.

Se da cuenta del cable recibido de Ginebra deseando urgentemente ofertas 30.000 toneladas de azúcar.

Se estudian los pasos dados acerca del mercado de Europa y de los cables enviados con el propósito de cerrar alguna operación y enviar algunos miles detoneladas a Europa y oportunamente se dará a la publicidad los precios finales obtenidos para que los tenedores puedan operar a precio más alto de la cotización actual.

La Comisiónde Ventas recomienda a todos que no procedan con apresuramiento, pues todos los indicios demuestran que ha de mejorar el mercado.

La Comisión ha anunciado por cable a todos los mercados del mundo que en Cuba hay azúcar y está dispuesta para la venta.

El Comité de Ventas hace público que tiene diversas peticiones de azúcar para Europa, y que dicho Comité está dispuesto a recibir todas las ofertas de los todos los tenedoses que no se han adherido, a fin de que ese azúcar vaya a surtir aquellos mercados.

Todos, pues, los que están haciendo esas ofertas, pueden dirigirse a la Comisión por escrito.

Se acuerdo contestar al cable de Ginebra en la forma siguiente:

"Tenemos en mano las 30 mil toneladas que piden. Digan a qué precio pagan libre a bordo Cuba, base polarización 86 grados.¿Asociación de Hacendados. Comisión de Ventas".

EUROPA SERA SURTIDA CON PREFERENCIA A LOS ESTADO SUNIDOS, CASO DE PAGAR MEJORES PRECIOS.—UN LLAMAMIENTO A TODOS NUESTROS AZUCAREROS.

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Havana Post
July 31

...DAY ...S, HOPING ...RBOR CONGESTION

American Legation and Rotary Club Will Welcome Visiting Business Representatives

EXPECTED TO GET DOWN TO REAL WORK MONDAY

Strike Situation Remans Practcally Unchanged; Rice Matter Is to Receve Attention

Most of the members of the commission appointed by the United States Department of Commerce to study conditions in the harbor of Havana in co-operation with the Cuban government will arrive this morning from Key West. They will be met by a representative of the American Legation and by the Committee of the Rotary Club.

Quarters for the commission have been reserved at the Sevilla Hotel and they will go there from the steamer. It is not likely that the active work will be begun until Monday.

Locally the harbor situation remained unchanged yesterday. Prisoners were still working on the Machina and San Francisco wharves and the union cart men were still refusing to handle any goods from those two wharves. No more ships were working than on Thursday and the strike did not spread to any more lines.

Waiting for the Commissioner.

Everything seemed to be marking time, awaiting the arrival of the commission. Among the problems that will come before the commission is the rice situation. This, however, will be taken up only in relation to its bearing on the harbor congestion. That the accumulation of rice has been one of the big factors is obvious from the official estimate that 1,250,000 bags of rice are now stored on the various docks.

The representatives of the California Rice Association, who have been working on the financial end of the situation, involving more than $20,000,000 worth of contracts, that it is alleged have been repudiated, are progressing with their efforts, and it is hoped that the situation from that angle will be solved between them and the Cuban importers.

(Continued on page 10.)

HARBOR COMMITTEE WILL ARRIVE TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

Members of Commission.

The members of the commission from Washington who will investigate the congestion here are as follows:

Ernest L. Bogart, Assistant Foreign Trade Adviser, State Department, Washington, D. C., chairman of committee.

Commander A. B. Clement, assistant to the chairman, United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

S. I. Cooper, Assistant Manager of Atlantic Steamship Lines, representing Southern Pacific, Company, New York, N. Y.

E. T. Ford, of W. R. Grace & Co., San Francisco, representing Rice Association of California.

A. P. Gifford, president Jacksonville Shipping Corporation, Jacksonville, Fla.

Alan W. Graves, manager Havana Line, Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, Baltimore, Md.

Monroe Green, representing Rice Association of California.

W. V. Harloe, freight traffic manager United Fruit Company, New York City.

F. W. Kirtland, assistant to vice president Florida East Coast Car Ferry Company, St. Augustine, Fla.

J. J. Logan, American Shipping Corporation, Jacksonville, Fla.

R. S. MacElwee, director of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

R. L. McKellar, foreign freight traffic manager Southern Railway System, Louisville, Ky.

W. H. Mahoney, manager Foreign Trade Bureau, Merchants Association of New York.

J. P. Stevens, assistant general manager South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, Savannah, Ga.

Thomas R. Taylor, chief of Latin-American Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestice Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Of the above, the following three have already reached Havana: E. T. Ford, W. R. Grace & Co., San Francisco; Monroe Green, representing the Rice Association of California, and W. . Harloe, freight traffic manager of the United Fruit Company, New York City. The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company and the Munson Steamship Line will be represented by their local agents.

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Ha. Post July 30

CART MEN REFUSE TO TRANSPORT FREIGHT HANDLED BY PRISONERS; MERCHANTS ARE ASKED FOR HELP

Business Firms Importuned to Hasten Clearances All They Possibly Can

COMMISSION IS COMING TO CO-OPERATE ONLY

American Shipper Here in Advance Tells of Plans of Visitors Expected Saturday

Truck Drivers' Acton Complicates Strike Situation and Adds to Confusion

ONLY LITTLE WORK DONE AT CONGESTED DOCK

Concessions Tendered By the Union Men Declined By the Commerce Association

SAILINGS TO HAVANA CANCELLED BY THE CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE SHIPS

(By The Associated Press.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 29.—Sailings of Canadian government merchant marine vessels between St. John and Havana today were cancelled until further notice because of congestion of freight at the Cuban capital, due to strikes.

Prompt action by the merchants in removing cargo from the docks was the appeal made yesterday by the presidents of the leading commercial organizations as part of their campaign to help relieve the congestion in the port of Havana. At a meeting held Wednesday at the American Chamber of Commerce various measures were discussed and a call to the local importers decided upon.

Statement to Merchants.

The statement is signed by Carlos de Zaldo, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of the Island of Cuba; Frank Steinhart, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba; Jose Veiga Gadea, president of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, and Eudaldo Romagoza, president of the Association of Havana Merchants.

The statement, in part, follows:

"The co-operation of local importers, for the welfare of the community and their best interests in the near future, consists only of the fact that they should try to remove merchandise consigned to them from wharves within the regulation time prescribed by custom ordinances, and without incurring delays or demurrages that may tend to make conditions worse, by demanding a quicker action on the part of their delegates or brokers at work in making said clearances, and thus facilitate the discharge and removal of merchandise from ships lying in the harbor.

Hope for Co-operation.

"The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of the Island of Cuba, the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Havana Merchants, through their respective presidents, and as legitimate representatives of the extensive mercantile resources of the island, feel confident that local importers will respond to the appeal herein made to them, de.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Union cart men refused yesterday to transport any of the goods handled by the prisoners working on the San Francisco and Machina docks, where they were placed by the order of President Menocal following the repudiation of the agreement of the Harbor Federation with the Chief Executive to return to work while he arbitrated the dispute between the stevedores and the Association of Commerce and Industry of the Bay of Havana.

Such goods as were taken away frmo the Port of Havana Docks Company wharves were carted by trucks belonging to the merchants. Progress in clearing away the accumulation of cargo on the two docks since June 21, when the walkout began, is slow, but it is expected that it will improve rapidly.

Very Little Work Done

Except for the resumption of work on a few ships, tied up for a few days by the spread of the strike on Tuesday, when most of the shipping companies refused to have any dealings whatever with the delegates of the union, the situation in the harbor was unchanged. Those few ships that began working did so by transferring cargo to lighters instead of barges which were tied up Tuesday.

The expected concessions by the Harbor Federation, which were predicted yesterday in The Havana Post, were made to the Association of Commerec and Industry at their meeting yesterday morning. They were to the effect that instead of having a delegate call off the names of the men to go to work, that a workman should do so. This was flatly rejected by the shipping men. It was pointed out that the workman would be merely a disguise for the delegate and, furthermore, that the association had previously gone on record as opposing having anyone dictate whom them should employ, by which, it insisted yesterday, it would stand.

Hold to Their Position

A counter proposal was suggested to the shipping men through semi-official circles. This was to the effect that the shipping men should offer to have the timekeeper at the docks call off the list of names. This was discussed by the shipping men, but the suggestion that it be transmitted as a proposal from the assotion was rejected also. The reasons for the association's rejection of any concession to the union were exactly the same as those for refusing the union proposal.

Instead, the shipping men voted to stand solidly back of their original position and reaffirmed their decision to dispense with night work and extra work of any sort.

The union held a meeting last night, the outcome of which was not made public.

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...published herein.

Saturday, Aug. 7, 1920

WHEN THE STORM COMES

Havana's shipping interests are apprehensively waiting for the day when the storm comes. They do not mean any figurative storm of public opinion about port congestion or the like. They mean a tropical wind and rain storm.

The hurricane season is not far off. The shipping men hold up their hands in alarm at the prospect of such a storm hitting Havana harbor in its present condiiton of congestion, with the waters crowded with vessels and scores of loaded barges.

This danger has already been pointed out in the news columns of The Havana Post. However, during the past few days the subject has been mentioned separately by a number of shipping men. One of them said:

"Last year we didn't have to wait till the end of August or beginning of September for a real storm. It came early in August. I daren't think of what would happen now if such a storm came. Let me tell you that it will not be thousands of dollars, it will be millions of dollars that will be down in the bottom of the bay."

Another shipping man declared:

"If we get one of those storms this year and I have any of my big ships in this harbor, I am going to send them out to sea. They'll be a lot safer than in Havana harbor. All that it needs is for one to get loose, the way the ships are lying out there, and say goodbye to the others. That one will hit another or get fouled in an anchor chain and they are all so close together that nothing can save them."

These are the statements of only two men. Others express the same fears. Some will say that it is not a foregone conclusion that a storm or even a severe blow will hit Havana harbor.

What is the use of locking the barn after the horse is stolen?

Only last Spring Havana had a severe hail storm. That was really mild in comparison to even a mild hurricane. However, ships tore loose from their moorings at that time; one was stove in on the port side and only recently has come back here after repairs that took several months.

Furthermore, if a storm should hit Havana there is another inevitable loss even if no vessels are sunk. All about the harbor are barges and piers loaded with goods covered only by tarpaulin. A wind will get under that covering and rip it off; the rain will do what the wind don't to the goods under the canvas.

In addition to the other factors that must be remembered in the port situation, the tropical elements must be taken into consideration. They will wreak disaster even where the harbor can worry along otherwise with no other effect than a tremendous advance in the cost of living.

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August 20, 1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1174.

From: Ua.2

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Economic Factor.

1. (6) Industry; (18) Organization; (54) Labor.
The Havana Electric Railway has almost recovered from the paralyzation occasioned by the recent strike of its employees. Some of the old employees have returned to their jobs, new men have been employed, more cars are running each day, and indications point to the collapse of the strike and resumption of normal schedules in a few days.

2. The Chauffeurs' Union, in sympathy with the street car employees, went on strike the 18th inst. Fortunately for the public, the chauffeurs started their strike too late to be effective. The street car service had largely recovered from the strike of its employees before the chauffeurs' strike started, and the public while deprived of jitney transportation, can make use of the street cars.

3. Beyond the arrest of several labor agitators, there has been little disorder resulting from these strikes.

4. The strike on the Cuba Railroad has been adjusted; wages of employees have been materially increased, and traffic has been resumed.

5. (8) Transportation; (23) Land; (68) Railways.
The United Railways of Havana recenntly received a good supply of rolling stock from the United States and the management is confident of a steady improvement in both freight and passenger service.

6. (24) Shipping; (71) Ocean.
The American Commission which recently visited Havana for the purpose of proposing remedies for the relief of congestion in Havana Harbor, has recommended plans which are set forth in the attached article from the HAVANA POST. These plans, if carried out, will afford much relief. In the last few days considerable progress has been made in clearing the docks and the merchants are putting forth special efforts in removing their merchandise from the water front.

RECD M.I.D., A.S. AUG 30 1920

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7. (11) Quantitative; (33) Industrial; (100) Fluctuations.
In 1907 the number of inhabitants engaged in gainful occupation was 37.7% of the population. At present the number is 32% of the population.

8. (35) Health; (105) Sanitation.
The following facts were recently obtained from one of the ablest and most reliable physicians in Cuba, who thoroughly understands prevailing sanitary conditions:

(a) Due to bad water supply, dysentery, typhoid, and other water-born diseases, are on the increase.

(b) The suburbs of Havana abound in the anopheles and stegomya mosquito, and as a result malaria is on the increase. The present generation of Cuba is not immune from yellow fever, and if this disease should break out now, it would spread at an alarming rate.

(c) Sanitary conditions in other towns of the Island are generally worse than in Havana.

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

1 Enc

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

3-1

1920 2653-9-7 SEP 27

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1194.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

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

Subject: Economic Factor.

1. There is enclosed herewith my report of this date on the above subject.

J. M. Hobson

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

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

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

CUBA.

7th Sept.,1920. Economic Factor.

(6) Industry: (18) Organization; (54) Labor.

The Stevedores of Havana Bay who have been on strike against the Port of Havana Docks Company for over two months, have gone back to work. The cause of the strike was the refusal of this Company to recognize the Walking Delegate.

The differences have been adjusted, and according to the new agreement the Company accords partial recognition to the Delegates.

(8) Transportation: (23) Land; (68) Railways.

The United Railways of Havana have a new Freight Yard under construction at Luyanó in the suburbs of Havana. When completed this new Yard will have more than 40 kilometers of track and will provide room for about 2500 freight cars. Suitable locomotive sheds and facilities for loading and unloading cattle trains are being installed.

(24) Shipping. (71) Ocean.

Reference the five interned German ships leased by the Cuban Government to La Compañia de Navegación de Cuba, mentioned in our report of August 12th, the report that some high Government officials have interest in this company has been verified. The Secretary of Communications and the Secretary of Gobernacion both hold interests in this company. It is reliably reported that the crews of these ships will be largely German. The Company claims that it has been unable to obtain Cubans for the crews and that it is compelled to employ Germans. The enclosed article from the Cuban paper EL MUNDO is exaggerated, but it is thought there is some foundation to the charge that German interests are getting control of these ships.

The congestion in Havana Harbor continues. On this account, the West Indies Shipping Company, representing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will discontinue their ships plying between the Orient and Havana.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

TRANSLATION TAKEN FROM "EL MUNDO"

Encl 1

1-1

2653-9-7

DEUTSCHE TAG!

The German Company "Cuba" has outlined the itinerary of its ships, that is, the former German ships which, on the future, will again become German ships, sheltered by the Cuban flag.

The Company bearing the "Deutsche Tag" and which is given a Cuban aspect by the Cuban flag and a few Cuban officials who have been fortunate enough to win in the official consideration of bids, three times declared null and void, has chosen Hamburg as the end of their line.

Formed by German bankers and merchants, this Company will run ships manned by German officers, engineers and sailors; their advisers are Germans, and they grant Cuba who allows herself to take part in the comedy, the favor of naming the ships after Cuban patriots. A great Concession!

The gentlemen who have been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor and other foreign decorations will undoubtedly be content to mutter a protest. The Liga Antigermanica will do nothing but smile and the foreign diplomats, especially those of the allied nations, will only report the matter to their governments, to the great glory of the nation.

This "Made in Germany" company could really do nothing else and it is no their fault/ We are not so unjust. The fault lies in others who should feel more patriotic and who should prove it with deeds and not with words. We are all sick and tired of the flag-waving, spoken and sung patriotism, and would like another kind, not so compliant.

After the shameful blunders of the preceding taking of bids for these ships, they have at last fallen into German hands, which was foreseen, although the possibility could hardly be believed. If they could contrive this after being defeated twice at Marne, after the Treaty at Versailles, after their submission at Spa, after the intervention in the Rhine, what would they not have taken in Cuba if the peace had been signed in Berlin!

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

NUMBER OF COPIES 3 1 enc.
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MIL. INTEL. DIV.

265-9-8
10989-D-17

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

October 26, 1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT 3314

No.- 1262.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

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

NOTED M. I. D.

Subject: Map of Cuba, showing Sugar Plantations and Railroads.

1. Under separate cover, but by this pouch, there is being sent you a map of the Island of Cuba giving full information reference sugar centrals and railroads. The locations of American sugar interests are shown in red.

2. This map will not only be an aid in determining the distribution of troops for the protection of American and other foreign interests, but it shows the railroad routes by which these interests may be reached.

J. M. Hobson

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

map attached.

To GEOGRAPHIC -

1920 NOV 1 PM 4 02
RECORD SECTION
M.I.D.
REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 1 1920

Maps Filed
M. I. D. Graphic Section
To call, quote record number.

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

3-1 1 Enc.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIV.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

October 27 1920.

1920 NOV 4
WAR DEPARTMENT

26JJ-2-8

No.- 1267.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

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

Subject: Private Railroad Lines owned by Sugar Centrals (Sugar Mills).

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 3 1920

1. On the 26th inst. mailed to you, with Report No. 1262, a map showing location of sugar centrals in Cuba and designating by color the different nationalities of said centrals.

2. There is enclosed herewith data showing the mileage of private-owned railroads in Cuba, giving this mileage in both standard guage and narrow guage. It is requested that this data be attached to the map mentioned above.

3. The following shows the length of railroads, in kilometers, owned by public service cotporations in the Island of Cuba:

Province	Kilometers
Pinar del Rio	218
Havana	577
Matanzas	763
Santa Clara	1245
Camagüey	656
Oriente	883

Enc attached

J. M. Hobson

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

10989-9-15

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

Enc.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.1.

-2655-2-8-3

RAILROAD LINES OF REPUBLIC OF CUBA INGENIOS.

NAME OF INGENIO	LOCATION	PROPERTY.	RAILROAD KILOMETER Std. N.G.	
		PINAR*DEL*RIO PROVINCE		
Asunción.....	Quiebra Hacha	Mercedita Sugar Co.	----	5.5
Bramales.....	Cabañas	J.S.Labarrere	7	----
Gerardo.....	Bahía Honda	Span.Cub.Sugar Co.	----	----
Mercedita	Cabañas	Cuban American Sugar	----	12
Crozco	Cabañas	Cia. Az. Cent."Orozco"	4	----
El Pilar.....	Artemisa	F.A.de Goicoechea	4	----
San Ramón.....	Mariel	Antonio Balsinde	----	4
		HABANA PROVINCE		
Amistad	Güines	Andrés Gómez-Mena	50.	----
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arzer	3.5	----
Fortuna	Alquizar	Stephano Calsavechá	1	5
Gómez Mena	San Nicolás	Cia Az. Gomez Mena	64	----
Guira de Melena.	Güira de Melena	Cia.Az. Güira de Melena	----	----
Habana.....	Hoyo Colorado	Havana-Sugar-Co.	----	----
Jobo	Vegas	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	3.5	----
Josefita.....	Los Palos	Stephano Calcavecchia	14.	----
La Julia.....	Durán	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	16.	----
Lotería.....	Jaruco	Cia.Az.P.F.de Castro	----	17
Mercedita.....	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual	----	42
Nombre de Dios..	Güines	Ignacio Pla	2	27
N.S.del Carmen..	Jaruco	Cia.Az.P.F.de Castro	2	27
Nueva Paz.....	Los Palos	S.A.Central Nueva Paz	----	42
Portugalete	S.José Lajas	Manuel Otaduy	3	3
Providencia.....	Güines	Cia.Azucarera Güines	7	23
Rosario.....	Aguacate	Rosario Sugar Co.	35	----
San Agustín.....	Quivicán	S.A.Central S.Agustin	9	----
San Antonio.....	Madruga	Cia.Az.Gómez-Mena	30	----
Toledo.....	Marianao	Cia.Azucarera"Todedo".	7	----
		MATANZAS PROVINCE.		
Aguedita	Los Arabos	Francke Hijos & Co.	3.5	----
Alava	Bana Güises	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	70	----
Araujo	Manguito	F.Risech y Sra.	4	----
Armonía.....	Bolondrón	Central Armonía Co.	4	----
Australia.....	Jagüey Grande	Alberto Alvarez S.en C.	----	----
Carolina.....	Coliseo	Manuel Florez Pedroso	2	----
Conchita.....	Union de Reyes	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	2	65
Cuba.....	P.Betancourt	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	5	----
Dolores.....	Jovellanos	Melchor Gastón	7.5	----
Dos Rosas	Cárdenas	Cardenas Amer.Sugar Co.	----	18
Dulce Nombre....	Macagua	S.A.Central Dulce Nombre	4	13
Elena	Ceiba Mocha	Jaenm Oteiza y Co.	----	----
España	Perico	José López Rodríguez	17.5	----
Esperanza	Calimete	Manuel Carreño	----	22
Feliz	Unión de Reyes	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	6	----
Flora	Güira Macurijes	Flora Sugar Co.	4	----
Guipúzcoa	Hato Nuevo	Manuel Arocena	----	22
Jesús María.....	Benavides	Matanzas Amer.Sugar Co.	10	----

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NAME OF INGENIO	LOCATION	PROPERTY	RAILROAD KILOMETER Std.	N.G.
MATANZAS PROVINCE (Continued)				
Limones	Limonar	Central Limones Sugar Co.	7	—
Luisa	Limonar	Central Luisa Sugar Co.	—	—
Mercedes	Mercedes	Cuba CaneSugar Corp.	8	—
Nueva Luisa	Jovellanos	Cuban American Sugar Co.	—	—
Por Fuerza	Calimete	La Paz Sugar Co.	15	—
Porvenir	Cidra	Cia. Az. Ing. Porvenir	—	—
Progreso	Cárdenas	Laurentino Garcia	7	—
Puerto	Arcos de Canasí	José Avendaño	7	—
Reglita	Perico	Septimio Sardiña	14	—
San Cayetano	Cidra	Alfredo Cañal	1.5	—
San Ignacio	Agramonte	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	7	—
San Juan Bautista	Canasí	Cia. Az.Central San Juan	—	—
San Vicente	Jovellanos	Cuban Commercial & Ind.Co.	8	—
Santa Amalia	Coliseo	García Menéndez y Co.	1	—
Santa Gertrudis	Martí	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	6	35
Santa Rita	Baró	Comp.Azucarera Caobillas	—	12
Santo Domingo	Unión de Reyes	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	10	—
Saratoga	Limonar	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	2	—
Socorro	Pedroso	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	30	—
Soledad	Jovellanos	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	—	40
Tinguaro	Perico	Cuban American Sugar Co.	43	—
Triunfo	Limonar	Viuda de E.Sotero	7	—
Triumvirato	Cidra	Hijos de Alfonso	0.3	5
Unión	Agramonte	Sucesores de J.Lezama.	—	65
SANTA CLARA PROVINCE				
Adela	Remedios	Zárraga & Rodríguez	—	28.5
Altamira	Zulueta	Cia.Azucarera Altamira	—	6
Andreita	Cruces	Cia.Azucarera Andreita	5	60
Cabaiguán	Cabaiguán	Cia. Azucarera Cabaiguán	—	—
Caracas	Caracas	American-Cuban Estates Co.	91	44
Caridad	Rancho-Veloz	Domingo León	—	30
Carmita	Vega-Alta	Herederos de Pérez Llanedo	—	—
Cieneguita	Abreus	Cia. Azucarera Cieneguita	—	60
Constancia	Constancia	Cuban American Sugar Co.	—	125
Constancia	Encrucijada	Constancia Sugar Co.	1.5	—
Corazón de Jesús	Sagua la Grande	Amézaga y Co.	3	—
Covadonga	Carreño	S.A.Central Covadonga	50	—
Dos Hermanas	Cruces	Dos-Hermanas Sugar Co.	4	—
Dos Hermanos	Palmira	Herederos de F.C.Tostes	—	23
El Salvador	Salvador	Domingo Llorente	2.5	23
Fe	Salamanca	José María Espinosa	14	—
Fidencia	Placetas	Domingo León	18	—
Hormiguero	Hormiguero	Hormiguero Sugar Co.	—	55
Juraguá	Cienfuegos	Sta.Clara Sugar Co.	—	87
Julia	Taguayabón	Herederos Hermanas Pestre	—	—
Las Villas	Arroyo Prieto	José María Espinosa	—	—
Lequeitio	Lequeitio	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	—	98
Luisa y Antonia	Guanillas	Herederos Félix Cabello	—	7
Lutgardita	Carahatas	Cia.Azucarera Carahatas	1.5	12
Macagua	Mata	Herederos de Betharte	—	—

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

NAME OF INGENIO	LOCATION	PROPERTY	RAILROAD KILOMETER Std. N.G.	
Manuelita	Palmira	Falla y Monasterio	——	40
Mapes	Guasimal	Mapes Central Sugar Co.	——	18
María Antonia	Sto.Domingo	Alba & González	1	——
María Victoria	A.Pasajeros	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	——	15
Narcisa	Yaguajay	North American Sugar Co.	110	——
Natividad	S.Spiritus	Sucesores F.L.Valle	——	4
Parque Alto	Parque Alto	Parque Alto Sugar Co.	3	5
Pastora	S.J.Yeras	S.A.Central Pastera	——	21
Patricio	Encrucijada	S.A.Central Patricio	——	82
Perseverancia	Persererancia	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	94	——
Portugalete	Palmira	Herederos de Escarza	6	36
Purio	Calabazar	Herederos de Oña	——	41
Ramona	Rancho Veloz	Domingo León	——	——
Reforma	Caibarién	Martínez & Carrillo	25	5
Regla	Manacas	Castellvi & Co.	2	——
Resolución	Carahatas	Rodda & Molima.	——	5
Resulta	Sagua	Juan de Dios Oña	——	28
Rosalía	Taguayabón	Indalecio Pertierra	——	7
Rosa María	Mayajigua	Patricio A.Suárez	——	——
San Agustín	Lajas	Nicolás Castaño	5	45
San Agustín	Remedios	Cia. Azucarera S.Agustín	——	8
San Antonio	Sta.Clara	Vicente G.Abreu	4	11
San Cristóbal	Seibabo	J.Cardoso y Co.	——	——
San Francisco	Cruces	P.Estévez Abreu	3	15
San Francisco Asís	Carahatas	Cia. Azucarera Carahatas	——	20
San Isidro	Q. de Güines	J.M.Beriguistain	——	15
San José	Placetas	A.F.Goicoechea	——	20
San Lino	Rodas	Balbín & Valle	——	72
San Pablo	Zulueta	Edmundo Kurz	——	3
San Pedro	Sierra Morena	Domingo León	——	39
Santa Catalina	Cruces	Artime & Diaz	4	14
Santa Lutgarda	Sierra Morena	F.Gamba & Co.	——	——
Santa Lutgarda	Mata	José M.López	1	——
Santa María	Ranchuelo	Esteban Cacicedo	4	——
Santa Rosa	Ranchuelo	Rafael G.Abreu	——	7
Santa Teresa	Sitiecito	Cia.Azucarera S.Teresa	1	22
Sma. Trinidad	Ajuria	Ajuria & Hermanos	2	25
Soledad	Cienfuegos	Soledad Sugar Co.	——	40
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Company.	——	22
Tuinicú	Tuinicú	Tuinicú Sugar Company.	——	——
Ulacia	Rodrigo	Ulacia & Hermanos.	11	——
Unidad	Cifuentes	Cuban American Sugar Co.	5	——
Vega	Guayos	La Vega Sugar Company	——	——
Violeta	A.Pasajeros	Violeta Sugar Company	——	——
Vitoria	Yaguajay	Viuda de Ruiz de Gámiz	——	72
Washington	Hatuey	Washington Sugar Company.	75	[illegible]
Zaza	Placetas	Viuda de Zulueta.	16	——

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

NAME OF INGENIO	LOCATION	PROPERTY	RAILROAD KILOMETER Std. N.G.	
		CAMAGÜEY PROVINCE		
Adelaida.....	Morón	Cia.Azucarera Adelaida	----	----
Agramonte	Florida	Cia.Azucarera Vertientes	----	----
Algodones	Guayacanes	Algodones Sugar Co.	----	----
Baragua	Colorado	Baragua Sugar Co.	----	----
Camagüey.....	Ciadrecitas	Cia.Azucarera Camagüey	11	----
Céspedes	Céspedes	Pérez y González	----	----
Ciego de Avila.....	Ciego Avila	Cia.Azucarera C.Avila	2	----
Cunagua	Sta.Gertrudis	Miguel Mendoza	----	----
Elia.....	Elia	Elia Sugar Co.	----	----
Florida.....	Florida	Florida Sugar Co.	----	----
Francisco.....	S.Cruz Sur	Francisco Sugar Co.	108	----
Jagüeyal	Jagüeyal	Cuba Cane Sygar Corp.	45	----
Jatibonico	Jatibonico	Cuba Company.	25	----
Lugareño	Lugareño	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	----	50
Morón	Morón	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	40	----
Patria	Morón	Cia.Azucarera Cent.Morón	----	----
Punta Alegre	Punta Alegre	Punta Alegre Sugar Co.	----	----
Redención	Minas	Cia.Azucarera Redención	----	----
Santo Tomás.....	Morón	Cia.Azucarera Sto.Tomás	----	----
Senado	Senado S	Senado Sugar Company.	----	50
Stewart.....	Stewart	Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.	118	----
		ORIENTE PROVINCE		
Almeida	San Luis	Federico Almeida	----	----
Alto Cédro	Macarné	Alto Cedro Sugar Co.	----	----
America	Contramaestre	F.Fernández Rosillo	----	----
Borjita	Dos Caminos	S.A.Ing.Borjita	----	----
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Company	----	175
Cacocúm	Cacocúm	Cia.Az.Central Cacocúm	----	----
Cabo Cruz	E.de Mora	Cape Cruz Company	----	----
Chaparra	Puerto Padre	Cuban American Sugar Co.	----	308
Confluente	Guantanamo	Confluente Sugar Co.	3	27
Cupey.....	Cupey	Cupey Sugar Company	----	----
Delicias.....	Puerto Padre	Cuban American Sugar Co.	----	----
Dos Amigos	Campechuela	Nicolás Castano	----	32
Ermita	Ermita	Ermita Sugar Company	----	----
Esperanza	Guantánamo	C.Az.Oriental Cubana	4	33
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Company	----	----
Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie and Company	----	30
Jobabo	Jobabo	The Cuba Company.	----	----
Los Canos	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Company	5	18
Manatí	Manatí	Manatí Sugar Company	----	50
Miranda	Palmarito	Miranda Sugar Company	----	----
Monona	Guantánamo	Lius H. Simón.	----	----
Niquero	Niquero,	New Niquero Sugar Company	----	34
Oriente.....	Xavier,	Gil Marcné & Chibás	----	----
Palma	Palma Soriano	Menocal Fiol & Company	----	----
Palmarito	Palmarito Cauto	Miranda Sugar Company	----	----
Preston.....	Preston	Nipe Bay Company	----	107
Rio Cauto	Rio-Cauto	Rio-Cauto-Sugar Company,	9	----
Romelie	Guantánamo	Brooks and Company.	----	----

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

NAME OF INGENIO	LOCATION	PROPERTY	RAILROAD KILOMETER Std. N.G.	
		ORIENTE PROVINCE (Continued)		
Salvador.....	Manzanille	Godwall Maceo & Co.	----	27
San Antonio.....	Guanatánamo	Sucesores Luis Redor	----	12
San Manuel.....	Chaparra	Cuban American Sugar Co.	----	----
San Miguel.....	Guantánamo	Cia.Az.Oriental Cubana.	----	20
San Ramón.....	San Ramón	Fernández Vázquez y Co.	----	40
Santa Ana	Auza	Sucesores de Auza.	2	----
Santa Cecilia.....	Guantánamo	Sta.Cecilia Sugar Co.	----	17
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía Company.	----	120
Santa María	Guantánamo	Santa María Sugar Company.	----	----
Sofía	Bayamo	Sucesores J.Alsina	----	----
Soledad.....	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Company.	----	7
Tacajó	Bet.A.C.Antilla	Cia.Azucarera Tacajó	----	----
Teresa.....	Ceiba Hueca	Teresa Sugar Company	----	32
Tranquilidad.....	Manzanillo	Jaime Reca Vivas	----	25
Unión	San Luis.	Cia.Az.Santiago.	3	----
Van Horne.....	S.Jerónimo	The Cuba Company.	----	----

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

~~SECRET~~

CHARGE TO
GOVERNMENT RATE.

M.I.D., G.S.
(Date)

(Initials)

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 APR 13
2655-9-8
4

WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT

April 11, 1921.

C O D E

Military Attaché,

Havana.

No. 259

Reference your report of October 27th, cable full report on the present attitude of labor in Cuba, especially railroad employees and stevedores towards possible intervention.

N o l a n .

SENT
APR 11 1921

OK
JAM

WAR DEPT.
STANDARD FORM 1. 3—1183

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

SECRET

O. C. S., M. I. D., G. S.
APR 15 1921
(Date)

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

Original to
General Nolan
for Action

1924 2655-2-8

5

WAR DEPARTMENT

TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated April 14, 1921
Recd. April 15, 8:21 A.M.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 394, Apr. 14.

The following refers to your message of April 11, No. 259. Intervention would please Cuban labor. Illusions of patriotism have very little effect at present on the labor element. Their present attitude is due generally to continued high cost of living and profiteering. That the panicky conditions existing in financial and political circles cannot be solved properly by Cuban agencies is their belief. Not only among railroad employees, stevedores and other large organizations does this sentiment prevail, but it is applicable to labor in general. Intervention is bitterly opposed by a small group of leaders, headed by Luis Fabregat. This is the same group which, on November 1, endeavored to swing the labor vote to the Liga Nacional, but their attempt failed. That this group is under the influence of the present administration which controls them through bribery is generally known in labor circles. It is known by

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

TELEGRAM

this group that, with intervention, their easy graft would cease. At the first signs of intervention, they would probably, with the aid of Penichet, Salinas and a few anarchists recently pardoned through political agency of the Lega Nacional, start bolshevik activities. It should be remembered in such case that they are paid agents and Cuban labor in general does not sympathize or support them.

HOBSON

C/S Las vegas.
M.

mef

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D.V.
NOV 10

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2655-9-9

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

November 2,
1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1276.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

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

Subject: Cost of Living (Havana, Cuba.)

3333-231

1. Reference your Circular Letter No. 168 dated September 17, 1920, on the above subject, the following data is furnished:

a- 300% (75 ÷ 25)

b- 200% (80 ÷ 40)

c- 300% (12 ÷ 4)

d- 280% (14 ÷ 5)

e- 283% (17 ÷ 6)

f- 200% (100 ÷ 50)

g - 450% (27 ÷ 6)

h- 234% (8.2 ÷ 3.5)

i- 121% (17 ÷ 14)

j- 233% (7 ÷ 3)

k- 200% (40 ÷ 20)

Exchange Increase- 110% (110 ÷ 99-3/4)

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

P.S.

The attached sheet shows the Cost of Living prices prevailing in Havana in 1914 and at the present time.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 10 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

COST OF LIVING, HAVANA, CUBA.

1914 and 1920.

Article		Unit	Average cost July, 1914	Average cost Nov. 1, 1920.
a-	Meat	Lb.	$ .25	$ .75
b-	Eggs	doz.	.40	.80
c-	Potatoes	lb.	.04	.12
d-	Flour	lb.	.05	.14
e-	Sugar	lb.	.06	.17
f-	Coffee	lb.	.50	1.00
g-	Coal	Ton	6.00	27.00
h-	Wood	Local measure	3.50	8.20
i-	Elec.Lt current	K. W.	.14	.17
j-	Rent	per day	3.00	7.00
k-	Servant hire	Fair cook per month	20.00	40.00
	Exchange increase	$1.00 U.S.Currency	1.10 Spanish silver	.99-3/4 Cuban Cy.= U.S.Cy.

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1920 265559-10

November 11, 1920.

Major James M. Hobson, Inf.,
Military Attache,
Havana, Cuba.

Subject: Control of Cuban Economics.

My dear Hobson:

I wonder if you could tell us in whose hands lies the real control of Cuban economics? By this I mean, what man or group of men could exert on Cuba a really compelling economic pressure? I have been told that the National City Bank and other large New York banks are usually called upon to finance movement of the sugar and tobacco crops. On the other hand, I have also been told that Cuba is really financed by England, through Canadian banks. I wonder if it would be possible for you to let us know, briefly, the real situation?

Very sincerely yours,

Sherman Miles,
Major, General Staff,

No incls.
r bc

CWR MAILED M.I.D.G.S. NOV 12 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2655-G-10
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November 11, 1920.

Colonel Walter F. Martin, Manager,
United States Steel Products Company,
419 Banco Nacional,
Havana, Cuba.

Subject: Control of Cuban Economics.

My dear Colonel:

I wonder if you could tell us in whose hands lies the real control of Cuban economics? By this I mean, what men or group of men could exert on Cuba a really compelling economic pressure? I have been told that the National City Bank and other large New York banks are usually called upon to finance movement of the sugar and tobacco crops. On the other hand, I have also been told that Cuba is really financed by England, through Canadian banks. I wonder if it would be possible for you to let us know, briefly, the real situation?

I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you on your trip north this Fall, and hope you will not fail to let me know when you come.

Very sincerely yours,

Sherman Miles,
Major, General Staff.

No incls.
rbc

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 2
Copy No: 1

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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

November 26, 1920.

Major Sherman Miles,
General Staff,
War Department, Washington.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. DEC 1 1920

My dear Miles: 2655-~~A~~-10, M.I.5-1. Control of Cuban Economics.

Reference your letter of the 11th inst., the following opinion, formed by a study of the financial situation here, is submitted. I hope in the future, when the moratorium is suspended, to be able to submit complete information on the financial situation. Present indications point to a continuance of the moratorium for at least one month.

At present American interests are and in the future will be, the controlling factor in Cuban economics. The most powerful of these American interests is the National City Bank of New York (backed by the Standard Oil Company).

The Royal Bank of Canada has considerable power, but not nearly so much as the National City Bank of New York.

British capital controls the United Railways of Havana; but American capital controls the Cuba Railroad.

Up until the time of the Moratorium, the Banco Nacional de Cuba was undoubtedly the main power, as it had the direct support of the Cuban Government, and held an enormous amount of Government funds on deposit.

The Banco Español was also a very influential institution.

The Moratorium was undoubtedly mainly for the purpose of saving these latter two banks, which had become scandalously insolvent through mismanagement and unbridled speculation in sugar. Indications are that these two banks will never again enjoy the confidence of the public, and will eventually go to the wall.

On the other hand, the National City Bank of New York has a reputation for conservatism and strength, and its strong position is becoming more dominant every day, on account of the downfall and decay of the native banking institutions.

Very sincerely yours,

J. M. Hobson

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

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIV.
FEB 14 1921

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1921 2655-9-1

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT---LABOR, SUGAR, AND BANKING SITUATION - Monograph Report.---

---

From---CUBA - Economic.---

No.---1354--- *Date*---February 8, 1921.---, *19*

Replying to No.---*Date*---, *19*

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

(6) Industry (54) Labor.

Strained relations now exist between The Cuba Railroad Company and its employees. This Railroad Company states that it will be compelled to lower the wages of its employees in case the bill now pending before the Cuban Congress for lowering railroad tariff rates, becomes a law. As pointed out in previous reports, this and all other railroads in Cuba now have in force the tariff rates which were increased a few months ago. The present bill lowering these rates was passed by the Cuban Congress, and later vetoed by President Menocal, and its advocates are now attempting to get it passed over the President's veto.

The employees of the Cuba Railroad Company charge that Company with unjustly turning off several members of their brotherhood. They state, in a manifesto, that if their wages are lowered, or if their discharged comrades are not reinstated, they will go on strike at 6 p.m. February 15th. Indications are that this Road will not yield to the demands of its employees and that said employees will endeavor to make their threat good; but it is not thought, in view of the scarcity of money, that these employees would be able to continue a strike for any appreciable length of time.

Binding Margin

(65) Sugar.

For the last few days conferences have been taking place looking to the formation of a commission to assist sugar interests in Cuba to obtain a high price for their product. These conferences have been attended by President Menocal, General Crowder, and influential officials of the large sugar corporations. As a result of such conferences, there will be issued in the near future a Decree creating a financial commission to have full charge of the sale of Cuban sugar of the present crop. The following have been designated as members of this Commission:
Miguel Arango, Manager of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation,
R. B. Hawley, President of the Cuban-American Sugar Co.,
Manuel Rionda, and Enrique Pascual; all representing the sugar producers;
and
Porfirio Franca of the National City Bank of New York,
J. F. Beatty of The Royal Bank of Canada; both representing Cuban banking interests.

The high cost of living in Cuba is a problem which must be solved before sugar raising, or any other industry, can again become profitable. It is not so much a question of the cost of sugar as it is the cost of labor. During pre-war periods, good profits were made on sugar which sold at 3 cts. per lb. or less. At that time the unskilled laborer received about 80 cts. per day and with this wage was able to support himself. At present, with wages of $2.00 per day the laborer cannot obtain sufficient food and clothing to sustain himself. Consequently, wages cannot

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go below the $2.00 rate. Sugar interests state that they cannot realize any profit on sugar at 4 cts. per lb. if they are required to pay labor $2.00 per day, and it is a well known fact that a laborer,even without any dependents,cannot live on anything less than this daily wage. It is therefore the opinion of economic observers that a successful readjustment of industry on this Island cannot be effected until the high cost of living is very materially lowered.

(93) Banking.

Officials of the Banco Español, Banco Internacional, and the Banco Nacional de Cuba appear to be more optimistic as to the future of those institutions.

The Banco Español has requested its depositors to accept,in lieu of their deposits, bank certificates issued by said bank. These certificates are to bear interest at the rate of 6% payable semi-annually, and are to be redeemed by means of a drawing by lot at such times as the Bank may have sufficient cash to undertake such partial payments.

Numerous depositors have accepted this proposition of the Banco Español, in preference to losing their entire deposits should the Bank fail.

The Banco Internacional has succeeded in persuading many of its depositors to accept bank stock in lieu of their deposits.

In this connection,attention is called to the fact that public confidence in these three institutions is entirely lost; that they will not be able to obtain new deposits; that they will not be able to negotiate loans; and therefore,not having available cash on hand, they will not be able to carry on a successful business and meet their very large overhead expenses. It is still the opinion of unbiased financial observers that the day of failure for these three banking institutions is simply postponed.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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SUBJECT ECONOMIC SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Economic.

No. 1370 *Date* February 25, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

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

(22) Carbohydrates
(65) Sugar.

The decree appointing a commission to have charge of the sale and shipment of the Cuban Sugar Crop became effective on February 22d.

This decree, before becoming effective, required the consent of sugar producers of 75% of the previous crop, or about 2,800,000 tons. Approvals already received amount to over 2,940,000 tons.

This sugar commission is now organized and has begun to function. It has installed offices in the Barraqué Building, Havana. It is one of the most important commissions ever organized in Cuba, and the future prosperity of Cuba depends largely upon its efficiency.

The personnel making up this commission was given in Report No. 1360 of Military Attaché, dated February 15, 1921.

2347-95-5

(21) Shipping
(71) Ocean.

Progress in relieving the congestion of the docks continues. Since January 1, 1921, 3,480,524 packages of freight have been removed. Not only the docks, but the bay also, have been brought back to normal condition. Only one ship is now awaiting discharge in the Harbor.

Binding Margin

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Original to M.I.2
for Action

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

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 MAR 11
WAR DEPARTMENT

2655-g-13

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated March 9, 1921
Recd. March 10, 8:22 A.M.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 383, March 9.

Refusing to accept wage reduction, all labor organizations at Cienfuegos went on general strike yesterday. An attempt now being made to extend strike over entire island is thought will be unsuccessful.

In order to look over political situation, General Crowder left today for provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara and Camaguey. Expects to return Saturday to Havana.

H O B S O N

3/10/21

mef

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Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. M. I. 2. Map Room O. C. of S.

P—17234

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Quadruplicate.

This copy is for.... Ch. of C.U.S.A.
Copy also sent to....
and to.... DEPT OF COMMERCE

The Salt Industry of Curacao and the Island of Bonaire. (with encls)
and St Martin

From B. S. Rairden, Consul

Curacao, West Indies,

February 21, 1921.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 9 1921
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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The manufacture of salt in Curacao and the other islands of this Colony (principally Bonaire and St. Martin) is quite an important industry and is carried on extensively at a comparatively small cost. The salt, commonly known as "Sola Salt" is manufactured simply by the evaporation process which takes from four to five months.

On the Island of Curacao there are at present some twelve different companies producing "Sola Salt", and I have been able to visit one of the largest on the Island called the St. Nicolas Estate which has an area of about 490 acres.

This estate, situated almost at the extreme West end of Curacao (the N. W. point of the Island) has 12 salt ponds covering an area of about 1 hectare (2.47 acres) with fairly good roads between them for transporting the salt by carts.

These ponds have cement walls and have an average depth of three feet.

The ponds are filled with sea water through an artificial canal of about 3280 feet in length leading direct from the sea, and when full are closed by a dam. The canal is also used for transporting the salt to the shore for shipment and near the shore is a warehouse which will store some 7000 barrels of salt.

The salt is obtained by natural evaporation and, as already stated, takes from four to five months (depending much on the

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on the rainfall) to fully cyrstalize.

At the St. Nicolas salt ponds the total yearly production is estimated at some 40000 barrels (each of 130 kilograms) or about 5200 tons. The labor is calculated at $ 0.40 per day per man.

At the St. Nicolas salt ponds, as with others on the Island of Curacao, there is no separation process, by which the pure salt (cooking salt) is separated from the magnesia and potassium salts, in practice.

More complete information has been furnished this office in relation to the salt ponds of Philipsburg on the Island of St. Martin, by the Public Works Department. At these ponds the pure salt is separated from the magnesia and potassium salts. A blue-print of the Philipsburg salt ponds accompanies this report.

At the East side of the water surface called "passage" are a lot of small compartments where the salt forms without any particular process. At the other side of the "passage" (the canal or channel leading the sea water to the different tanks) are two large divisions in the Southern part and four smaller "carre's" in the Northern part of the greater concession.

The method used in the separation process is as follows: the brine remains in the "carre's" A and B until density of about 75° Fahrenheit is reached. Most of the potassium salt has fallen before brine goes to the "carre's" C 1, C 2, D 1, and D 2. In these compartments the density may never exceed 104° Fahrenheit; should it exceed this temperature the percentage of magnesia salt would be too great and this managed by letting in brine of lower density.

After

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After a certain period the salt is "ripe", and cakes are formed at the crystalization compartments.

The following is the chemical analysis of salt from the Philipsburg (St. Martin) salt ponds, made by the laboratories of the Delft University in Holland.

Coarse Salt		Fine Salt	
Cl :	60.6 percent	Cl :	60.4 percent
SO4 :	0.05 "	SO4 :	0.12 "
Na :	39.44 "	Na :	39.00 "
Ca :	0.03 "	Ca :	0.06 "
H2O :	0.06 "	H2O :	0.06 "
in sol :	------	in sol ;	------
in water	0.04 "	in water	0.28 "
	100.22 percent		99.92 percent

Although in other salt ponds of this colony no real method for separating the potassium and magnesia is practiced, the results on a whole are very fair, as there is a large water surface where the sea water enters before it reaches the salt ponds. In these big ponds remains a certain percentage of the potassium salt, whereas the salt is gathered before the density reaches 104° Fahrenheit.

Further information from the Island of Bonaire states that the sizes of the salt ponds, or tanks, are from 30 to 40 square yards (the largest) to 20 square yards from the smaller ponds, the water being conducted to the ponds through artificial canals from the sea.

The ponds are constructed of stone and stamped sand for the sides, with natural bottoms; depth of the ponds is about 2½ to 3 feet.

Information received from Bonaire states time for evaporation

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evaporation is six months when there is no rain, while others report the salt is ready for gathering in less than five months. The crystalization of the salt ~~in~~ the water is first seen after 2½ months, after which the salt rapidly forms and is ready for"reaping".

The salt is shipped from the different islands by schooners to West Indian ports. The present local price for this salt is from $ 3 to $ 3.50 per ton according to quality.

863 Blue-print with original copy

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Maj. C. H. Mason,
Military Intelligence Divisin
7th & B,
Washington, D. C.

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APR 16 1921
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RECORD SECTION
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Bi-Weekly Special Report

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Division of

Foreign Research.

April 15, 1921.

Gneral Motors Aeroplane Corp.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Answers to Questionnaire submitted by the Division of Foreign Research,

From G. A. Makinson, American Vice-Consul,

Santo Domingo, D. R., January 20, 1921.

- - - - - - -

Dominican commerce has increased more than four times itself in the past fifteen years and has more than doubled itself in the last ten years. The increase between 1915 and 1918 was about twice the entire trade of the country in 1905 and as much as the entire trade in 1910 or 1911. This remarkable gain is due in large part to the restoration of domestic tranquility although the unusually high prices received for Dominican products since the outbreak of the European War have contributed.

Just at present the Republic, like most other West Indian countries, is passing through a period of commercial depression caused by the unviersal struggle to end deflation and get back to a sound economic basis. Importers and retailers in all lines of business find themselves heavily overstocked and are facing a falling market which forebodes appreciable losses. Marked inactivity also prevails in the export trade with large stocks of sugar, cacao, tobacco and coffee, the principal exportable products of the Republic, warehoused for want of buyers able and willing to take these staples at prices which will cover production costs and leave a narrow margin for profit. There is sufficient money in circulation to transact the legitimate business of the country, nevertheless, most banks are loaned up to capacity and collections

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are reported as slow and difficult. Fortunately, at the present writing there is no unemployment here although there are possibilities of such a development unless conditions improve before the close of the sugar season which is momentarily providing employment for hundreds of laborers recently thrown out of work through the unexpected curtailment of the Government's extensive building program.

AUTOMOBILE ROADS - CROSS ISLAND TRAVEL

During the past four years the National Government together with the various municipalities have spent several million dollars in constructing sorely needed highways and improving city streets. At the present time there are approximately 200 miles of permanent highway completed and open to automobile traffic. This road work, coupled with the unprecedented prosperity enjoyed by all classes of the population during the closing status of the world war, naturally stimulated the importation and use of motor vehicles.

The hopes entertained by the commercial elements for the early establishment of rapid, safe and economical travel between the northern and southern sections of the country, which are separated by a series of rugged, trail-less mountains, have been sadly dissipated for the present unfavorable financial situation has brought about the complete stoppage of construction work on the great trans-island highway, now nearly 70% completed and designed to link Santo Domingo City with La Vega, Santiago and Monte Cristi. While the local demand is now very slack qualified distributors point to the absence of railways and predict an excellent future market here for American cars, provided that with the passing of the present crisis the nation's financial status improves

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sufficiently so as to permit a resumption of the road-building program.

IMPORT STATISTICS - TYPES OF AUTOMOBILES IN DEMAND

Just ten years ago there was not a single automobile in the Republic whereas on January 1st, 1921, there was a grand total of 1446 machines registered here. Of this number 135 were privately owned trucks, 573 public conveyances (taxis, busses and hire cars), 513 private cars, 135 official machines, including a few trucks, and 38 demonstrators. Official customs statistics show 161 cars valued at $162,301.00 imported during the calendar year 1919 while the importations for the preceding year consisted of 268 machines invoiced at $199,265.00. Motor vehicles are not manufactured locally, all cars and accessories in use here being of American origin. Pleasure cars pay an import duty of 5% ad valorem while commercial trucks are on the free list.

The pleasure car appeals particularly to the wealthy classes who delight in driving through the city streets and boulevards on late afternoons. It is therefore quite natural that appearance is generally a determining factor in the selection of a car although tire economy and fuel consumption are often given due consideration. There are a number of small, cheap, passenger-carrying cars operated from the larger towns into the country districts. These have in some instances displaced the saddle horse and pack mule. Large, heavy machines with their increased operating expenses would not be feasible for this work. Not only are wretched roads and numerous un-bridged streams encountered during the rainy season but the paying ability of the small peasants is extremely limited.

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There are now 187 trucks, including those owned by the Government and the municipalities, operating in the Republic and their number is constantly increasing. Light weight machines equipped with closed bodies and pneumatic tires and capable of carrying loads up to 1 ton predominate. These are used chiefly for delivery purposes by retail establishments, such as groceries, bakeries and dairies, having numerous customers scattered throughout the residential suburbs of the larger cities. Medium weight trucks are owned principally by import and export houses and express companies and are employed chiefly for transporting merchandise to and from the docks and warehouses. The limited extent of completed inter-city raods has hitherto discouraged long distance hauls. There is absolutely no overland travel, except by pack mule or horse, between the cities situated in the northern part of the island and those lying along the south coast. At present the great bulk of freight sent from one locality to another is entrusted to small coastwise schooners or shallow draft river craft. The demand for heavy trucks with a carrying capacity of 3 tons and upwards is very limited. These machines are difficult to manoeuvre in the narrow city streets and cannot safely cross some of the temporary bridges along the newly constructed highways. The Department of Public Works and the military authorities are the chief users of heavy machines. The former employs a number of 5 ton trucks on road construction jobs. These are equipped with dump bodies and twin or double tires on the rear wheels. The military authorities rely on these vehicles for the rapid transportation of troops and supplies in the outlying districts where there are neither railways nor tram systems. The average farmer of the interior cannot be

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classified as a potential truck purchaser. He is generally an ignorant, listless negro whose land holdings and crops are so limited that he can neither afford to buy expensive equipment nor provide sufficient work to keep it occupied. The suga estates of the Republic are so situated that they are enabled to move their products to tide-water by means of narrow gauge railways and river barges. Other manufacturing industries are practically non-existent in this country.

GASOLINE SUPPLY

No fuel oil is produced in the Republic, all supplies of this combustible being brought in from the United States. Three American producers and distributors have established sales agencies which maintain adequate supplies of fuel oil, kerosene and gasoline for all practical purposes, Gasoline is subject to an import duty of $7.92 per 1000 liters. Imports in 1919 totaled 916,237 kilograms valued at $101,950.00 while the figures for the preceding year were 2,220,740 kilograms invoiced at $257,095.00. The retail price of this fuel varies between $0.65 and $0.80 per gallon. Substitutes are not used in this market.

CREDIT TERMS

While generally speaking commercial transactions between American manufacturers and distributors on the one hand and Dominican importers on the other hand rest on a credit basis with payments due from 60 to 90 days after delivery of shipping documents, nevertheless, in the case

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

of automobiles importers are usually expected to transmit cash with orders - or at least to have payments guaranteed by responsible American banks. The sale of automobiles to the public, even in the case of medium and high priced cars, is effected by means of time payments extending over a period of from 3 months to a year. It is thus apparent that in a country like the Dominican Republic where merchants are obliged to pay 10% and even 12% for loans that this method of doing business, calling for the command of considerable capital, automatically debars small firms from entering the field. While it has been practiced by American shippers for several years the success of the measure is due almost entirely to the fact that our products entering this market have not been challenged by formidable foreign competition. It is conceivable that the eventual introduction of European cars, imported under liberal credit arrangements, might cause American exporters to desist from their present demands for cash against documents and aid old established and financially sound Dominican automobile importers by allowing them a reasonable amount of credit.

Post-war conditions have not made barter or exchange either feasible or desirable with local merchants.

TAXATION SYSTEM

The Dominican system of taxation has undergone far-reaching changes during the course of the last 2 years. It is now conceded to rest on a sound and equitable economic basis and further changes are not contemplated at present.

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With a view towards fostering foreign trade the National Government decreed, effective January 1st, 1920, an appreciable reduction of import duties and the complete abolishment of a number of petty and troublesome levies, including tonnage dues on shipping, internal revenue taxes on imports and stamp charges on customs documents. In order to off-set the decrease thus caused in the national revenues a slight tax has been placed on land holdings and permanent improvements. This measure is believed to constitute the first imposition of direct taxation in any of the West Indian countries. It was put into operation without noticeable opposition and is producing an appreciable percentage of the nation's income.

Neither income nor corporation taxes are imposed, however, since 1918, a license fee is collected from individuals and firms engaging in business and the practice of the professions. Dominican tax laws do not discriminate against foreigners.

INCREASED WAGES BOOST STANDARD OF LIVING

The prosperity of this country depends almost entirely upon the production and exportation of sugar, cacao, tobacco and coffee. Owing in large measure to the educational propaganda and practical demonstrations which have been systematically carried on by the government's agricultural experts both the quality and yield of these staples have been materially raised. Furthermore, the increased foreign demand for all classes of Dominican products which followed in the wake of the recent war benefited farming interests, exporters, retail storekeepers, and in general all classes of the population.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

While it is certain that there has been a heavy increase in the cost of living this has caused no noteworthy suffering. It is estimated that the wages received by day-laborers and artisans have doubled since 1916 and while it is true that government employees and clerks in private employ have not shared to an equal extent they have nevertheless received substantial salary increases.

It is patent to all observers that the standard of living has raised more in the last five years than in any similar period on record. Local stores now carry goods of higher quality than formerly, homes are better furnished and, in general, the demand for comforts, and even luxuries, is beyond precedent.

SOCIAL ATTITUDE - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Trade unions constitute a comparatively new feature in the country's social life and comparatively few workmen are organized. The established labor unions have thus far shown a fair and conciliatory attitude toward the capitalistic classes and there has been a marked absence of strikes and other forms of labor troubles. On the whole, local workmen are satisfied with their lot and manifest no interest in socialistic or bolshevistic aspirations.

Neither the National Government nor any of the municipalities operate commercial or industrial enterprises beyond the State owned railroad and such other utilities as light and power plants and water systems. While these undertakings have been uniformly successful from a revenue

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

standpoint there is no apparent desire or agitation for further encroachment upon the field of private enterprise.

FARM LABOR AND METHODS OF CULTIVATION

The real-estate holdings of individuals and firms engaged in the production of the country's principle exportable staples, such as sugar, cacao, tobacco and coffee, are fairly large in extent and the methods of cultivation compare favorably with those in vogue in other West Indian Islands. The average cacao or coffee plantation contains from 50 to 200 acres, depending upon location, while in the case of sugar it is not unusual for a single estate to own upwards of 10,000 acres. In spite of the fact that there are still hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile and reasonably accessible land available for development the holdings of the average farmer producing fruits and vegetables for domestic consumption are very limited in extent and are cultivated by primitive instruments. The population of the country is rapidly increasing, due no doubt to the restoration of law and order and the absence of virulent epidemics, and while a national census has never been undertaken it is certain that the cattle and live-stock industry has been developed so as to keep pace with the rising birth rate. A number of large and progressive planters, including foreigners as well as Dominicans, have recently imported tractors, steel plows, spraying machines and similar farm equipment which have proved successful in lowering production costs,

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

however, the potential market for such apparatus has only been scratched. Small farmers are ignorant and ultra-conservative and in many cases their limited purchasing power precludes the acquirement of such labor saving machinery, nevertheless, educational propaganda and demonstrations would, in time, do much towards fostering the more wide-spread use of modern agricultural equipment.

OCEAN FREIGHT ROUTES AND RAILROAD FACILITIES

Regular and adequate steamship connections exist between the Dominican Republic and New York, New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston. The principal ports of the Dominican Republic are (1) Puerto Plata on the north coast, the terminus of the Dominican Central Railroad which runs in a southerly direction to Santiago, the second largest town in the country and the chief commercial center in the great Cibao Valley; (2) Sanchez, situated at the head of Samana Bay, the terminus of the British owned Samana-Sanchez railway which runs in a general westerly direction and serves the cities of La Vega and Moca; (3) San Pedro de Macoris, the main sugar shipping port on the south coast; (4) Santo Domingo, also situated on the south coast, is the capital and largest city in the Republic. Modern dock facilities and spacious storehouses are on hand in all of these ports.

The principal importers and exporters of the country are located in the four ports described in the preceding paragraph and when ordering foreign merchandise, even though it be intended for an interior town, they

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can be relied upon to designate the proper port of discharge.

There are but two railroads open to the public in the entire Republic. These are both narrow gauge lines with a total combined mileage of less than 160 miles. The Dominican Central Railway, property of the National Government, runs from Puerto Plata, on the northern seacoast, to Santiago and Moca. The other system is British owned and runs in a westerly direction from Sanchez, a seaport on Samana Bay, through the great Cibao Valley. It touches the towns of San Francisco de Macoris, La Vega, Salcedo and Moca. At this latter point it meets the Government line but as the gauges of the two roads are dissimilar all freight hauled over the British Line and intended for the city of Santiago must be unloaded and placed in the cars of the Government road. Both of the aforementioned carriers have lately spent considerable money for the improvement of roadbeds and the purchase of additional rolling stock and are believed to be in a position to promptly handle all freight intended for the interior towns situated along their respective routes.

LITERATURE ON THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Apparently, but few recent books or other publications contain accurate, up-to-the-minute information concerning the financial and economic structure of this country. Mr. Otto Schoenrich's work "Santo Domingo", published in 1918 by The Macmillan Company in New York and retailing for $3.00, contains a birds eye view of the history and present conditions of the Republic. Mr. E.B. Filshinger's "Commercial Travelers Guide to Latin America" prepared in 1920 for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, devotes a chapter to local transportation and banking facilities which should prove helpful to American exporters interested in this field.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Economic.

No. 1397. *Date* April 1, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* , 19

Economic.

(7) Food
(22) Carbohydrates.
(67) Rice.

The prohibitiom against the importation of Rice into Cuba has been extended. This extension is ordered per Presidential Decree No. 345 of March 24, 1921. According to the provisions of this decree, the importation of rice will be prohibited until such time as 80% of the stock now on hand has been disposed of. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with making an inventory of rice on hand and consumed, and rice dealers are required to report to him their sales and stocks on hand at stated periods so that he will be able to inform the Government when 80% of the rice on hand has been consumed. Reasons assigned for this prohibition are as follows:

(1) The Island already has an over-accumulation of rice sufficient to last eight months or more.
(2) Further accumulation of rice would again congest the docks.
(3) The importation of more rice would involve additional credits which would further embarrass the present financial depression.

It is generally known that large American interests are involved in this Rice situation. American interests sold large quantities of rice at high prices. Some of this rice was sold to Cuban dealers, and much of it was sent here on consignment. The rapid fall in the price of rice caused some Cuban dealers to protest against paying for the rice received, and some dealers were ready to repudiate their obligations. The present arrangement appears to be a compromise whereby the Cuban dealers will be able to obtain a higher price for this article, and as a consequence will be enabled to pay off their obligations to American interests.

Binding Margin.

(10) Finance.
(93) Banking.

Officials of the Banco Nacional appear to be more confident as to the prospects of that institution for recovering from its present difficulties. Mr. William A. Merchant, former president of this Bank, has resigned, and Mr. Porfirio Franca has been elected as his successor. Mr. Franca is a Cuban business man of excellent reputation in financial circles and the Bank believes that his election as its president will very materially assist in recovering the confidence of the public.

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José López Rodriguez, for many years a dominent factor in Cuban finance, committed suicide on March 26th,1921. At the time when the moratorium was declared he held a majority of the stock of the Banco Nacional, dominated that institution,and used its resources to advance his own financial ventures. Unbridled sugar speculation and the rapid fall in the price of sugar caused his downfall and brought the Banco Nacional to such a deplorable condition that it has been compelled to take advantage of the bank liquidation law recently passed by the Cuban Congress. Before the recent financial panic his wealth was rated at more than $25,000,000. His losses in sugar speculation were so heavy that he was forced to give up most of his holdings. His death has caused considerable excitement in business circles. It is said that many financial scandals will come to light as a result of his death, but financial observers state this event will not materially affect business conditions.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Economic.

No. 1,401. *Date* April 8, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

(9) Communications.
(26) Wire.
(77) Cable.

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

There have been no further developments in the attempt of the Western Union Telegraph Company to connect the Barbadoes cable at Cojimar, Havana. This cable is still not connected; the Decree annuling the former concession to the Company is still in force; and future activities seem to be awaiting the outcome of the legal proceedings now going on in the United States reference this Company.

(79) Telephone.

Direct telephone communication between Cuba and the United States will be inaugurated on April 11,1921. The Cuban American Telephone and Telegraph Company announces that all installations will be ready on that date for the efficient functioning of this Submarine Telephone Service. Trial messages have already been successful over the Line, but the Company has endeavored to test all requirements before the formal opening of the service to the public. Ceremonies for opening the service will be held in the Havana offices of the Cuban Telephone Company on the 11th instant, when the Presidents of the two Republics will talk to each other over this line. After the successful inauguration of this service it will be possible to hold telephone conversation between the United States and any important town in Cuba.

(27) Radio.

It is reported that a Delaware corporation with a capital of $10,000,000 has been organized by commercial wireless interests of the United States, England, France and Germany and that this corporation will establish a large relay station in Cuba. This station is to be a 200 Kilowatt station and will ~~only~~ relay messages from Europe and the United States to South America,

Binding Margin

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(6) Industry.
(18) Organization
(54) Labor.

The Labor Federation of the Bay of Havana has recently endeavored to cripple the Cuban Portland Cement Company which has a successful cement plant at Mariel Bay. The Federation of Labor has boycotted this Company because the Company has employed some Jamaican negroes as laborers in its plant. In spite of this boycott, this cement company is functioning normally and during the month of March, 1921 its output of cement exceeded its output for the corresponding month last year by about 20,000 barrels. The output for the month of March, 1921 was 41,510 barrels.

(10) Finance
(91) Debits.

Lack of confidence and inability to obtain money continues to cause a business depression in Cuba. The banks have about reached the limit in their loans to sugar producers. The Centrales (sugar mills) and the Colonos (sugar planters) have in many instances consumed all of their cash on this year's production, and find themselves unable to obtain money for continuing their work. They find that they cannot obtain money on the sugar they have produced this year because they have to make their sales through the Sugar Commission and this Commission has been slow in selling Cuban sugar. It now appears that more money from the United States is the only method for relieving the depression, and American interests have announced that they will not make these big loans until the political situation is cleared up. In the meantime sugar producers have plenty of sugar and no money, and are unable to obtain further assistance from Cuban banks.

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APR 19
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WAR DEPARTMENT 34x

SUBJECT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Economic.

No. 1,404. *Date* April 12, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. APR 18 1921

(18) Organization (54) Labor.

There is considerable agitation among the laborers of the Federation of the Bay of Havana. The Association of Commerce and Industry of the Bay of Havana has resolved to reduce the wages of certain classes of laborers in the near future. The leaders of the federation declare they will call a general strike before submitting to this reduction. Indications point to a compromise.

Binding Margin

(22) Carbohydrates (65) Sugar.

The amount of sugar cane burned in the fields this year is much less than was burned last year. Up to March 9th ,1920, approximately 87,878,000 arrobas (10,984,750,000 lbs.) had been burned. Of this amount it was estimated that 5,000,000 arrobas were burned intentionally. Up to April 9th of this year there have been burned approximately 27,085,000 arrobas (3,385,626,000 lbs.); of this amount it is estimated that about 8,773,000 arrobas were burned intentionally. The burning has been either accidental or intentional. Much of the accidental burning has been caused by sparks from locomotives. The intentional burning has generally been done by the owners themselves and not from any revolutionary motives. The burning of the standing cane does not destroy the cane. The fodder is burned off the stocks, and after this the stalks have to be ground within about 48 hours or else they will be spoiled. Many plantation owners have their own cane burned for the purpose of compelling the centrals (mill owners) to grind their cane without delay, and thereby get their cane ground before their neighbor's cane is ground. The centrals, rather than see the burned cane lost, generally accept and grind the cane without delay.

(24) Shipping. (71) Ocean.

The Secretary of Finance has issued an order, authorizing steamship companies to change the route of their vessels by wireless, so that vessels passing Cuba may be called into any port to load sugar, or the port of destination in Cuba may be changed in the interests of commerce. Permission for the issuance of such orders must first be secured from the Secretary of Finance, full particulars being given as to the port from which the vessel comes, the one to which cleared, and the particular reasons making the change of routing necessary.

The docks are practically cleared of their former congestion and they should now be easily kept in normal condition because of the

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great decrease in the amount of shipping entering Havana. In the month of March only 764,264 packages were unloaded on the Havana docks, against over 2,000,000 which were unloaded in the month of October last.

(31) Structure; (93) Banking.

The Banco Nacional de Cuba suspended payments and closed its doors on April 9th. The following are among the reasons given for this action:

1st.- The inability of the bank to obtain funds from the United States, where Mr. Ramon Mendoza, its vice-president, has been endeavoring to obtain American capital.

2nd.- Many firms and individuals who owed the bank large sums of money have not paid their debts but have hoarded their money in private safes.

3rd.- Old depositors have generally withdrawn their money to the full limit permitted by the Torriente Law, and very few new depositors have placed money in this bank.

4th.- Wild sugar speculation by officials of the bank, which was the main cause of the moratorium, and which created such a lack of confidence in the public as to prevent its recuperation.

In this connection attention is called to the notorious manipulations of José López Rodríguez (nicknamed "Pote"), the miser, whose death by suicide was mentioned in our report No.1397 of April 1,1921. "Pote" was for many years the most unique and the most compelling factor in Cuban finance. He attained this power through the Banco Nacional, which was the Cuban Government depository and at one time held $23,000,000 in Government deposits. By obtaining a majority of the stock in this bank Pote obtained a dominant position, stripped the bank president (Mr. W. A. Merchant) of his power and rendered him, the president, a simple figurehead. It is a singular fact that just about the time Pote obtained control of the Banco Nacional, this bank ceased to employ the services of the expert Auditing firm of Haskins & Sells of New York, who prior to the reign of Pote had made a very thorough annual auditing of the bank's accounts. Pote used the bank's funds to advance his own wild sugar speculations. The fall in the price of sugar from 23 cts. to 4 cts. caused the ruin of Pote, the declaration of the moratorium, the failure of the Banco Nacional, and the second panic which is now pending.

The slow moving of the present sugar crop, together with the failure of the Banco Nacional, has rendered financial conditions in Cuba most alarming. Sugar has to be sold through the Sugar Commission. The Sugar Commission is selling very little sugar, as it is holding the same for 5 cts. per pound, which price the buyers are unwilling to pay. As a consequence the warehouses are full of unsold sugar. Owners of sugar mills and sugar plantations have no money but plenty of sugar which they are unable to sell. These sugar producers are therefore unable to pay their debts, unable to continue their extensive productions, and unable to borrow money because the solvent banks have already reached the limits of safety in their loans.

Other failures may be expected in the near future.

Mr. José Ignacio Lezama, one of Cuba's foremost business men and sugar mill owners, has been forced into liquidation by his creditors. Until recently he was classed among the multimillionaires of Cuba. His liabilities are estimated at $28,000,000. The most important creditors to whom he is indebted, are as follows:

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Banco Nacional de Cuba - - - - - -	$ 7,000,000.
L. R. Muñoz & Co. - - - - - - - - -	7,000,000.
Royal Bank of Canada - - - - - - - -	2,000,000.
Trust Company of Cuba - - - - - - - -	700,000.
Banco Mercantil Americano- - - - - -	1,500,000.
American Foreign Banking Corporation	250,000.
Armour & Co. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	900,000.
Oriente Securities Co. - - - - - - - -	850,000.
Coabillas Sugar Co. - - - - - - - - -	250,000.
Munson Steamship Line - - - - - - - -	300,000.
F. J. Peterson - - - - - - - - - - - -	500,000.

Keen observers predict the failure of the Banco Español and the Banco Internacional in the near future. A few days ago Mr. José Marimón, president of the Banco Español, left Havana for the United States. Before his departure he gave out a statement expressing his confidence in his ability to obtain a loan of $40,000,000. for the Banco Español. This statement is considered nere propaganda circulated for the purpose of stabilizing public opinion and postponing the sure and ultimate downfall of the Banco Español. Señor Marimón is a notorious gambler, promoter and speculator. It is reliably reported that he attempted to leave the Island a few months ago to avoid the impending financial scandal, but was prevented by Government officials. It is generally believed that he will not return to Cuba.

It now appears that an inflow of American capital, or speedy sales of the large sugar accumulations are the only things that can avert a disastrous business panic, and there is no prospect for the attainment of either in the near future.

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From CUBA - Economic.

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

No. 1,417 Date April 22, 1921. 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

Binding Margin.

(18) Organization
(54) Labor.

It is estimated that on account of the acute financial depression and the shutting down of construction work, at least 45,000 laborers are out of employment in the city of Havana. Labor leaders and Government officials are worried about this increasing number of unemployed. The arrival of numerous immigrants has aggravated this problem, and there is considerable agitation for the closer restriction of immigration.

As a result of a reduction of 25% in the wages of carpenters, machinists, etc. employed by the members of the Association of Commerce of Havana Bay, about 1,000 laborers went on strike of the 18th instant. This is not considered serious, and indications point to an adjustment in the near future.

(93) Banking.

Mr. Ramon G. Mendoza, prominent banker and lawyer of Havana, recently died in the United States and will be buried today in Havana. He was the new vice-president of the Banco Nacional de Cuba, and was in the United States for the purpose of negotiating loans for that bank. He was considered one of the ablest and most reliable business men in Cuba, and in addition to his influence in legal and banking circles, was one of the most progressive real estate promotors in Havana.

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